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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)

Rani 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
HR/CR	Head Regulator/Cross Regulator
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRP	Involuntary Resettlement Plan
KII	Key Informant Interview
LB	Bank
LCM	Lamki Chuwa Municipality
LCW	Long Crested Weir
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	Resettlement 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.

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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 Rani Branch under the RJKIP II Project. There are 19 sub-branches proposed for CAD under the Rani branch.
2. The CAD works will be implemented within the existing canal alignment in 17 sub-branches without taking additional land. 18<sup>th</sup> sub-branch, which will also be developed within the existing canal alignment, will require additional land for two structures.
3. The 18<sup>th</sup> sub-branch will require land donation from two households (HHs) comprising a population of 17. Of the two HHs, one belongs to Janajati (Tharu) community and the other belongs to Brahmins, Chhetri and Thakuri (BCT) group.
4. There are 28 HHs who reside near the intake of Bashanta, who were previously landless and as former *Mukta Kamaiyas*, they were provided the same land for housing by the Government of Nepal. These 28 households have denied land donation for CAD. Thus, the CAD work under the sub-branch 'Bashanta' is suspended even though it was included in the WB package for construction.
5. The total area of land owned by two PAHs is 5113.28 square meters. The CAD will require only 100.56 square meters which is 1.96% of the total land owned by these affected households.
6. Both the PAHs that will lose the land have alternative sources of livelihood support. Given this, even if they voluntarily donate land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood at the pre-project levels.
7. There are two road improvement activities under the Rani Branch. A total of 11 Km is proposed for laying gravel. Land donation is not required for the road improvement.
8. A four-tier functional Grievance Redress Committees (GRMs) have been formed . The first tier comprises of a Badhgar 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.

## 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 Jamari 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 Jamari 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. Successful completion of Phase I led to the structuring of Phase 2 of the project ahead of the planned time frame 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. Rani is one of the branches being modernized with 19 sub-branches irrigating 4000 hectare (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-braches of Rani. 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 a signed consent letter from the PAHs for voluntary land donation. Representatives from all the concerned local levels were involved in all stages of the assessment. Finally, 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 Rani Branch

There are a total of 19 different structures proposed for construction under Rani 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 as mentioned below.

Table 1: Summary of Structures-Rani Branch

S.N.	Structures	Quantity for construction	Proposed number/size	Unit	Balance
1	Canal Lining	6	6	Km	0
2	HR/CR	12	12	No	0
3	Hume Pipe Crossing	66	55	No	11
4	Road Crossing Box Culvert	45	44	No	1
5	Escape	11	11	No	0
6	Aqueduct	18	12	No	6
7	Long Crested Weir (LCW)	190	109	No	81
8	Protection Work	1.2	0.33	Km	0.87
9	Cover Slab		9	No	
10	New Canal Construction		3	No	
11	Purposed HR/CR		1	No	
12	Inlet		1	No	



13	Reshaping		1400	M	
14	Ramp		1	No	
15	Syphon		1	No	
16	Bridge		1	No	
17	Height Raise		0.5	No	
18	Escape Inlet		1	No	
19	Tail Structure		1	No	

### 3.1 Sub-branch Details of Rani Branch

There are 19 sub-branches to be improved under Rani Branch with different structures. A total of 4000 ha of land is the proposed command area for irrigation. Batanpur sub-branch has the biggest area of land to be irrigated (502 ha) followed by Jhunga Kulo (384 ha) and Mouraniya-RB (352 ha). From the beneficiary point of view, Satgauwa-Baghmara sub-branch has the highest number of HHs which accounts for 1153 HHs. Beluwa Kulo stands in the second position which serves 923 HHs. Jhunga Kulo is proposed to serve 567 HHs whereas Syrjipur has the least number of beneficiaries to be served with irrigation.

Table 2: Sub-branch details under Rani Branch

S.n.	Name of the Branches	Proposed land for irrigation	Benefitted HHs
1	Rajipur (Bijayanagar 1) -LB	76	314
2	Farline (Bijayanagar 2)-LB	51	237
3	Bistapatee-LB	77	323
4	Satgauwa Bagmara-LB	55	1153
5	Shahipur-RB	142	258
6	Nukalipur-RB	188	312
7	Mouraniya-RB	352	367
8	Bashanta-RB	184	284
9	Indraiya-RB	145	453
10	Narayanpur-RB	299	361

11	Simreni 1-LB	183	209
12	Simreni 2 (Ailani Kulo)-LB	189	397
13	Simareni 3 (Padampur kulo)-LB	330	464
14	Lachhinapur Kulo-RB	183	460
15	Beluwa kulo-RB	202	923
16	Jhunga kulo-RB	384	567
17	Syrjepur-LB	156	194
18	Batanpur	502	538
19	Bouniya-LB (Payalgaun)	302	323
	Total	4000	8137

## 4. Summary of Demographic, Socio-economic Information

### 4.1 Summary of Demographic Information under Rani Branch

There are a total of 8137 HHs with a population of 50,304 in the Rani Branch. This comprises the total of 19 sub-branches. Of the total, 51% of the population is male. The presence of Dalit HHs in the branch is 19% followed by 43% Janajati (Tharu) and 37% from the Brahmin, Chhetri and Thakuri (BCT) group.

Table 3: Demographic Details under Rani Branch

Caste/Ethnicity	Total HHs		Population <sup>1</sup>				
	HHs	%	Male Pop	%	Female Pop	%	Total Pop
Dalit	1573	19%	4930	51	4794	49	9724
Janajati	3528	43%	11058	51	10754	49	21812
BCT	3036	37%	9515	51	9254	49	18768
Total	8137		25502	51	24802	49	50304

### 4.2 Summary of Income Sources under Rani Branch

There is diversity in the income sources under Rani Branch. The summary includes the compilation of all 19 sub-branches. Major share of the income under the branch is agriculture and livestock which stands at 56%. Daily wages stand at second position (24%). Engagement in

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicity wise segregation of gender is based on the percentage of their attendance as HHs and total number of male and female of the branch.

foreign employment is also another source of income in the branch which stands at 11%. Likewise, 5% of the HHs are running their own businesses and 3% have regular employment as a source of income in Rani Branch.

Table 4: Income Sources under Rani Branch

Profession	HHs	%
Agriculture & livestock	4537	56%
Business	446	5%
Job	253	3%
Foreign employment	872	11%
Daily wages	1928	24%
Skilled labor	2	0%
Pension	1	0%
Others	98	1%
Total	8137	100%

## 5. Summary of PAHs under Rani Branch

The social and technical assessment team calculated the land requirement for CAD together with the concerned Project Affected Households (PAHs). There are only two PAHs whose land will be affected that fall under 'Jhunga Kulo', which is one of the sub-branches among the 19 sub-branches of the Rani. The total area of land owned by the PAHs is 5113.28 square meters. The CAD will require 100.56 square meters of land from the two PAHs which is 1.96% of the total available land under their ownership.

Another sub-branch named 'Bashanta' also required land donation. A total number of beneficiaries HHs within this sub-branch is 284 excluding a settlement of 28 HHs of Tharu Community, residing along the intake of the branch who were also previously known as landless. The Tharu community denied land donation since the land currently under their occupancy was provided by the government as part of the *mukta kamaiya* land transfer program. The project has therefore suspended the CAD work for Bashanta Canal. This arrangement will not affect the work in the remaining sub-branches.

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

### 5.1 Land requirement for CAD under Rani Branch

As stated above, there are only two HHs that will be affected by the CAD works in all 19 sub-branches of Rani. The table provides the land description that will be required for CAD as stated in the table below:

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

S.n.	Name of the Branches	Total HHs	PAHs	Total land of	Land Required
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				PAHs (Sq. Meter)	for structures
1	Rajipur (Bijayanagar 1) -LB	314	Not Applicable		
2	Farline (Bijayanagar 2)-LB	237	Not Applicable		
3	Bistapatee-LB	323	Not Applicable		
4	Satgauwa Bagmara-LB	1153	Not Applicable		
5	Shahipur-RB	258	Not Applicable		
6	Nukalipur-RB	312	Not Applicable		
7	Mouraniya-RB	367	Not Applicable		
8	Bashanta-RB	284	28	Land donation denied <sup>2</sup>	
9	Indraiya-RB	453	Not Applicable		
10	Narayanpur-RB	361	Not Applicable		
11	Simreni 1-LB	209	Not Applicable		
712	Simreni 2 (Ailani kulo)-LB	397	Not Applicable		
13	Simareni 3 (Padampur kulo)-LB	464	Not Applicable		
14	Lachhinapur kulo-RB	460	Not Applicable		
15	Beluwa kulo-RB	923	Not Applicable		
16	Jhunga kulo-RB	567	2	5113.28	100.56
17	Syrjepur-LB	194	Not Applicable		
18	Batanpur	538	Not Applicable		
19	Bouniya-LB (Payalgaun)	323	Not Applicable		
	Total	8137			

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<sup>2</sup> Bashanta-RB has been suspended for the timebeing due to the fact that the community known as 'Land Less' before denied land donation.

## ***Bashanta Kulo***

*Bashanta-RB: Just after the intake of the sub-branch, there is a settlement of Tharu community comprising 28 HHs. All the HHs were resettled by the GoN providing them small pieces of land for housing after the government took a decision to provide land grants to Mukta Kamaiya. Before the resettlement, they were landless people (Sukumbasi). The said irrigation canal that passes through the settlement is in existence now but, not seen/marked in the land map provided to the concerned HHs. The settlement covers an area of around 630 meter of the canal and none of the HHs benefit from the irrigation system. The community leaders reported that their children frequently fall into the canal and either washed away or drown when the canal is full. Since other elder members of the households remain busy in labor work for their livelihood, as such, they have no time to look after their children. Previous demand of covering the whole length of the canal with concrete slabs has been cancelled by the communities themselves while the team requested them to sign on the land donation form. They made a decision not to donate land for irrigation improvement.*

*The project has organized series of consultations with them in the presence of WUA Chair and other members (Main Committee), Chair and other members of WUA (Branch Committee) and respective badhghar and community members. The community was also consulted by the Social Safeguard Team of the WB on March 02, 2020.*

[illegible]

belong to Jhunga Kulo, one of the sub-branches among the 19 sub-branches. The population comprises 47% females and 53% males. Of the two HHs, one belongs to Janajati (Tharu) i.e 50% and the other belongs to BCT i.e 50%.

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/Madhesis	BCT	Female	Male	
1	Jhunga Kulo		2	1	0	0	1	8	9	17

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

Of the total 17, majority (35%) of the population falls between 41 to 60 years. Active age population is 29%. Only 12% of the population is above 60 years. The average literacy rate of the affected population is 59% comprising of 62% female and 55% male as shown in the figure below:

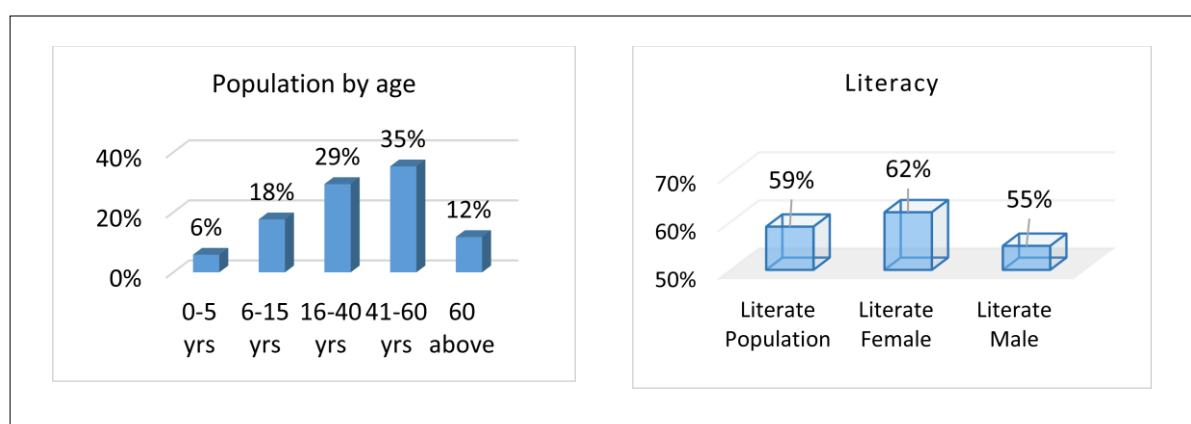


Figure 1: Age distribution and Literacy Rate

### 5.3 Land Holdings and Food Self-sufficiency of PAHs under Rani Branch

Of the two affected HHs, one HH has 10 to 15 *katthas*<sup>3</sup> of land and another one has more than 12 *katthas*.

In terms of food self-sufficiency, one HH is food self-sufficient for 7 to 9 months and that of another HH is 10 to 12 months. The details are shown below:

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

S.n	Name of Sub-branches	Affected HHs	Land holding				Food Self-sufficiency in month				
			< 5 katt	5-10 katt	10-15	> 15 katt	Below 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 to 12	

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kattha is equivalent to 3645 square feet or 338.63 square meters

1	Jhunga Kulo	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

#### 5.3.1 Major Source of Income for Livelihoods

Of the two PAHs, one HH, which also belongs to Janajati (Tharu) community, has agriculture as a major source of income followed by other sources i.e. daily wages, seasonal labor, and livestock. Likewise, another HH has also agriculture as a major source of income followed by other activities, i.e. poultry farming and grocery business.

#### 5.3.2 Institutional Affiliation

Out of the two HHs, one household which belongs to Janajati is a member of Community Forest Group (CFUG). Another HHs is found to be engaged in a cooperative and holds a position of Cooperative Board Committee Member.

### 6. Loss of Land and Impact on Livelihood Sources

As mentioned earlier, out of the 19 sub-branches, there is only one sub-branch, 'Jhnuga Kulo,' that requires land donation from two HHs. The total area of land owned by the two HHs is 5113.28 square meters. The CAD will require just 100.56 square meters of land based on technical requirement which is 1.96% of the total available land.

Both the PAHs reported that land loss would not affect their livelihoods, since they would have easy access to modern irrigation which would increase the production yield. For the alternative livelihood options, they said 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, both the PAHs were found to be 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 include income from crops and livestock as well as agriculture wages, and under off-farm economic activities, it includes wages, remittance and services..

Thus, there are multiple sources of livelihoods strategies of the PAHs. It is not only agriculture that both the PAHs are exclusively dependent upon but as reported they eke out their living from multiple sources of livelihoods. Given this, even if they voluntarily donate land, the PAHs can maintain their livelihood at the pre-project levels.

## 6.1 Livelihood Support Activities for PAHs

The project has consulted with both 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 developed for the project, as possible areas of support to the PAPs. 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.

## 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 will be affected by the project, and the 2 HHs that will 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	19 formal meetings participating 709 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	Yes	A consent form has been signed in the presence of a witness



verified by an independent third party		
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.

## 8 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 the 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 embankment 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 living along the canal alignment likely to be affected. These consultations were carried out from November 27 to January 16, 2020. A total of 19 formal meetings were organized where there were 709 participants of the CAD area including both PAHs. Presence of Ward Level Chair and other GRC members was ensured during such meetings. During such consultations, the views and concerns of the PAHs were documented and was 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 during the consultation meetings, the project obtained the

individual land donation consents from both the PAHs. Minutes on these consultations and land donations consents are annexed with the report.

The field assessment and consultations suggest that both the donating households will not be impacted in terms of their income and livelihoods even after land donation because they have access to other sources of livelihoods.

## 9 Infrastructures to be replaced and Mitigation Measures

There are no infrastructures to be replaced under the branch.

## 10 Road Improvement

The project has also assessed the social impact that may occur due to the improvement of the proposed road. There are two roads proposed for improvement which will be laid with gravel. After the improvement of the road, the surrounding HHs will have regular access to transportation which will contribute to enhance the economic activities.

For any non-land related social impacts and mitigation measures, a separate site-specific Environmental Management Plan (SS-EMP) has been prepared which will address the environmental impacts.

The total length of the proposed roads for the gravel is 11 Km as shown in the table below:

Table 9: Road Improvement under Rani Branch

S.n.	Name of the road	Address	Length (KM)	Road in Use	PAHs	Name
1	Beluwa Sadak (Beluwa Chauraha-Kalakunda)	Tikapur 7	7	2024	No Impact	Lalbir Chaudhari (9848466188)  Jit Bahaadur  Bhiku Chaudhari
2	Simreni Sadak (Rani Sakhako office/Bashanta-Satti Bazar)	Tikapur 6,7	4	2045	No impact	YamLal Sunar (9800641988)  Mangal Magr  Tikapun Magar  Khal Rawal  Santosh Magar

## **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 protection works at concerned Municipality and 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 registration of the grievance. The committee should report the progress to the project on a bi-monthly basis.

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

**The members are:**

1. Co-coordinator /Branch Chairman (WUA)
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 disputes within 15 days of the registration of the grievance and report to the project 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 decision on the grievances within 15 days of the registration.

## **12 Monitoring of Land Donation**

In order to ensure that the land donation was not done under duress, monitoring of the land donation process was carried out as per the RPF and other safeguards documents prepared under the project. 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 carried out 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 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.