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Program-Tranche-2
(Project No. 48404-004)

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)
Shikarpur - Kandhkot (Lot-1)

INTERNAL MONITORING REPORT NO.1
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National Highway Authority (NHA)
Sukkur, Sindh

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
Glossary	4
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	5
1-1 Background Information.....	5
1-2 Project Design and Key features of the LARP.....	5
1-3 LARP Monitoring Requirements:.....	6
1-4 Monitoring Objectives and Scope of the IMR:.....	7
1-5 Monitoring Methodology.....	7
Chapter 2 Review of LARP implementation progress	8
2-1 Approved LARP Impacts and Compensation Costs Summary	8
2-1-1 Cost of LARP Implementation	10
2-1-2 LARP Implementation Strategy/Plan.	10
2-2 LARP implementation Status and Monitoring Set-up:	11
2-2-1 Establishment of operational PIU.....	11
2-2-2 Project account opening and release of funds.....	12
2-2-3 Hiring of LAR staff positions explained/budgeted in the LARP.....	12
2-3 Review of Compensation Payment Progress.	13
2-4 Grievance Redress System and review of Grievances Recorded/Redressed.....	13
Chapter 3 Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Redress Proceedings.....	15
3-1 LARP disclosure & information dissemination.	15
3-2 Community Consultations:	15
3-3 GRC Meetings Planned and Convened.....	15
3-4 Local/Village level DPC Meetings	16
Chapter 4 ROW Land Mutation Status and LAR Free Sections Available	17
4.1 Construction of ROW Land Mutation Files	17
4.2 Coordination with Land Revenue Authorities for Mutation	17
4.3 Available ROW Limits.	18
4.4 Linear Map Showing LAR Impacts / Impact Free & Construction ready sections.	18
Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendations.....	21
A. Conclusions.....	21
B. Recommendations.....	21

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Ahs	Affected Households
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMA	External Monitoring Agent
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing Agency
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
SRS	Social and Resettlement Staff
TOR	Terms of Reference

Glossary

Affected Household: All members of a project affected household residing together and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Compensation: Money or payment in kind to which the affected masses are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income.

Displaced Persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to displaced persons (DPs), depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Involuntary resettlement: Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that DPs have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere.

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for compensation.

Relocation: The physical resettlement of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence.

Replacement Cost: Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any

Resettlement plan: A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation

Vulnerable groups: Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects

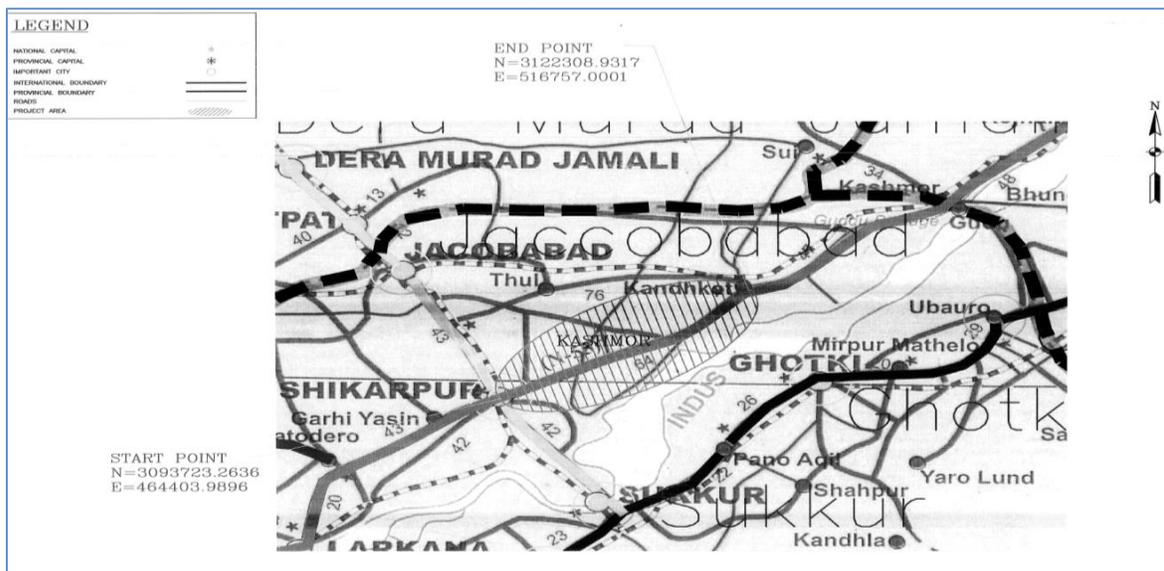
Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Background Information

1. The Government of Pakistan is upgrading and rehabilitating Indus Highway under Central Asian Development Economic Corridor (CAREC) to improve regional connectivity. Through the National Highway Authority (NHA) of Pakistan, the GoP is implementing CAREC with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Under the CAREC program existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) in Sindh and Punjab Provinces will be upgraded as 4-lane dual carriageway. The detailed design and bidding process for proposed tranche-2 project was aimed to four separate contract packages two falling in Sindh Province i.e. (i) Shikarpur – Kandhkot (62 km) Section and (ii) Kandhkot – Kashmore (58.80 km) Section and other two in the Punjab Province i.e. (iii) Kashmore - Rojhan Section (38.05 km) and (iv)Rojhan - Rajanpur (62.74 km) Section.
2. Accordingly, to fulfill ADB’s safeguard requirement as outlined in the agreed Resettlement Framework of CAREC T-2 project, NHA prepared and endorsed final implementation ready LARPs separately for each contract package for ADB’s review and concurrence. The Sindh section LARPs including the LARP for Shikarpur - Kandhkot (62.420 km) Section of the Tranche-2 project was approved by ADB in April 2022. The location map of the proposed road alignment of CAREC Tranche-2 project section falling in Sindh province is illustrated through Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location Map of Section Shikarpur - Kandhkot



1-2 Project Design and Key Features of the LARP.

3. The Shikarpur - Kandhkot subproject is one of the four subprojects being implemented through Tranche 2 project of the Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)-CAREC Development Investment Program (CAREC-DIP). The Shikarpur - Kandhkot sub-project carriageway section is 62.420 Km in length that starts at Km 43+200 at Shikarpur and terminates at Km 105+820 near Kandhkot. Existing alignment is the most direct route between start and end

points at Shikarpur and Kandhkot cities along N-55. The available ROW 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m) of existing N-55 carriageway cross through irrigated farmlands and settlements along the route. One of the options was to upgrade the existing two-lane carriageway into 4-lane dual carriageway through both sides widening of existing carriageway or by constructing a new 4-lanes carriageway by using same alignment and ROW. Although with this option, acquisition of additional ROW land is unlikely, but still clearance of assets encroached within ROW has unavoidable IR related impacts. Further, due to unavailable alternate parallel road/ route for diverting huge traffic volumes, execution of work was found difficult while keeping the traffic operations as usual in the project road section. So, this option was not considered feasible because of the disruption it would cause due to the diversion of huge traffic volumes during construction.

4. The approved LARP included the inventory of lost assets including impacted structures (residential, commercial, community and public), crops area and trees located in encroached ROW linked with the affected households and entitled compensation costs including relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration allowances. It also explains institutional-setup and the Grievance Redress Mechanism to be placed at PIU level for social safeguards management, handling and redress of grievances and smooth/timely delivery of compensation costs and applicable allowances to entitled DPs for their affected/lost assets.

1-3 LARP Monitoring Requirements:

5. Successful implementation of a resettlement plan depends on good resettlement management, close monitoring, and effective supervision. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. The monitoring helps to track the day to day progress of different LARP activities being executed by the land acquisition and resettlement staff/teams of the PIU and LAR consultants ensure, identify the areas of concern and take remedial actions and ensure LARP implementation and execution of civil works should strictly follow the agreed LARP schedule. The monitoring and reporting also facilitates the implementers and reviewers to comprehend the LARP compliance status, identify implementation issues/gaps, recommend, develop and execute corrective actions to ensure LARP implementation is compliant with the outlined provisions/requirements of the RF for CAREC MFF and ADB's SPS 2009.
6. Therefore, the implementation of approved Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section LARP is subject to internal monitoring and external monitoring. The internal monitoring reports are to be delivered on quarterly basis and external monitoring report on bi-annual basis. The internal monitoring and reporting mostly focus to demonstrate the efforts executed for approaching and facilitating the DPs in processing of claims, compensation payment progress achieved, consultations and information disclosure activities performed and complainants/grievance recorded, reviewed and redressed during the monitoring period. The internal monitoring elucidates and confirms the sections where LARP is fully implemented and sections where LARP implementation is progressing etc. Whereas the External monitor reviews the implementation progress reported in the Internal Monitoring Reports, evaluates the LARP implementation status, identify implementation/non-compliance risks and recommend corrective actions accordingly and validates the construction ready sections where LARP is fully implemented.

1-4 Monitoring Objectives and Scope of the IMR:

7. The purpose of internal Monitoring is to look into the LARP implementation activities planned / performed and analyze the LARP implementation progress achieved to comply safeguard provisions outlined in the approved Resettlement Plan for Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section of CAREC T-2, agreed Resettlement Framework for CAREC MFF and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). This IMR is prepared for the Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section of CAREC T-2 project. The specific objectives for this internal monitoring are to determine: (i) whether the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities are compliant with the approved LARPs; (ii) required financial and human resources are provided at PIU and how efficiently these resources are used to implement land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities; (iii) that the LARP implementation/monitoring set-up and Grievance Redress Mechanism are in place and functioning properly; (iv) LAR activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the LARP and; (v) implementation issues and problems (if any) and adopt remedial actions to redress identified issues/problems. .
8. Thus, the purpose of this IMR is to present progress of LARP implementation activities performed until 30 September 2022. The report reflects current implementation status, issues faced by PIU for release of LARP funds and efforts demonstrated to address the issues, execute the advance actions to align the LARP implementation and disbursement of compensation and facilitate the DPs to raise their concerns/views related to LAR matters of the project.

1-5 Monitoring Methodology.

9. The following procedures have been adopted during monitoring of resettlement plan implementation:
 - Reviewing the functioning of the institutional mechanism and resettlement implementation proposed in the LARP/s;
 - Analyzing LARP, procedures of entitlement, compensation payments processes, and agreed ADB's Social safeguard & Resettlement Policy;
 - Verifying the records of data/information on compensation payment to DPs against their entitlement by types of compensation for each individual DPs provided in LARP/RP documents;
 - Conducting consultation/meetings with different stakeholders of the project including project affected & project beneficiaries;
 - Interacting with DPs through consultations and interviews to assess their level of satisfaction with resettlement and rehabilitation assistance disbursement process and grievance redress mechanism.

Chapter 2

Review of LARP implementation progress

2-1 Approved LARP impacts and compensation costs summary

10. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 305 DPs are experiencing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway (Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section). The table-2-1 below summarizes the numbers of households with entitled compensation costs and applicable resettlement allowances against different type of impacts.

Table-2-1 Summary of Budget with impact category with compensation cost

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DPs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation
						(Rs. Million)
A	Payable compensation costs					
1	Crops					
	Wheat (existing crop)	126	Acre	39,750	39.527	1.571
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	39.527	2.721
	Sub-total					4.292
2	Private Trees	1	No.	Various	9	0.027
	Forest Trees		No.	Various	1260	-
3	Structures					
	Residential Structures	33	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	25,915.70	32.665
	Commercial Structures	145	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	683,696.60	153.311
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	9,678.22	16.609
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	5,739.34	8.371
	Sub-total structures					210.955
	Total (A)					215.274
B	Payable R&R costs					
1	For loss of Residential Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	15	DPs	25,000	15	0.375
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	15	DPs	15,000	15	0.225
	Transitional support Allowance	15	DPs	75,000	15	1.125
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	15	DPs	75,000	15	1.125
	Sub-total					2.850
3	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	279	DPs	25,000	279	6.975
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	78	DPs	15,000	78	1.170
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	78	DPs	75,000	78	5.850
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	279	DPs	75,000	279	20.925

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DPs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation
						(Rs. Million)
	Employment loss allowance	176	DPs	75,000	176	13.200
	Sub-total					48.120
	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
4	Relocation Assistance	25	DPs	25,000	25	0.625
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	25	DPs	15,000	25	0.375
	Business Loss Allowance	25	DPs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total					2.875
	Vulnerability Allowances					
5	Below OPL (13 DPs Commercial & 12 Residential Structures)	25	DPs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total					1.875
	Total (B)					55.720
	Total of Compensation and R&R Cost (A+B)					270.994
C	LARP Implementation, Monitoring and Administration Support					
1	LARP implementation and administrative support charges @ 1% of the total cost					2.710
2	Support Staff for NHA EALS HQ					
	Computer Operator/ Assistant		Months	70,000	24	1.680
	1 Patwari		Months	70,000	24	1.680
	1 Office Support Staff		Months	70,000	24	1.680
3	Mutation Cost (including LAE, Qanoongo plus Patwari and others)					5.000
4	2 Social Mobilizers		Months	70,000	48	3.360
5	1 Qanoongo		Months	70,000	24	1.680
6	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360
7	M&E cost (External monitor is engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. Cost for M&E @ 1% budget cost is included).					2.710
	Total (C)					23.860
D	Contingencies @ 20% of the total cost					54.199
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)					349.053
	Total in US Dollar (1 USD=175.13 Pakistani Rupees as of 18th November 2021)					USD 1.993 Million

11. The overall assessment indicated that the sub-project will clearance of encroached sections of existing ROW will impact residential structures/assets of 33 DPs and commercial structures/assets of 145 DPs encroached within the ROW limits near road side settlements. The assessment indicated that 15 residential structure owners and 78 business structure owners will experience severe impacts due significant impacts to their residential and commercial structures. Meanwhile restricted use of encroached ROW limits for cropping along farm lands in rural areas will result in crop/ tree losses for 126 DPs. The impacted commercial assets owned by 145 DPs will result in loss of business opportunity and livelihood for 103 DPs in asset owner category, 201 renter business operators and 176 employees linked to affected commercial structures. Thus, in total 480 DPs will face business/income losses. The impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood will be temporary and transitory

which will be restored after restoration of affected commercial structures/assets at nearby location either owned by the DPs or allocated within ROW limits.

2-1-1 Cost of LARP Implementation

12. Total estimated budget provided for implementation of Shikarpur - Kandhkot LARP is Rs. 349.053 million. As per approved LARP, the payable compensation costs for affected assets and applicable relocation and rehabilitation (R&R) and income restoration costs is Rs. 270.994 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support costs amounting to Rs. 23.86 million that included costs for engaging LARP staff as explained in the LARP and delivery of External monitoring reports and reimburse expenses likely to incur during implementation of LARP. A contingent amount to Rs. 54.199 million is included in LARP budget for meeting compensation costs of unanticipated impacts if emerged during the LARP implementation.

2-1-2 LARP Implementation Strategy/Plan.

13. As per safeguards policy, affected households cannot be disposed from their assets without prior payment of compensation as per approved LARP. So, confirmation of full implementation of LARP is condition precedent to allow handing over of sections/sites for commencing civil works. The linear length of the project road section is 62.420 Km that starts at Km 43+400 and terminates at Km 105+820. The noted LAR impacts are scattered throughout the alignment; therefore a sectional implementation approach is followed for facilitating handing over of section/sites where LARP is fully implemented and continuing LARP implementation at other sites/sections. This staggered LARP implementation will help to implement the LARP, allow and execute construction works in parallel. The table- 2-2 below illustrate the staggering of linear length for completing implementation of LARP and handing over of sites for construction upon validation of full implementation of LARP in respective section through the EMA's LARP compliance/validation reports.

14. It is worth mentioning that the civil works contract is not yet awarded. However, it is planned that the contractor will be approached immediate after award of contract and he will be advised to synchronize his construction schedule with section wise LARP implementation approach to avoid LARP implementation issues and non-compliance risks. The road section LARP impact and LARP free area is presented in Table 2.2.

Table-2-2 Project Road Section with LARP impact area and LAR free area

Sequence for LARP implementation for Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section				
S#	Chainage	LARP Area (Km)	LAR Free area Km¹	Total
1	43+400 - 53+400	10.00 km	--	10.00 km
2	53+400 - 63+400	10.00 km	--	10.00 km
3	63+400 - 73+400	10.00 Km	--	10.00 Km
4	73+400 - 83+400	10.00 Km	--	10.00 Km

Sequence for LARP implementation for Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section				
S#	Chainage	LARP Area (Km)	LAR Free area Km¹	Total
5	83+000 - 93+400	10.00 Km	--	10.00 Km
6	93+400 – 105+820	12.420 Km	--	12.420 Km
Total		62.420 km	--	62.420 Km

2-2 LARP Implementation Status and Monitoring Set-up:

15. NHA, as the executing agency has overall responsibility for the program including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks, for safeguards management of this project. The NHA has established Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by Member Aided Project at NHA HQ and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by the GM CAREC Sindh Section for implementation of LARP and execution of the project works.
16. Immediate after approval of the LARP, it was disclosed on the NHA web site and its hard copies were placed in the office of the PIU and NHA's regional maintenance office and the PIU started preparatory work for securing LARP funds and putting in place institutional set-up required for implementation of LARP, compensation disbursement, community consultation and redressing grievances. The efforts ensured by the NHA for allocating resources and establishment of operational PIUs with LAR staff are explained as under.

2-2-1 Establishment of operational PIU.

17. The PIU headed by the GM CAREC, Sindh section is established with key staff including technical staff i.e. the Project Director and Deputy Director land and Resettlement Specialist. The Project Director and the DD land to be assisted by the resettlement specialist mobilized through the Design and Construction Supervision Consultant are responsible for timely processing of compensation claims, delivery of compensation to all payable DPs, prepare and submit internal monitoring reports. The PIU has started and completed the process for hiring of additional field staff (support staff) including social mobilizers and patwaries for implementation of LARP and the Land record management staff for supporting the PIU in accessing the land acquisition record. However, the deployment of LARP implementation support staff was scheduled after release of LARP funds and accordingly, it is planned that social mobilizers and land management staff will be mobilized in 4th quarter of 2022.
18. A Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee is established and notified for processing of compensation claims and disbursement of compensation including resettlement and rehabilitation allowances to entitled DPs of the project according to the entitlements provided in the per approved LARP. As per notification the compensation disbursement committee is comprised of NHA's staff below.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| I. | General Manager (CAREC) | Convener |
| II. | Project Director (Shikarpur - Kandhkot) ADB (Section) | Member |
| III. | DD (Land) NHA | Member |
| IV. | DD (Account) NHA | Member |
| V. | Resettlement Specialist | Member |

19. The compensation disbursement committee will perform following activities.

- a) All compensation claims will be reviewed / verified by Dy. Director (Land) & Resettlement Specialist as per entitlement as provided of Resettlement Plan.
- b) Disbursement cheques, jointly signed by Project Director and Deputy Director (Accounts), will be prepared and delivered to DPs in person through compensation disbursement committee and receipt shall be obtained from each DP. To whom payment has been made, which shall be signed by two witnesses.
- c) DPs show unwillingness to receive their cheques due to smaller compensation amount, the cheques will be delivered at their homes in presence of notable of concerned village and after due verification of record.
- d) A computerized database for RP implementation will be managed and complete record for compensation delivery with supported documents (originally) will be maintained as hard copies for record and ADB's review.

2-2-2 Project account opening and release of funds.

20. The PIU initiated the process for opening of project account administered by the GM PIU CAREC Sindh Section and moved the file for release and deposit of LAR funds in the project account. After fulfilling the cordial formalities and getting administrative approval from member Finance NHA, the project account is awaited to be opened for which GM CAREC issued letter on 18-04-2022 letter for early release of LARP funds and opening bank account for Shikarpur – Kashmore section on 12-09-2022, 18-04-22 respectively to were written to concerned quarters in NHA HQ (copies attached as Annex – I & II). Meanwhile, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement funds as mentioned in the LARP are under approval by the Member Aided project and submitted to the NHA finance wing for releases and deposit of LAR costs in the project account at disposal of the PD / GM for disbursement.
21. However, initially the releases of allocated funds for 4th quarter of 2021-2022 as provided in Public Sector Development Plan were not released to NHA due to which the NHA could not deposit the LAR funds in project account. Later on due to change of government and extreme flooding release of PSDP allocation for the 1st quarter for fiscal year 2022-23 was jeopardized and not released until closing of the monitoring report period i.e. Sep-2022. NHA finance wing is pursuing with the finance division of GOP and it is expected that the requested funds could be released and made available by end of October / November 2022. Once funds are received, the PIU will start processing of compensation claims and payment process in December 2022.

2-2-3 Hiring of LAR staff positions explained/budgeted in the LARP.

22. The PIU, NHA has hired the potential candidates to be engaged for following staff positions as provided in the Approved LARP for facilitating the PIU LAR team in mobilization of the DPS for compensation payment and constructing land mutation files and coordinating with the land revenue authorities for ensuring mutation of un-mutated land, the letter for approval of LARP and Land Acquisition staff is (attached as Annex – IV & VI). However, the mobilization of staff was delayed due to uncertainty about availability of the LAR funds. Now with expectation of funds availability by end of November 2022, it is planned that the selected staff will be mobilized in November to assist PIU in implementation and monitoring of LARP activities: detail is given below in Table-2-3.

Table-2.3: Showing LAR Staff

Category	Description	Engagement Period
PIU LAR staff	02 Social Mobilizers	24 Months
	01 Qanoongo	24 Months
	02 Patwari	48 Months
NHA EALS staff	01 Computer Operator/ Assistant	24 Months
	01 Patwari	24 Months
	Office Support Staff (Helper)	48 Months
ROW management & Mutation staff	01 Land Acquisition & Resettlement Expert (LAE)	12 Months
	02 Patwaris	12 Months
	02 Helpers	12 Months

23. The LARP implementation progress is subject to review and monitor by an External Monitor, who will review and evaluate achievement of LARP objectives and validate the encumbrances free and construction ready section where LARP is fully implemented. In this regard, it is explained that the NHA has hired services of External Monitor (attached As Annex-III). The External monitor is mobilized since May 2022.

2-3 Review of Compensation Payment Progress.

24. Although, some of above explained preparatory works for implementation of LARP were started immediate after approval of LARP, however, delivery of compensation payment notices, processing of claims and payment was lingered due to unavailability of LARP funds. Now the NHA's finance wing has confirmed that the required LAR funds could be available by end of November 2022, so keeping in view availability of funds, the compensation payment notices will be delivered and claims will be processed for disbursement of compensation following the sectional LARP implementation approach explained under subheading 2-2 and in the Table 2-2.

2-4 Grievance Redress System and Review of Grievances Recorded/Redressed.

25. To ensure effective implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) couldn't be established and it is expected by the end of November 2022. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will review and investigate all grievances lodged by DPs and effectively address and resolve them in a timely manner. Table-2-4 below shows the detail of GRC Committee Members when it will be established.

Table-2-4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Project Director (Shikarpur - Kandhkot) ADB Section	Convener
DD/AD (LM&IS), NHA	Member
LAO/Representative of Revenue Department (Qanoongo)/Patwari	Member
Resettlement Specialist (Supervision Consultant)	Member
Social Mobilizers	Member
DPD/AD (Construction)	Secretary

26. The Project GRC will perform following activities.
- a. The LAR Coordination Committee shall prepare register for the purpose of entering each and every complaint either received directly from the DP or through Headquarter or any outside agency like DC Office, ADC Office, Irrigation Department, and Forest Department etc.
 - b. These complaints shall be carefully categorized in separate head as against price fixation of land, crops, trees, structures etc. or problems in relocation seeker assistance for rehabilitation or related to environment issues etc.
 - c. The focal person/secretary shall submit his reports containing detail status of implementation and regarding the disposal of complaints/grievances of APs to Member (Aided Projects) through GM (CAREC) & GM (EALS).
 - d. Subsequently on receiving of formal complaints, the receiver (i.e. ADB, EALS Wing and Project Director etc.) will immediately forwarded the complaint to LAR Coordination Committee for further action.
 - e. The LAR Coordination Committee shall ensure all field visits and consultations with the APs and document properly (snapshot & record on video) and such record shall be placed in the project office.
 - f. LAR Coordination Committee after site visit shall prepare report with recommendations and solution to the complaint and submit the same to GM (CAREC) Concern and resolves the problem accordingly.
 - g. LAR Coordination Committee shall close the complaint file after settling the issue or at least exhausting all efforts to resolve the complaint and finally shall communicate the same to the complainant.
 - h. In addition to above notified GRC at PIU level, the displaced person committees are being constituted at the village/roadside settlement level. These village level committees will be a linking node for DPs and project implementation teams to conduct consultations, facilitate the DPs for payment of compensation and redressal of their project related concerns/issues at local level.
27. In addition to above notified GRC at PIU level, the displaced person committees are being constituted at the village/roadside settlement level. These village level committees will be a linking node for DPs and project implementation teams to conduct consultations, facilitate the DPs for payment of compensation and redressal of their project related concerns/issues at local level.

Chapter 3

Information Disclosure, Consultations and Grievance Redress Proceedings

3-1 LARP disclosure & information dissemination.

28. The approved LARP was disclosed on NHA website and hard copies of the LARP including inventory of lost assets and annexure were placed in the office of the PIU office of NHA at Sukkur. The information broacher containing key information about LAR policy, compensation eligibility and entitlements, the announced cut-off date and the institutional set-up for implementation of LARP, compensation payment system and grievance redress mechanism will be prepared in Urdu / Sindhi language and distributed to the DPs. Meanwhile, for improved coordination and establishing a linking node among the PIU staff and the affected communities, the DPs will be guided and supported to constitute the displaced person committee by nominating their representatives.

3-2 Community Consultations:

29. During the monitoring period consultations couldn't be conducted, as the team was not deputed on site. The consultation meetings, group discussions and in-depth interviews will be conducted with DPs (including representatives of poor households, households which are required to resettle and households losing their business or agricultural land). The consultations will be aimed to provide timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, in a culturally appropriate manner, free of coercion and intimidation. Stakeholder engagement logs, and meeting minutes will be recorded and maintained. The preliminary consultations will help the PIU to build a rapport with the project affected households and DPs, the local communities and explain the project design and outcome. Particularly, these consultations will ease the information disclosure and make the affected households fully aware about the compensation payment process and procedures as well as about grievance redress mechanism put in place for registering, review and redressal of project related complaints and concerns likely to emerge during implementation of LARP and execution of project works.

3-3 GRC Meetings Planned and Convened.

30. The project level GRC headed by the Project Director couldn't be established and operationalized. The GRC will be fully cognizant and committed to handle and resolve the issues and complaints that could emerge during implementation of LARP and execution of project works in a fare and transparent manner. As the DPs were not informed about the GRC and its functioning, however, so no complaint is received and recorded till end of this reporting period i.e. 30 September 2022.

31. It is perceived that the affected communities and the DPs can start reporting their issues when the LARP implementation and payment of compensation will be started in next monitoring period. So, it is planned that the GRC will meet at least once in a month to review and discuss the progress on the grievances recorded and redress in addition to meetings held for review and redress of the grievances as and when received. Accordingly, the progress on GRC meetings will be reported in next internal monitoring report.

3-4 Local/Village level DPC Meetings

32. The Village level DPC is the focal point for local/village level grievance redress system. The affected communities will be coordinated and mobilized for constitution of the village/settlement level DPCs; therefore, until end of this reporting period the DPCs were not formed. Therefore no formal or informal meeting was conducted till end of this monitoring period i.e. 30 September 2022. It is planned that the DPCs will be established gradually in next monitoring period and accordingly the progress on DPC meetings and grievances handled at local/village level will be reported in upcoming internal monitoring reports.

Chapter 4

ROW Land Mutation Status and LAR free sections available

33. During finalization of LARP, the Settlement Survey and Land Record Authorities of the BOR Sindh had confirmed the designated ROW for the project road section as un-surveyed state land which was marked on cadaster maps as Road ROW without a peculiar survey number. So, in the final LARP, it was included that the NHA's project team will mobilize the additional resource for coordinating with the district land revenue authorities and regional office of Sindh Settlement Survey and land Record office to facilitate the settlement survey, construction of ROW land ownership record for the ROW limits falling under the CAREC Tranche-2 project and ensuring its mutation in the name of provincial government. Keeping in view the commitment, the PIU started coordinating with the concerned offices of Sindh Highway Division of C&W department, the District Land Revenue offices in Shikarpur/Kandhkot and the regional Settlement Survey and land record office to access the ROW land details land acquisition record for previously acquired land for preparation and processing of land mutation files. The efforts demonstrated in this regard are summarized as under.

4.1 Construction of ROW Land Mutation Files

34. During the monitoring period, the DD land and PD, coordinated with the District Land revenue authorities of Shikarpur and Kandhkot as well as the office of superintendent, Sindh Settlement Survey and land record office to access the available ROW land record and explain required settlement survey and mutation of ROW land in the name of government. Meanwhile the process for engaging the Land Management Expert and Supporting staff at the PIU level for facilitating the PIU was commenced. The Land management expert and his team will support the PIU in coordinating the concerned Settlement Survey and Land record office for conducting settlement survey and to access the land acquisition record files about previously acquired ROW land from offices of the Sindh Highway Division of C&W departments that include the copies of the land awards, compensation payment record and correspondence between the C&W and land revenue authorities for affecting mutation of acquired land in the name of C&W department. This land management staff will support PIU LARU in accessing missing ROW land record, preparation of ROW mutation files including Akas Massavies (Cadastral Maps) and cross-matching the acquired land and existing ROW dimension. It is planned that the requisite land management staff will be hired in the 4th quarter of 2022. After hiring and mobilization of land management staff the PIU LAR team will keep liaising with the concerned authorities including the Regional Settlement Survey and Land Record Office, the Dy. Commissioner Office in Shikarpur and Kandhkot to ensure the settlement survey for acquired ROW land should be completed and the ROW land is mutated in the name of Provincial Government.

4.2 Coordination with Land Revenue Authorities for Mutation

35. The PIU team is coordinating with the Sindh Highway Directorate of C&W Department Sindh, Deputy Commissioner Kandhkot and for that several corresponding / meetings have been done by passage of time regarding mutation of ROW of Indus Highway N-55 since 2017. Letter issued by GM (EALS) to Deputy Commissioner Kandhkot & Kashmore on 20-02-2017, letter issued by Deputy Director (Land) to Deputy Commissioner Kandhkot & Kashmore on 26-05-2021, letters from GM (CAREC) Sindh Section were issued to SMBR and Deputy Commissioner Kandhkot & Kashmore for issuance of land record on 27-01-2022 and 16-05-

2022 respectively (attached as Annex – V). The follow-up is being done by the project authority to get the mutation of the un-muted land.

4.3 Available ROW Limits.

36. The subproject road section, traverses through lands of 24 land revenue estates (village/ goth settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of four Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province and its acquired ROW (as of land record) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 24 villages (i.e. 11 villages of taluka Khanpur, 5 villages of taluka Tangwani, 4 villages of taluka Shikarpur and 4 villages of taluka Kandhkot) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The recorded village wise ROW as of land record provided by the district land revenue authorities is summarized in Table 4-1. .

Table 4-1: Village-wise ROW details

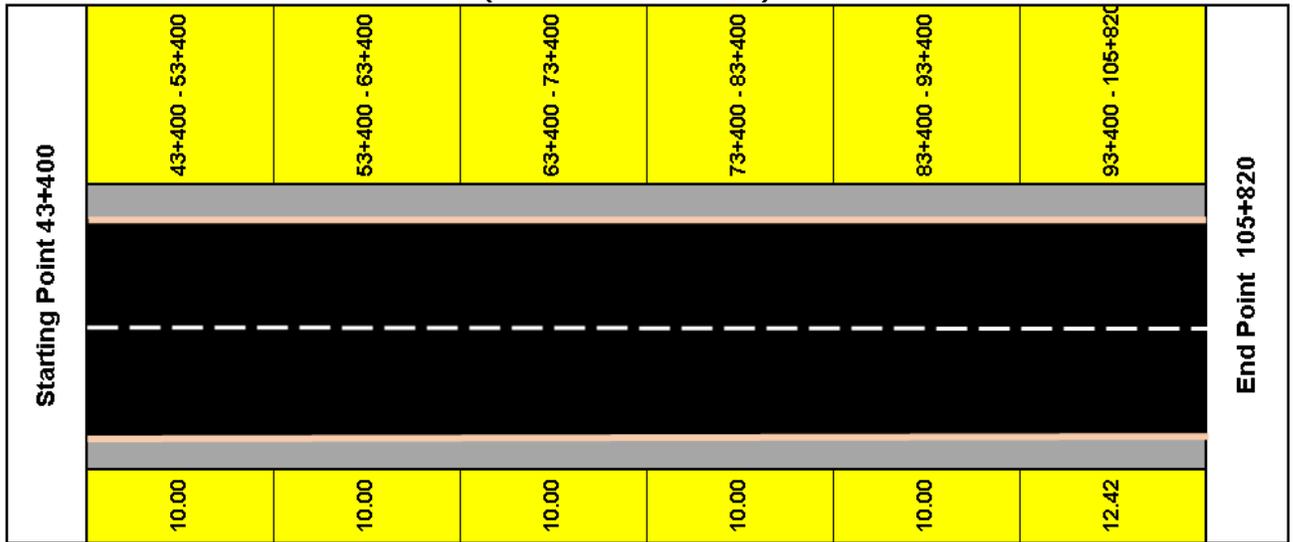
Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	Total (ft.)	Total (m)
1	Dakhan	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
2	Phulpota	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
3	Lal New	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
4	Mureed Sethar	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
5	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shikarpur	140	42.7
6	Mirzan Wah	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
7	Noom	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
8	Mehmoodo	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
9	Toung	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
10	Redho	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
11	Ali Murad Khalore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
12	Mir Muhammad Pahore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
13	Pir Bux Shaghra	Khanpur	Shikarpur	140	42.7
14	Bijarani	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
15	Chol	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
16	Sheran	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
17	Naseer	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
18	Nendeji Dhor	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
19	Khairo	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
20	Shar Garh	Tangwani	Kashmore	132	40.2
21	Machko	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
22	Aakhero	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
23	Kandhkot	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
24	Kandhkot Bypass	Kandhkot	Kashmore	140	42.7

4.4 Linear Map Showing LAR Impacts / Impact Free & Construction ready Sections.

37. During monitoring period, the LAR impact inventory was reviewed and verified to identify and document the sections/stretches with and without LAR impacts. However, it was noted that ROW traversing through the agricultural lands was mostly encroached for cultivation and there

are no LAR free stretches available along the project road section falling in Lot-1. The linear map clearly showing sections that are LAR impacts / free of LAR impacts / construction ready section. The LAR impact stretches are shown as yellow and sections impacts free are presented as green and the sections with pending mutation and legacy issues are presented as red in linear plan below.

**Linear Plan indicating sections where LARP implementation is in progress.
Shikarpur - Kandhkot Additional Carriageway
(43+400 to 105+820)**



62.42 Km where LARP implementation is under progress.

Total Length is 62.42 Km

S #	LARP Area	LARP Area Cleared through Payment	Km
1	43+400 - 53+400	-	10.00
2	53+400 - 63+400	-	10.00
3	63+400 - 73+400	-	10.00
4	73+400 - 83+400	-	10.00
5	83+400 - 93+400	-	10.00
6	93+400 - 105+820	-	12.42
Total	62.42	0.00	62.42

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Recommendations

A. Conclusions

38. The Review of LARP implementation progress transpire that the PIU will be established and functionalized to implement and monitor the LARP progress. The grievance redress committee and compensation disbursement committee will be notified and the project account will be opened at PIU level. However, due to change of government, the allotted NHA's share of PSDP funds for 4th quarter of the fiscal year 2021-2022 were not released by the finance division. Later on due to unprecedented floods in Pakistan, release of 1st quarter for fiscal year 2022-2023 was also jeopardized due to priority for emergency relief.
39. Thus due to unavailability of funds payment of compensation could not be started during the monitoring period. Now the NHA's Finance Wing has confirmed that the finance division of Pakistan has agreed to release funds partially for the CAREC project that will be available and deposited in NHA's assignment account (opened in the Finance wing of NHA, HQ) by the end of November 2022. Based on the noted issues following actions are suggested for next monitoring period.

B. Recommendations

40. With the release of funds, the compensation payment process could start in the upcoming month i.e. November - December 2022 and accordingly compensation payments progress will be reported next quarterly monitoring report to be delivered in January 2023, in addition to the ongoing preparatory activities; the PIU will opt for sectional approach for quick implementation of the LARP in smaller section/stretches to facilitate handling over the section/stretches; wherever LARP is fully implemented and validated as such by the External Monitor. While the LARP implementation will continue in other sections/stretches which will not be allowed for construction until LARP is fully implemented.
41. However it is worth mentioning that the civil works contract is not yet awarded to the qualified bidder, because one of the disqualified bidders has filed a case in court against his disqualification.
42. For improved community outreach the displaced persons committees will be constituted and notified, in next monitoring period. These DPCs will provide a local level consultation forum for the DPs and the project executors to discuss and address the issues at local level for ensuring smooth implementation of LARP and execution of project works. Meanwhile, it is planned that the project GRC will be constituted and notified which will be headed by the PD will meet once frequently on regular basis. In addition to specific GRC meetings convened for review redress of grievances, regular monthly meetings of GRC will be planned for review of GRC progress and improving its functions.