

September 22, 2003

Mr. Saeed Ullah Jan, Secretary
Ministry of Water and Power
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad

Re: Receipt-of-Grievance Status Report – Grievance Redress and Settlement Committee (GRSC) Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project III

Dear Mr. Jan,

Please find herewith the referenced report as required in the terms of reference of the GRSC.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[ORIGINAL SIGNED]

Justice ® Mohammad Aqil Mirza
Chairman
Grievance Redress and Settlement Committee
WAPDA Staff Colony
Dera Ismail Khan

Enclosures: as above

CC: with enclosures

Asian Development Bank, Manila

Mr. Takashi Matsuo

Senior Project Specialist
Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources
Division
South Asia Department

GRSC Members

Mr. Muhammad Bilal	Representative of GOP, EAD
Mr. Saif–ur-Rehman	Representative of WAPDA
Mr. Bagh Ali Shahid	Representative of Government of Punjab
Mr. Mohammad Iqbal	Representative of Government of NWFP
Mr. Muhammad Shafi Ghauri	National Land Acquisition Expert
Mr. Jamshed Tirmizi	International Resettlement Specialist
Mr. Latifullah Khan Alizai	Nazim of D.I. Khan District, NWFP
Mr. Sardar Jamal Khan Leghari	Nazim of D.G. Khan District, Punjab
Mr. Sardar M. Akram Khan Malghani	Representative of Affected People, D.G. Khan
Mr. Soaib Nasir Main Khel	Representative of Affected People, D.I. Khan

Receipt-of-Grievance Status Report

**Grievance Redress and Settlement Committee (GRSC)
Chasma Right Bank Irrigation Project III**

**Dera Ismail Khan
September 22, 2003**

This report is the third in a series of five that the GRSC will submit in accordance with its terms of reference

1. Between July 15 and September 15 a total of Five Hundred and Twelve (5212) applications were received through the 14 Grievance Redress and Information Centers set up in twelve Union Councils and in the GRSC offices in D. I. Khan and Taunsa Sharif.

2. A rigorous publicity campaign, initiated with the publishing of prominent half page advertisements in newspapers of both Taunsa Sharif and D.I.Khan, continued till almost the end of the grievance receipt process. Several thousand handbills and posters were distributed.

Union Council Nazims, councilors and the general public in the project area were met by GRSC members and informed about GRSC, its mode of operations and goals.

Announcements were made and information provided in the weekly area markets of Stage III.

Announcements were also made in the project area through approximately 200 mosques.

The Entitlement Matrix appeared in local newspapers in mid-August and subsequently disseminated in the project area as a handbill, accompanied by announcements made from vehicle mounted loudspeakers.

3. The last date for receiving grievances was extended by 15 days from August 31 to September 15 to accommodate a response that included losses categorized in the Entitlement Matrix.

4. Significant aspects of the grievances registered by 8914 persons through 5212 applications are:

- A little under a half of the complaints registered (about 47%) relate to compensation for acquired land, excavations, and loss of standing crops and trees.

In the case of land acquisition there are obviously many more affected persons in the project than have registered a complaint as a substantial portion of the work to process compensation is still incomplete. Only a few complaints relate to compensation that has already been received.

In the case of complaints regarding land borrowed from farmers' fields during construction, there is little mention of the extent of the damage and whether the damages were surveyed. Though complaints registered for loss of trees and standing crops specify the extent of damage to some degree they also do not mention whether the damages were surveyed or registered.

- A substantial percentage (34%) of the complaints received relates to loss of livelihood. Almost 80 % in this category are a response to the publicized entitlement matrix from the land less, including women, for loss of livelihood from reduced access to land for livestock and fuel because of intensified cultivation under irrigation.
- A considerable number (4.80 %) of complaints received concern the management of the irrigation system.

One common issue related not so much to technical design but to water distribution management is that the tails of some distributaries overflow and pond.

In several head reaches the land is high and the farmers are unable to convey water to yet higher ground from the point on the distributary designated for them to lift water by pump. They want relief through permission to lift their sanctioned quantity directly from the adjacent main canal.

- A good portion of complaints registering loss of commercial infrastructure and dwelling relate to flooding resulting from missing flood protection embankments on flood carrier channels.

5. The percentage break down of the type of grievances received at GRSC by category of loss and complaint is given below.

1. Permanent loss of land	15.20 %
1.a. Loss of crop and trees	19 %
2. Damage to land.	11.50 %
3. Severance of agricultural land holding and of path	9.60 %
4. Loss of income and livelihood	34 %
5. Loss of productive agricultural infrastructure	0.80 %
6. Loss of public infrastructure	0.10 %
7. Loss of Commercial Infrastructure	3 %
8. Loss of Dwelling	2.00 %
9. Irrigation issues	4.80 %