Government of Nepal

Ministry of Energy, Water Resource and Irrigation

Department of Water Resource and Irrigation

# Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project
# Phase II

# Land Donation Report

## Command Area Development (CAD)

**Jamara Branch**

**Submitted by**

**Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project**
**Tikapur, Kailali**

April 2020

## Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| ACIU | Agriculture Component Implementation Unit |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AoI | Area of Influence |
| BCT | Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri |
| CAP | Command Area Protection |
| CBOs | Community Based organization |
| CDO | Chief District Officer |
| CFG | Community Forest Group |
| DAG | DisAdvantaged Group |
| DAO | District Agriculture Office |
| DFO | District Forest Office |
| DLRO | District Land Revenue Office |
| DLSO | District Land Survey Office |
| DoWRI | Department of Water Resources and Irrigation |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GESI | Gender Equality and Social Inclusion |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| HHs | Households |
| IP | Indigenous People |
| IR | Involuntary Resettlement |
| IRP | Involuntary Resettlement Plan |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| LB | Left Bank |
| LCM | Lamki Chuwa Municipality |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| PAHs | Project Affected Households |
| PWDA | Person with Different Ability |
| RB | Right Bank |
| RJKIP | Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project |
| RM | Rural Municipality |
| RPF | Resttlement Policy Framework |
| VCDP | Vulnerable Community Development Plan |
| WB | World Bank |
| WUA | Water Users Association |
| WUGs | Water Users Group |

## Technical Terms and Definitions

**Canal Lining**: The process of reducing seepage loss of irrigation water by adding an impermeable layer to the edges of the trench.

**Head Regulator** (HR): A system that regulates and controls supplies entering the distributary channel from the main canal and serves for measurement of discharge.

**Cross Regulator** (CR): A system that regulates the canal system, raises the water level in the main canal in order to feed the off take canal and absorb the fluctuations in the canal system.

**Hume Pipe Crossing**: A structure made that allows water to flow under a road, trail, or similar obstruction from one side to the other.

**Box Culvert**: A box culvert is a box shaped reinforced concrete structure used to allow water under a road including.

**Escape**: It is the structure constructed to dispose surplus or excess water from canal.

**Aqueduct**: An aqueduct is a watercourse constructed to carry water from one side to the another over a gap or drainage or another watercourse.

**Long Crested Weir** (LCW): A structure constructed in open-channel irrigation distribution systems to minimize fluctuations in the canal water surface above canal turnouts.

**Cover Slab**: A structure consisting of a flat, horizontal surface supported on foundations on both sides of the ground surface.

**Inlet:** An inlet is a depression of a canal network, usually narrow, that passes water to another small water courses.

**Reshaping**: It is a process of shaping a canal to gain its original form.

**Ramp**: A sloping surface constructed in some points along the irrigation canal usually used to take out silt from canal and serve cattle for drinking water from canal.

**Syphon**: A structure constructed to flow water upwards and then down to a lower level of its own accord under a road or a drainage.

**Height Raise**: Process of increasing height of edges in order to protect water from over spilling.

**Tail Structure**: Any structure constructed at tail end of canal course.

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## Executive Summary

1. This document reports the demographic features and land donation of Project Affected Households (PAHs) under the Command Area Development (CAD) works of Jamara Branch under the RJKIP II Project There are 15 sub-branches proposed for CAD under this branch.
2. The CAD works will be implemented within the existing canal alignment in 15 sub-branches without acquiring any further land area.
3. However, a total of three households (HHs) from Makri Kulo will need to donate land. All these HHs belong to Janajati (indigenous peoples) group.
4. The total area of land owned by the three PAHs is 26751.77 square meters. The CAD will require only 28.44 square meters which is 0.37% of the total land under their ownership.
5. All three PAHs that will lose their land have alternative sources of livelihood. Given this, even if they voluntarily donate land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood at the pre-project levels.
6. There are seven road improvement activities under the Jamara Branch. A total of 19.8 Km is proposed to be graveled.There is no land requirement or replacement of community structures for the road improvement works proposed.
7. Grievance Redress Committees (GRMs) have been formed and are functioning at four tiers. The first tier comprises of a Badgar of relevant section of the sub-branches, second tier is a five-member committee at branch level led by the Branch Chair, the third tier includes a seven-member committee led by the Project Director and that of the forth is established at Municipality/Rural Municipality level which is led by Deputy Mayor/Vice-Chairperson.
8. References of the report are annexed separately.

## 1. Background

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has been modernizing the irrigation systems across the country following the changing contexts in terms of technologies, climate change impacts, and requirements of the beneficiaries. Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation System (RJKIS), having approximately 14,300 hectares (ha) command area, is one of the largest farmer-managed irrigation systems being modernized by the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DoWRI) of GoN. Even though, there was sufficient water in the source-Karnali River, the system historically suffered from frequent washouts of temporary diversion works and shifting of river course at its intake. Therefore, DoWRI, through Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project (RJKIP) has been involved in strengthening the system since FY 2009/10. An agreement was signed between GoN and the World Bank (WB) on October 18, 2011, for the development of Phase I, which ended in September 2018. The successful completion of Phase I led to the restructuring of Phase II of the project, which was carried forward earlier than the planned time frame. Following this, Phase II loan agreement between GoN and WB was signed on May 2018 to modernize the system for economic growth and poverty reduction, through a gendered and inclusive comprehensive agricultural program focusing on increasing production, productivity, and diversification and strengthening post-harvest support. The Phase II agreement remains effective till December 31, 2023.

There are three main branches named 'Rani', 'Jamara' and 'Kulariya' under Command Area Development (CAD) work with the construction of various structures along the irrigation canals. Jamara is one of the branches being modernized which consist of 15 sub-branches irrigating 3700 ha of land.

## 2. Social Assessment and Land Donation Methodology in RJKIP

In order to provide appropriate guidelines to identify impacts, prepare plans, and mitigate adverse impacts likely to arise from the activities financed under RJKIP, the project has prepared and implemented Social Impact Management Framework (SIMF) during the planning and implementation of the Phase-I activities. The SIMF guidelines provides standards for incorporating involuntary resettlement considerations through Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and safeguarding the concerns of vulnerable communities residing in the project area. The RPF principle, among others, notes that the affected people are fully informed and consulted during the project design and implementation, particularly, on matters relating to land donation. Likewise, as per the RPF, the key principle of voluntary land donation states that meaningful consultations will be undertaken with affected people and communities during design, finalization of the structures and its construction in order to avoid/minimize additional land take. It also makes it clear that forced donation of land will not be undertaken and that the affected person will have the right to refuse land donation. The principle further states that if the

affected people are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and the potential impact of land donation and accept land donation, if the amount of land donated will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels. And for such voluntary land donation, the principle also explicitly states that such donations will be confirmed through a written record verified by a witness or an independent third party and such donations would only be limited to land and minor assets.

Taking into account the above principles, the assessment team conducted extensive social assessment to determine the potential area of concern/impact along all the sub-braches of Jamara. In-depth interviews with the individual household (HH) members, public meetings, FGDs, and key informant interviews (KIIs) were the major tools that were applied during the assessment. Similarly, the team also organized site observation/transect walk along the alignment of the sub-branches jointly with social and technical team. The project carried out social screening and collected signed consent letters from the PAHs for voluntary land donation. Representatives from all the concerned local levels were involved at all stages of the assessment. Thus, the project obtained comprehensive social and environmental assessment of the CAD including the land donation commitments from the affected households.

## 3. Summary of Structures in Jamara Branch

There are a total of 16 different structures proposed for construction under Jamara Branch. The Structures include canal lining, head regulator/cross regulator (HR/CR), Hume Pipe crossing, road crossing, box culvert, escape, long crested weir (LCW) aqueduct, cover slab, new canal construction and inlet among others. The summary of structures is listed below.

Table 1: Summary of Structures-Jamara Branch

| S.N. | Structures | Quantity for construction | Proposed | Unit | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Canal Lining | 6 | 3.09 | Km | 2.91 |
| 2 | HR/CR | 17 | 11 | No | 6 |
| 3 | Hume Pipe Crossing | 12 | 22 | No | -10 |
| 4 | Road Crossing Box Culvert | 47 | 47 | No | 0 |
| 5 | Escape | 10 | 6 | No | 4 |
| 6 | Aqueduct | 20 | 3 | No | 17 |
| 7 | Long Crested Weir (LCW) | 153 | 156 | No | -3 |
| 8 | Protection Work | 1.2 | 0.68 | Km | 0.52 |
| 9 | Drop | 63 | 1 | No | 62 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Drainage Management | 1.05 | 0 | Km | 1.05 |
| 11 | Bridge | | 3 | No | |
| 12 | New Canal | | 1 | km | |
| 14 | Height Raise | | 150 | m | |
| 16 | Canal cover | | 100 | m | |

## 3.1 Sub-branch Datails of Jamara Branch and land requirement

There are 15 sub-branches to be improved under Jamara Branch consisting of different structures. A total of 3700 ha of land is the proposed command area for irrigation. Gyani sub-branch has the biggest area of land to be irrigated (783 ha) followed by Bijuliya Kulo (387 ha) and Bhagatpur Kulo (368 ha) respectively. Likewise, Gyani kulo has the highest number of households totaling to 2367 HHs. Bhagatpur Kulo consist of 1295 of HHs whereas Jagatput Kulo is proposed to serve 1290 HHs.

Table 2: Sub-branch Details under Jamara Branch

| S.N. | Name of sub-branches | Proposed land for irrigation | Benefitted HHs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuntipatavar Kulo | 70 | 218 |
| 2 | Jagatpur Kulo | 307 | 1290 |
| 3 | Dharmapur Kulo | 267 | 475 |
| 4 | Suvarnapur kulo | 311 | 452 |
| 5 | Bijuliya Kulo | 387 | 739 |
| 6 | Laikpur Kulo | 30 | 51 |
| 7 | Bhagatpur Kulo | 368 | 1295 |
| 8 | Birendra School | 45 | 11 |
| 9 | Gyani Kulo | 783 | 2367 |
| 10 | Motinagar Kulo | 180 | 621 |
| 11 | Makri Kulo | 259 | 439 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Rampur Katanpur Kulo | 186 | 338 |
| 13 | Giya-Bhartapur Kulo | 283 | 386 |
| 14 | Purbi Khairiphata | 134 | 53 |
| 15 | Ambasha , Bhagwanpur | 90 | 53 |
| **Total** | | **3700** | **8788** |

# 4. Demographic, Socio-economic information

## 4.1 Demographic information of Jamara Branch

There are altogether 8788 HHs with a population of 52,920 in Jamara Branch. The total population consist of all the households of the 15 sub-branches. Of the total, 51% of the population is male. Dalit population in the branch is 12.64% followed by 52.55% Janajati (Tharu) and 34.81% BCT as seen from the table below:

Table 3: Demographic Details under Rani Branch

| Caste/Ethnicity | HH | | Population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total HHs | % | Male Pop | % | Female Pop | % | Total Pop |
| Dalit | 1111 | 12.64% | 3385 | 51 | 3304 | 49 | 6689 |
| Janajati | 4618 | 52.55% | 14072 | 51 | 13737 | 49 | 27809 |
| Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri (BCT) | 3059 | 34.81% | 9322 | 51 | 9100 | 49 | 18421 |
| Total | 8788 | | 26779 | 51 | 26141 | 49 | 52920 |

## 4.2 Income Sources of Households in Jamara Branch

There is  diversity in the income sources of households under Jamara Branch. Majority of the HHs earn their income from agriculture and livestock which stands at 47%,  followed bydaily wages, at 22%. Engagement in foreign employment stands at 6%. Likewise, 10% of the HHs have their own businesses and 8% have regular employment as a source of income in the Jamara Branch.

Table 4: Income Sources under Jamara Branch

| Profession | HHs | % |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture/livestock | 4099 | 47% |
| Business | 837 | 10% |
| Job | 701 | 8% |
| Foreign employment | 542 | 6% |
| Daily wages | 1900 | 22% |
| Skilled labor | 6 | 0% |
| Pension | | 0% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Others | 703 | 8% |
| Total | 8788 | 100% |

## 4. PAHs under Jamara Branch

The social and technical assessment team visited the PAHs together with the concerned sub-branch members and Badghars. Since, most part of the canal improvement falls within the existing canal, there are only three HHs that are required to voluntarily donate land.

The total area of land owned by the PAHs is 26,751.77 square meters. The CAD will require 28.44 square meters of land from the three PAHs which is 0.37% of the total available land.

Land requirement under each sub-branch is detailed as follows:

### 5.1 Land requirement for CAD under JamaraBranch

As stated above, there are only three HHs that will be affected in terms of land-taking by the CAD works in all 15 sub-branches of Jamara.The table below provides the area of land that will be required under CAD according to the sub-branches.

Table 5: Land Requirement for CAD under Each Sub-branch of Jamara

| S.n. | Sub-branches | Total HHs | PAHs | Total land of PAHs (Sq. Meter) | Land Required for structure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kuntipatavar Kulo | 218 | Not Applicable | | |
| 2 | Jagatpur Kulo | 1290 | Not Applicable | | |
| 3 | Dharmapur Kulo | 475 | Not Applicable | | |
| 4 | Suvarnapur kulo | 452 | Not Applicable | | |
| 5 | Bijuliya Kulo | 739 | Not Applicable | | |
| 6 | Laikpur Kulo | 51 | Not Applicable | | |
| 7 | Bhagatpur Kulo | 1295 | Not Applicable | | |
| 8 | Birendra School | 11 | Not Applicable | | |
| 9 | Gyani Kulo | 2367 | Not Applicable | | |
| 10 | Motinagar Kulo | 621 | Not Applicable | | |
| 11 | Makri Kulo | 439 | 3 | 26751.77 | 28.44 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Rampur Katanpur Kulo | 338 | Not Applicable | | |
| 13 | Giya-Bhartapur Kulo | 386 | Not Applicable | | |
| 14 | Ambasha , Bhagwanpur | 53 | Not Applicable | | |
| 15 | Purbi Khairiphata | 53 | Not Applicable | | |

## 5.2 Demographic Features of PAHs

There are three PAHs with a population of 24 under the Jamara Branch. The three affected HHs belong to Makri Kulo, which is one of the sub-branches among the 15 sub-branches that fall under the Jamara Branch. The population comprises 46% of females and 54% of males. All three HHs belong to the Janajati (Tharu) group

Table 6: Demographic Features of PAHs

| S.n | Name of sub-branch | Address | PAHs | HH by ethnicity | | | | Total HHs members | | Total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Janajati | Dalit | Muslim/ Madhesi | BCT | Female | Male | |
| 1 | Makri Kulo | Janaki 7,8 & 9 | 3 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 24 |

### 5.2.1 Population by Age and Literacy Rate of PAHs under Jamara Branch

Of the total population numbering to 24, a major portion (46%) of the population falls between 16 to 40 years which is also understood as an active population-age. Only 8% of the population is above 60 years of age. The average literacy rate of the affected population is 63% comprising of 64% female and 62% male as shown in the figure below:

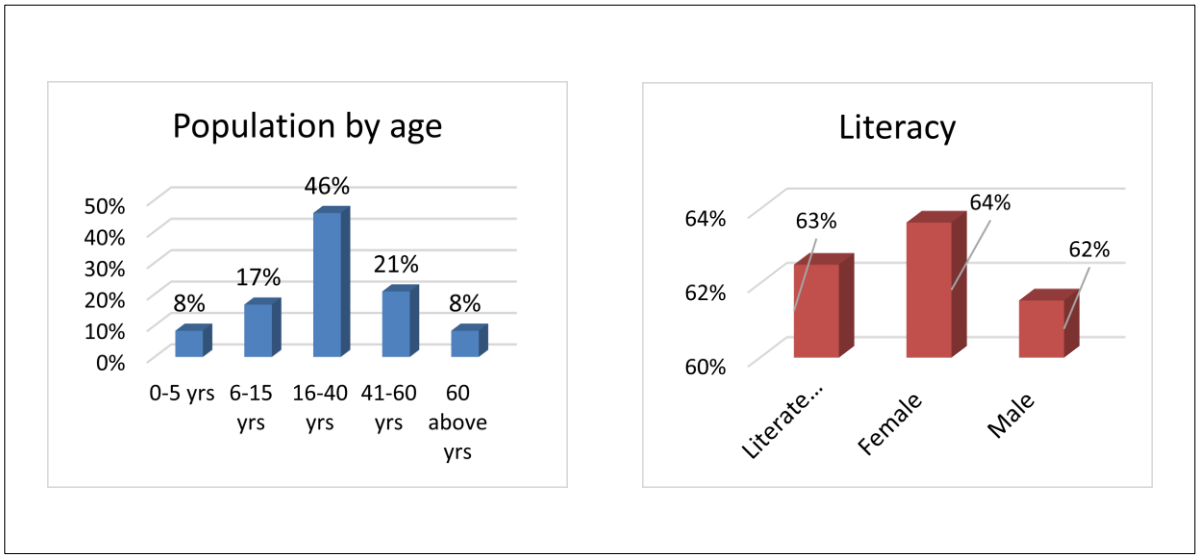

Figure 1: Age Distribution and Literacy Rate

## 5.3 Land Holdings and Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs

Of the three affected HHs, one HH has 10 to 15 *kathas*[1] of land and the remaining two others have more than 15 *kathas*.

In terms of food self-sufficiency, one HH is food sufficientfor seven to nine months, whereas, the other two HHs is food self-sufficient for 10 to 12 months or more.

Table 7: Land Holding & Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs

| Son | Name of Sub-branches | Affected HHs | Land holding | | | | Food Self-sufficiency in month | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | < 5 kattha | 5-10 Kattha | 10-15 Kattha | > 15 Kattha | Below 3 | 4 to 6 | 7 to 9 | 10 to 12 |
| 1 | Makri Kulo | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

### 5.3.1 Major Source of Income for Livelihoods

All HHs have agriculture as a major source of income as was revealed during the course of the social assessment. Among them, two HHs also depend on daily wages, whereas, the other remaining one has livestock farm as secondary source of income. Seasonal labor is also an alternative source of livelihood for all these households as well.

### 5.3.2 Institutional Affiliation

All HHs are regular members in Saving and Credit Cooperative.Two affected households are also members in mother's group. One of the HHs is a member of Electricity Users Committee at the local level.

# 5. Loss of Land and Impact on Livelihood Sources

Out of the 15 sub-branches, three HHs under thesub-branch *Makri Kulo*, will need to donate land voluntarily. The total area of land owned by the three HHs is 26,751.77 square meters. The CAD will require just 28.44 square meters of land, which is 0.37% of the total available land of the the three HHs.

All the PAHs reported that land loss would not affect their livelihoods, since, they would have easy access to modern irrigation which would increase their productionyield. For alternative

[1] 1 *kattha* is equivalent to 3645 square feet or 338.63 squre meters

livelihoods options, they stated that they would continue their existing livelihood strategies with some advancement after being skilled in new technologies and practices supported by RJKIP and other stakeholders. During the field survey, all the PAHs were found deriving their livelihoods from various sources and were engaged in multiple economic activities, including, both farm and off-farm activities. Household income from farm activities includes income from crops and livestock as well as agriculture wages, and under off-farm economic activities, it includes wages, remittances and services.

There are multiple sources of livelihoods strategies amongthe PAHs. All HHs have agriculture as a major source of income as was observed during the course of the social assessment. Among them, two HHs also depend on daily wages, whereas, the other one has a livestock farm as a secondary source of income. Seasonal labor is also an alternative source income of the PAHs. Thus, it is not only agriculture that the PAHs are exclusively dependent upon but as reported, they maintain their living from multiple sources of livelihoods. Given this, even if they voluntarily donate land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood as per the pre-project stage.

### 5.1 Livelihood Support Activities for PAHs

The project has consulted all the PAHs during social and environmental screening. Joint consultations among RJKIP, ACIU and PAHs have identified that these affected HHs would benefit from the project. These identified activities were related to agriculture (modernization and mechanization of cereal crops farming), agriculture based skill development trainings (use of pesticides, integrated pest management, services to be provided by agriculture extension workers) and demonstration site visits in other areas, livestock support programs, agriculture studies and strengthening women and vulnerable HHs according to the VCDP prepared under the project. The proposed activities have been discussed and shared with ACIU and will be addressed by incorporating them in the annual and monthly activities that will be planned and implemented by ACIU in coordination with RJKIP.

## 6. Principles of Land Donation

As part of the voluntary land donation, there are certain principles that needs to be followed by the project. These principles have been laid down in the land donation principles as well as in the policy entitlement of the site specific RAP scheme. The table below lists the provisions of the land donation principles of the households that lose their land in any volume.

Table 8: Principles of voluntary land donation report checklist

| Provisions for Land donation | Yes/No | Explanation If Relevant |
|---|---|---|
| Meaningful consultation PAHs and communities on alignment and design to adverse impact on the PAHs including resettlement effects | Yes | 14 formal meetings with 624 participants were held with community members including |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | PAHS. There were several informal consultations with the communities. |
| PAHs informed of their right to compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) and the land donation might be accepted only as thelast option; | Yes | Informed through mass meetings during social and environmental screening and flexes and leaflets developed in local language. The project also aired the information through FM radio. |
| Donating household is direct project beneficiary | Yes | Land donation is only done by PAHs, who will benefit direclty from CAD works |
| Land donation will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party | Yes | A consent form has been signed in the presence of a witness |
| PAHs are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation is minor and remaining land area remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels | Yes | Social screening, surveys, number of meetings, consultations carried out |
| Accept land donation if it is minor and remaining land area will allow them to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels | Yes | Donation has been limited to land and PAHs rely on multiple sources of livelihood and agriculture being one of them. |
| A grievance redress committee will be set up and APs who are not satisfied with the land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC finds that the above provisions are not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation. | Yes | A four-tier GRM has been set up. |

## 7. Consultation Undertaken for Land Donation

The project organized a series of meeting and consultations with the project affected community members and local level representatives to disseminate information about the project activities and to take consent for land donation. The project shared with PAHs information about the findings of the technical survey and the volume of land they will have to donate voluntarily for the construction of the CAD during the consultations.

These consultations were held during social and environmental screening. Consultations were also carried out during the transect walk organized to verify the proposed structures. Mass meetings were also held with the communities likely to be affected by the sub-project which also included people living along the canal alignment. These consultations were carried out from December 13 to February 7, 2020. A total of 14 formal meetings were organized where there

were 624 participants fromthe CAD area including the PAHs. Presence of Ward Level Chair and other GRC members were ensured during such meetings. During such consultations, the views and concerns of the PAHs were documented and incorporated in the proposed alignments, where found possible. Sharing of RPF of the project was one of the major objectives of the consultations and meetings. Thus, the project made all necessary efforts to minimize project impacts on assets and avoid disruption of livelihoods as far as possible. After consensus building during the consultation meetings, the project obtained the individual land donation consents from the PAHs. Minutes of these consultations and land donations consents are annexed with the report.

The field assessment and consultations suggest that the land donating households will not fall below poverty even after land donation, because, they have access to other sources of livelihoods. Further, land donation will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels

## 9. Infrastructures to be replaced and Mitigation Measures

There are no infrastructures that would be affected and hence need to be replaced under the branch.

## 10.Road improvement Under Jamara Branch

The project has assessed the social impact that may occur due to the improvement of the proposed roads. There are seven road improvement scheme proposed for the Jamara branch, which includes laying gravel overthe exsisting track. The road improvement work does not require any land acquisition or donation or replacement of any community infrastructures as the improvement works will take place within the existing track alignment.

For any non-land related social impacts and mitigation measures, a separate site-specific Environmental Management Plan (SS-EMP) will be prepared.

The total length of the proposed roads for graveling work is 19.8 Km. The details of these road are as shown in the table below:

Table 9: Road Improvement under Jamara Branch

| Son. | Name of the road | Address | Length (KM) | PAHs | Road in Use | Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bipin Sadak/Pagal Chauraha (Hagawati | Janaki 6 | 1.5 | NA | 2056 | Hira Caudhari<br>Kriparam Chaudhari<br>Puspa Chaudhari<br>Bir Bdr Chaudhari |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Das's house to Lokesh Adhikari's house) | | | | | |
| 2 | Sahatole Jane sadak (Jagatpur to Baljyoti School Chowk) | Janaki 6 | 2.5 | NA | 2020 | Chetan Bhul<br>Bhupendra Punmagar (9848433439)<br>Tek Bahadur Chahi<br>Dal bahadur Saud |
| 3 | Paschim Puruwa Suwarnapur (Suwarnapur-Betallee) | Janaki 3 | 0.50 | NA | 2014 | Krishna Chaudhari<br>Chandralal Chaudhari<br>Anita Chaudhari<br>Chandrawati Chaudhari<br>Dharmaraj Dhakal (9848465254) |
| 4 | Durgauli Munuwa Sadak | Janaki 1 | 1.6 | NA | 2028 | Bapal Raut (9848447730)<br>Prakash Giri<br>Jokhan Tharu<br>Ram Bhandari<br>Ganga Bohara |
| 5 | Bijayanagar Laikapur (Bijayanagar Purbi Bhag-Layakpur Sibir) | Janaki-3, Tikapur 3 | 5.7 | NA | 2056 | Ganga Chaudhari<br>Gita Chaudhari<br>Roshani Chaudhari (9825669731)<br>Jallu saud |
| 6 | Gyani Tole Sadak (Banagaur Uttarpuruwa-Baghmara Puchari Ghiya Nadi) | Tikapur 4 | 6.5 | NA | 2021 | Binod Bhujel (9800683180)<br>Ramesh Sharma<br>Tek Khadka |
| 7 | Satgharuwa Motinagar (Motinagar Chowk-Satgharuwa) | Tikapur 1; Janaki 7 | 1.5 | NA | 2041 | Ramfal Chaudhari<br>Dasuwa Tharu (Badhghar)<br>9825669860 |

## 11.Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established for any grievance handling with regard to overall project intervention. The committee has a mandate to receive and facilitate the resolution of PAHs' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement including other impacts due to project intervention, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

For the purpose of command area development works at concerned Municipalityand Rural Municipality, the GRC consists of four tiers as follows:

**Level-1: Badhghar level**

The committee is led by the respective Badhghar of the sub-branch. This is a one-member committee. The grievances are discussed with the concerned complainants and addressed accordingly within seven days of the grievance registration. The committee will report the progress to the project on a bi-monthly basis.

**Level-2: Branch Committee Level (5 members)**

**The members are:**

1. Co-ordinator /Chairman- Branch Chair (WUA)
2. Member - Concerned Badghar
3. Member - Woman's Representative
4. Member - Concerned WUA Branch Chairman
5. Member - Project Affected People.

The committee is required to resolve the disputes within 15 days of the registration of the grievance and report to the project on the progress on a monthly basis.

**Level 3 - Project Level (7)**

1. Chairman - Project Director
2. Member - S.D.E
3. Member - SR. Sociologist
4. Member - Engineer
5. Member - Mai WUA Chairman
6. Member - Concerned WUA Branch Canal Chairman
7. Member - Project Affected People

The Committee will resolve the grievances within 15 days of the registration. If the complainants are not satisfied with the resolution, the complainant may file the grievances to the respective Rural Municipality or Municipality.

**Level 4 - Municipality / Rural Municipality Level (5 Members)**
**(Tikapur Municipality Level & Janaki Rural Municipality Level)**

1. Chairman - Deputy Major / Vice- Chairperson
2. Member - Concerned Word Chairperson
3. Member - Concerned Badghar
4. Member - Project Affected People
5. Member - RJKIP Representative

The committee will make the descison on the grievances within 15 days of their registration at the municipality/rural municipality level.

## 12.Monitoring of Land Donation

In order to ensure that voluntaryland donation was not done by the donors under pressure, monitoring of the land donation process was carried out. Several measures were taken by the project to ensure that no one was compelled for such a voluntary land donation. These measures included: ensuring that the PAHs were duly informed about the land donation process, which included informing the PAH that they had the right to refuse a land donation proposal; and if they were willing to donate land, they were also fully informed about their entitlements. Such voluntary donations were only carried out in the presence of the witnesses who also signed the consent form attesting to the fact that he or she was a witness to the consent provided by the donor. The project also assessed the socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation to ensure that the donating households did not fall into poverty. The project also ensured that the PAHs were informed about the project progress on a regular basis.

A joint mechanism of GRC, WUA and PIO have had series of field visits, progress review and consultations with the PAHs to identify problems and get suggestions to maintain income sources and living standards of PAHs. The mechanism will all monitor the distribution of the agricultural support and compensation of the PAHs who lose their land and infrastructures.

Additional monitoring to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the donating households, will be carried out as part of regular monitoring and supervision by the PMU and the World Bank.