

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)

Kulariya Branch

Submitted by

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

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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
HH/s	Household/s
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRP	Involuntary Resettlement Plan
KII	Key Informant Interview
LB	Bank
LCM	LamkiChuwa 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 absorbs 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 pedestrian.

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

Aqueduct: An aqueduct is a watercourse constructed to carry water from one side to 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 of 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 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.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
1. Background	2
2. Social Assessment and Land Donation Methodology in RJKIP	2
3. Summary of Structures in Kulariya Branch.....	3
3.1 Sub-branch Daitails of Kulariya Branch and land requirement.....	4
4. Summary of Demographic, Socio-economic information	5
4.1 Summary of Demographic information of Kulariya Branch	5
4.2 Summary of Income Sources in Kulariya Branch.....	5
5. Summary of PAHs under Kulariya Branch	6
5.1 Land requirement for CAD under Kulariya Branch.....	6
5.2 Demographic Features of PAHs.....	7
5.2.1 Population by Age and Literacy Rate of PAHs under Kulariya Branch....	7
5.3 Land Holdings and Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs.....	8
5.3.1 Major Source of Income for Livelihoods	8
5.3.2 Institutional Affiliation.....	8
6. Loss of Land and Impact on Livelihood Sources	9
6.1 Livelihood Support Activities for PAHs.....	9
7. Principles of Land Donation	9
8. Consultation Undertaken for Land Donation.....	10
9. Infrastructures to be Replaced and Mitigation Measures	11
10. Road Improvement under Kulariya Branch.....	11
11. Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	12
12. Monitoring of Land Donation.....	13

Tables

Table 1: Summary of Structures-Kulariya Branch	3
Table 2: Sub-branch Details under Kulariya Branch	4
Table 3: Demographic Details under Kulariya Branch.....	5
Table 4: Income Sources under Kulariya Branch	5
Table 5: Land Requirement for CAD under Each Sub-branch of Kulariya	6
Table 6: Demographic Features of PAHs	7
Table 7: Land Holding & Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs	8
Table 8: Principles of voluntary land donation report checklist	10
Table 9: Road Improvement under Kulariya Branch.....	11

Figures

Figure 1: Age Distribution and Literacy Rate.....	1
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Executive Summary

1. This document reports the demographic features and voluntary land donation by Project Affected Households (PAHs) under the Command Area Development (CAD) works of Kulariya Branch under the RJKIP II project. There are 14 sub-branches proposed for CAD under this branch.
2. The CAD works will be implemented within the existing canal alignment of 13 sub-branches. There is disagreement on land donation on the 14th sub-branch 'Tarahan Kulo' which affects 60 HHs proposed within the said sub-branch. The project will not carry out the construction in the branch. This is a separate sub-branch and will not have any affect on other sub-branches. The
3. A total of 23 HHs from Khairiphata Kulo need to donate land. Among them, six HHs belong to Dalit and 17 to the Brahmin, Chhetri and Thakuri (BCT) groups.
4. The total area of land owned by the PAHs is 158885.13 square meters. The CAD will require only 1743.79 square meters which is 1.09% of the total available land among the donating HHs.
5. All PAHs that will lose the land have alternative sources of livelihoods. Given this, even if they voluntarily donate their land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood at the pre-project levels.
6. There are four road improvement activities under the Kulariya Branch. A total of 16 km is proposed to begravelled.
7. There is no land requirement or replacement of the community structure that will be necessary for the proposed road improvement works.
8. Grievance Redress Committees (GRMs) have been formed and are functioning at four tiers. The first tier comprises of a Baghdad 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.
9. 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. Accordingly, 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. Successful completion of Phase I led to the structuring of Phase 2 of the project ahead of the planned timeframe and another 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 that focuses on increasing production, productivity, 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. Kulariya is one of the branches being modernized with 14 sub-branches irrigating 3300 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 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 project area. The RPF principle, among others, notes that the affected people are fully informed and consulted during 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 persons and communities on finalization of the structures and alignment and appropriate design 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 persons are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and 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-branches of Kulariya. Systematic interviews with the individual household (HH) members, public meetings, Focus Group Discussions (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 in all stages of the assessment. Accordingly, 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 Kulariya Branch

There are a total of 14 different structures proposed for construction under the Kulariya 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, Inlet among others, which are listed below.

Table 1: Summary of Structures-Kulariya Branch

S.N.	Structures	Quantity for construction	Proposed	Unit	Balance
1	Canal Lining	6	4.67	Km	1.33
2	HR/CR	8	14	No	-6
3	Hume Pipe Crossing	65	61	No	4
4	Road Crossing Box Culvert	42	32	No	10
5	Drop	91	0	No	91
6	Escape	0	2	No	-2
7	Aqueduct	15	17	No	-2
8	Long Crested Weir (LCW)	118	171	No	-53
9	Protection Work	2.5	3.667	Km	-1.167
10	Service Road	15			15
11	Drainage Management	1	0	Km	1

12	Bridge	3	3	No	0
13	Syphon	1	6	No	-5
14	New Gate and Spindle		7	No	

3.1 Sub-branch Details of Kulariya Branch and land requirement

There are 14 sub-branches to be improved under the Kulariya Branch with different structures. A total of 3,300 ha of land is the proposed command area for irrigation. Rorahas has the highest area of land to be irrigated (773 ha) followed by Bhadwa Kulo (535 ha) and Ghagrauli Kulo (379 ha). From the beneficiary point of view, Bhadwa kulo has the highest number i.e 1,471 HHs. Rora Kulo stands in the second position to serve the 1,030 HHs whereas, Amarawati Kulo is proposed to serve 830 HHs.

Table 2: Sub-branch Details under Kulariya Branch

S.N.	Name of sub-branches	Proposed land for irrigation	No. of benefeficiary HHs
1	Amarawati	230	830
2	Khairiphata (23)	108	226
3	Bhadwa	535	1471
4	Bhagraiya	263	510
5	Atharaiya	172	282
6	Bhoksi	286	630
7	Khagrauli	379	627
8	Badka	226	370
9	Bichki	93	162
10	Rora	773	1030
11	Sairi	58	84
12	Tarahan (3)	28	60
13	Mahuwan	74	127
14	Asneri (munuwa)	75	288

Total	3300	6697
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4. Summary of Demographic, Socio-economic information

4.1 Summary of Demographic information of Kulariya Branch

There are a total of 6,697 HHs with a population of 39,142 in Kulariya Branch comprising a total of 14 sub-branches. Of the total, 49% of the population is male and 51% is female. Dalit population in the branch is 11.99% followed by 58.95% Janajati (Tharu) and 29.06% BCT as seen from the table below:

Table 3: Demographic Details under Kulariya Branch

Ethnicity	HH		Population				
	Total HHs	%	Male Pop	%	Female Pop	%	Total Pop
Dalit	803	11.99%	2316	49	2377	51	4693
Janajati	3948	58.95%	11386	49	11689	51	23074
Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri (BCT)	1946	29.06%	5613	49	5762	51	11375
Total	6697		19314	49	19828	51	39142

4.2 Summary of Income Sources in Kulariya Branch

There is diversity in terms of income sources of households under Kulariya Branch. The summary below includes the compilation of all 14 sub-branches. Majority of the households eke their livelihoods from agriculture and livestock which stands at 64%. Another major source of income is daily wages which stands at second position (17%). Engagement in foreign employment under the branch is 5%. Likewise, 4% of the HHs run their own businesses and 2% are earn their income from regular employment. *Table 4: Income Sources under Kulariya Branch*

Profession	HHs	%
Agriculture/livestock	4288	64%
Business	282	4%
Job/Regular employment	129	2%
Foreign employment	318	5%
Daily wages	1127	17%
Skilled labor	2	0%
Pension		0%
Others	551	8%
Total	6697	100%

5. Summary of PAHs under Kulariya Branch

The social and technical assessment team calculated the land requirement for the embankment together with the concerned PAHs. The number of PAHs whose land will be affected adversely under the project is 23. The total area of land owned by these PAHs is 15,88,85.13 square meters. The CAD will require 1743.79 square meters of land from among these PAHs which is 1.09% of the total land under their ownership. Detailed description of the land requirement is as follows:

5.1 Land requirement for CAD under Kulariya Branch

As stated above, there are only 23 HHs that will be affected (i.e, will experience loss of land) by the CAD works in 13 sub-branches of Kulariya. The table provides the land extent that will be required for CAD according to its sub-branches. Taharan Kulo has not been included for CAD works in this report owing to land disagreement by PAHs. The CAD works in other 13 sub-branches will not be affected due to this issues in Taharan Kulo.

Table 5: Land Requirement for CAD under each Sub-branch of Kulariya

S.N.	Name of sub-branches	Benefitted HHs	PAHs	Total land of PAHs (Sq. Meter)	Land Required for structure
1	Amarawati	830			
2	Khairiphata	226	23	158885.13	1743.79
3	Bhadwa	1471			
4	Bhagraiya	510			
5	Atharaiya	282			
6	Bhoksi	630			
7	Khagrauli	627			
8	Badka	370			
9	Bichki	162			
10	Rora	1030			
11	Sairi	84			

12	Tarahan ¹	60	3		
13	Mahuwan	127			
14	Asneri (munuwa)	288			
Total		6697			

5.2 Demographic Features of PAHs

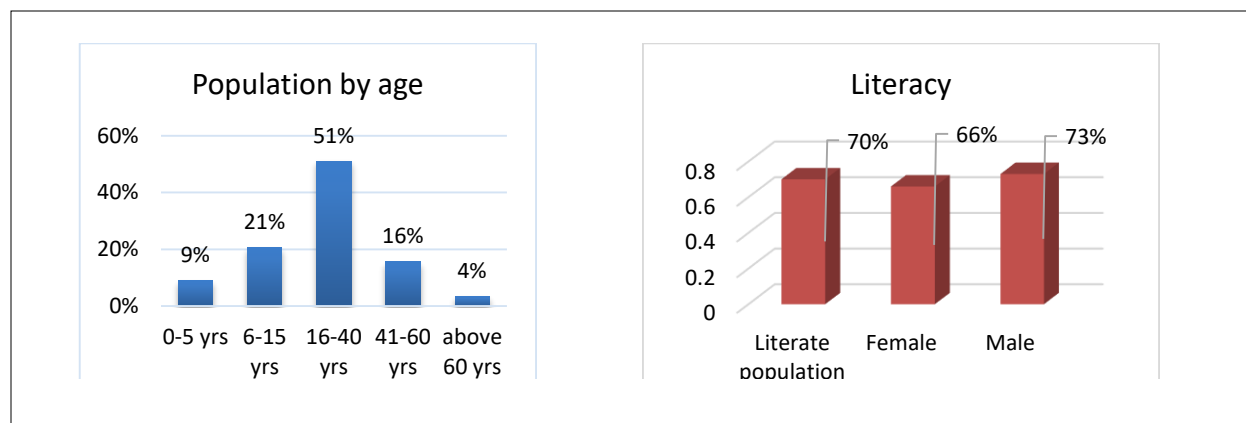
There are 23 PAHs with a population of 198 under Kulariya Branch. The PAHs belong to Khairiphata Kulo, which is one of the sub-branches among the 14 sub-branches that fall under the Kulariya branch. Among the PAHs, Dalits account for six HHs, which is 28% of the total PAHs. The presence of BCT is significantly high (72%) from 17 HHs. Further, of the total population from the affected households, 47% (94 individuals) comprises of females.

Table 6: Demographic Features of PAHs

S.n	Name of sub-branch	Address	PAHs	HH by caste/ ethnicity		Total HHs members		Total population
				Dalit	BCT	Female	Male	
1	KhairiphataKulo	Janaki 2	23	56	142	94	104	198

5.2.1 Population by Age and Literacy Rate of PAHs under Kulariya Branch

Of the 198 individuals from the PAHs, a major portion (51%) of the population falls between 16



Figures 1: Age Distribution and Literacy Rate

¹Taharan Kulo requires land donation from three HHs. Two HHs have agreed to donate the land whereas the third HH has not yet decided for the land donation. Therefore, Taharan Kulo has been excluded from the CAD works to be covered within this report.

to 40 years which is also understood as an active age. 21% of the population falls under between 6-15 years, and only 4% of the population is above 60 years. The average literacy rate of the affected population is 70%; the literacy rates of women is 66% and that of males is 73%, as shown in the figure below:

5.3 Land Holdings and Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs

Of the total PAHs, only one HH has five *katthas*² of land. Two HHs have 5-10 *katthas*, five HHs have 10-15 *katthas* and majority of the HHs, i.e 15 HHs have more than 15 *katthas* of land. In terms of food self-sufficiency, only one HHs is food sufficient for less than three months. Four HHs are food self-sufficient for four to six months, another four HHs are food self-sufficient for seven to nine months. Twelve HHs have are food self-sufficient for 10 to 12 months.

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	KhairiphataKulo	23	1	2	5	15	1	4	4	12

5.3.1 Major Source of Income for Livelihoods

There is diversity in income sources among the PAHs. Almost all HHs have multiple sources of income. Agriculture is the main source of income for 20 HHs. Six households also depend on remittances while three other HHs also receive pension. There are 14 HHs who also have livestock as a source of income for livelihoods. Seasonal labor is also an alternative source of livelihood for two families among the PAHs.

5.3.2 Institutional Affiliation

Of the total, one member each from the 17 HHs are members in a cooperative organization. All 23 HHs have membership in Community Forestry Users Group (CFUG). Two HHs are also “Leader Farmers” who have been helping the community in agriculture-related basic technical matters. Women from seven HHs are in the Mother’s Group, who are also engaged in micro-saving credit activities.

² 1 Kattha is equivalent to 3645 square feet or 338.63 square meters

6. Loss of Land and Impact on Livelihood Sources

Out of the 13 sub-branches, there is only one sub-branch, 'Khairiphata Kulo' that will require land donation from 23 HHs. The total area of land owned by the HHs is 15,88,85.13 square meters. The CAD will require just 1743.79 square meters of land based on technical requirement which is 1.09% of the total available land among the PAHs.

All the PAHs reported that their loss of land due to the project would not affect their livelihoods, since they would have easy access to modern irrigation which would increase their production yield. For alternative livelihood options, they stated that they would continue with 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 to be deriving their livelihoods from various sources since they were engaged in multiple economic activities, including both farm and off-farm activities. Household income from farm activities include income from crops and livestock as well as agriculture wages, and under off-farm economic activities, it includes wages, remittance and services.

There are multiple sources of livelihoods strategies of the PAHs. Agriculture is the main source of income for 20 HHs. Six households also depend on remittances. Three HHs also receive pension. There are 14 HHs who also engage in livestock as a source of income for livelihoods. Seasonal labor is also an additional source of two families among 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 donated land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood at the pre-project level.

6.1 Livelihood Support Activities for PAHs

The project has consulted all the PAHs during the social and environmental screening. Joint consultations among RJKIP, ACIU and PAHs have identified activities related to agriculture, agriculture-based skill development trainings and exposure visits, seasonal and off season vegetable farming, 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, which will be addressed by incorporating them in the annual and monthly activities that will be planned and implemented by ACIU in coordination with RJKIP.

7. Principles of Land Donation

As part of the voluntary land donation there are certain principles that need 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 315 households that may 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 participating 919 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 a last 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 directly 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 the information about the findings of the technical survey and the volume of land they will have to donate voluntarily for the construction of the embankment during the consultations.

These consultations were held during social and environmental screening. Consultations were also carried out during the household surveys. Mass meetings were also held with the affected communities and people living along the entire chainages of the CAD works. These consultations were carried out from January 18, 2020 to February 19, 2020. A total of 14 formal meetings were organized where there were 919 participants of the CAD area, including all the PAHs. Presence of Ward Level Chair and other GRC members was ensured in such meetings. During such consultations, the views and concerns of the PAHs were noted and incorporated in the proposed alignments where found possible. Sharing of RPF of the project was one of the major objectives in all 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 in the consultation meetings, the project obtained individual land donation consents from all the PAHs. Minutes on these consultations and land donations consents are annexed with the report.

The field assessment and consultations suggest that the donating households will not fall below what they earn now from their land 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 because a significant portion of the land owned by the PAHs in the area has already been eroded by the river.

8. Infrastructures to be Replaced and Mitigation Measures

There are no infrastructures to be replaced under the branch.

9. Road Improvement under Kulariya Branch

The project has assessed the social impact that may occur due to the improvement of the proposed roads. There are seven roads proposed for improvement. The road improvement work does not require any land donation or replacement of any community development infrastructures as the improvement works will take place within the existing road 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 laying the gravel 16 Km. The details of these roads are shown in the table below.

Table 9: Road Improvement under Kulariya Branch

Son.	Name of the road	Address	Lengt	PAHs	Road in	Name
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			h (KM)		Use	
1	AmarawatiBandi purKhairipur (Amarawati- Bandipur- Khairipur)	Janaki 9, 4	5	2033	NA ³	BishnuSapkota GovindaBist (98485 DewanandaNeupane Bam BahadurThapa BadkulalKathariya (badhghar) DukhramKathariya
2	AmouriFaredaSa dak (Amouri- Fareda)	Janaki 5	3.5	2021	NA	ManiramChaudhari (9840910897) DhaniramChaudhari (9865567749) DashramChaudhari Man Dahit
3	KanchanpurBada riyaSadak	Janaki 4	3.5	2024	NA	SamserDahaura Dinesh Kathariya (9815604332) HariramDagaura SitaramChaudhar SolariKathariya DhanBahadurChaaudhari
4	KhairipurPathariy aSadak (Khairipur- Pahariya)		4	2037	NA	Badhghar

10. 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 protection works at concerned Municipality and Rural Municipality, the GRC consists of four layers 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 complaint registration. The committee should report the progress to the project on a bi-monthly basis.

Level-2: Branch Committee Level (5 members)

³³³ NA is Not Applicable

The members are:

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

The committee should resolve the grievance within 15 days of the its registration 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 should resolve the grievances within 15 days of the registration. If the complainants are not satisfied with the resolution, the complainant may file the grievance 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 should make the descison on the grievances within 15 days of the registration.

11.Monitoring of Land Donation

In order to ensure that voluntary land 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 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 organized 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 monitor the distribution of the agricultural support and compensation of the PAHs who will lose their infrastructures.

The PMU will carry out regular monitoring and supervision as per the monitoring and evaluation plan for the entire project to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the donating households as well as those that fall in the CAD area.