Ministry of Finance and Planning
Republic of South Sudan

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project II (ECRP-II) (P177093)

Final

9 June 2022

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2
List of Figures 4
List of Tables 4
Acronyms and Abbreviations 5
Glossary of Terms 7
Executive Summary 9
Project Description 9
Legal Context 10
Potential Displacement Impacts 10
Stakeholder Engagement 10
Activity Screening and Preparation and Approval of Additional Instruments 11
Grievance Redress Mechanism 11
Budget for Implementation of RPF 11
1. Introduction 13
1.1 Background 13
1.2 Objectives of the RPF 14
1.3 Guiding Principles on Resettlement Issues 14
2. Project Description 15
2.1 Project Development Objective and Project Components 15
2.2 Project Affected People 20
2.3 Methodology for the Preparation of the RPF 21
3. Institutional Arrangements 22
3.1 Project Implementation 22
3.2 Project E&S Risk Management Set-up 22
3.3 Roles and Responsibilities 23
4. Stakeholder Consultations 24
5. Legal and Institutional Framework 25
5.1 Property and Land Rights in South Sudan 25
5.2 World Bank ESS 28
5.3 Gap analysis ESS and national legislation 31
6. Processes related to Compensation and Resettlement 36

6.1 Screening 36
6.3. Preparation of RAP 36
6.6 RAP/LRP Implementation Procedures and Implementation Schedule 38
6.7 Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups/PAPs 38
7. Affected Assets, Properties and Entitlements 39
7.1 Potential Land and Resettlement Impacts 39
7.2. Displacement Implications 41
7.3 Valuation of Affected Assets 42
7.4 Entitlement Matrix 43
7.5 Voluntary Land Donation 49
8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) 51
8.1 Introduction 51
8.2 Anticipated Grievances 51
8.3 GRM Value Chain 52
8.4 Capacity Building for GRM 55
8.5 Promotion of the GRM 55
8.6 WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) 55
9. Monitoring Arrangements 56
10. Budget and Arrangements for Funding 56
9.1 Arrangement for Funding 58
10. Information Disclosure 58
11. Monitoring & Evaluation of Impacts 58
11.1 Periodic Monitoring 59
11.2 Final Evaluation 59
11.3 Indicators 60
Resources 62
Annex 1: ESMF and RPF Screening Form 63
Annex 2: Sample Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form 74
Annex 3: Outline for RAPs 76
Annex 4: Sample Grievance and Resolution Forms 79
GRM Form 79
Grievance Register 81
GBV/SEA Case Registration Form 83

Annex 5: Stakeholder Consultations 85
Annex 6: Voluntary Land Donation Form 89

List of Figures

Figure 1 Consultations in Maban, November 2021 88

List of Tables

Table 1 Acronyms and Abbreviation 5
Table 2 Glossary of Terms 7
Table 3 Indicative list of subprojects 16
Table 4 Possible target Counties under ECRP-II 18
Table 5 Gap analysis ESS and national legislation 31
Table 6 Summary of relevant activities and displacements implications 41
Table 7 Entitlement Matrix 44
Table 8 Items to be covered and estimated budget 56
Table 9 Sample Indicators 60
Table 10 Household Survey 74
Table 11 Land Asset Inventory 75
Table 12 Outline for RAPs 76
Table 13 Grievance Register 81
Table 14 GBV/SEA Case Register 83
Table 15 List of Persons met 85

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 1 Acronyms and Abbreviation

CDD	Community-Driven Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
BDC	Boma Development Council
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental & Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
C-ESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESCP	South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HSSE	Health, Safety, Social & Environmental
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IVA	Independent Verification Agent
LGB	Local Governance Board
LGSDP	Local Governance and Service Delivery Project
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MOE	Ministry of General Education and Instruction
MOFA	Ministry of Federal Affairs
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare
MoFP	National Technical Working Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee

NTWG	National Technical Working Group
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHP	Occupational Health Safety Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
O&M	Operational & Maintenance
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PDC	Payam Development Council
PDO	Project Development Objective
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMP	Security Risk Management Plan
TPM	Third-Party Monitor
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank

Glossary of Terms

Table 2 Glossary of Terms

Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation and for preparing and implementing RAPs.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced
Cut-off Date	The date the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project begins. Persons encroaching on the project area or establishing new assets after the cut- off date are not eligible for compensation and/or any other type of resettlement assistance.
Displaced Persons	The people or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.
Economic Displacement	loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood
Eligibility	Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cutoff dates.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Complaints mechanism is a means through which PAPs and communities may raise their concerns or provide feedback to the Project when they believe the project has caused or may cause them harm. The GRM ensures that complaints are being promptly received, assessed and resolved by those the responsible for the project.
Host Community	A host community is any community of people living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled.
Household	A Household refers to a group of people who reside together and share in the functions of production and consumption. It is also the smallest unit of consumption, and sometimes production.
Household Head	For purposes of a census, the household head is considered to be that person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the household as the head and who is often the one who makes most decisions concerning the welfare of the members of the household.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers to impacts from project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use that may cause physical displacement, or both.
Involuntary	Actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.
Land Acquisition	The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.
Livelihood Restoration	The measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. It requires that people are given the means and assistance necessary for them to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living conditions to pre-project levels. Inventory of Losses means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Physical Displacement	relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter

Project Affected Person (PAP)	PAPs are persons on whom the project has a direct economic and social impact. The impact may be caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in; a) relocation or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the person should move to another location; or d) by the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
Replacement Cost	Method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.
Resettlement	Resettlement covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures.
Resettlement Action Plan	A resettlement action plan (RAP) is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary taking of land
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Voluntary Land Donation	The ceding of a property by an owner who is: (a) appropriately informed; and (b) can exercise free will, that is, can refuse to donate

Executive Summary

Project Description

The South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project II (ECRP-II) fills the critical gap between emergency response and recovery by addressing immediate service needs in areas with a high concentration of returnees while also strengthening local institutions to better manage their own development in the future. The proposed project aims to address immediate needs for basic services in selected areas of the country, while also strengthening local institutions' capacity to better manage inter-communal tensions and resources. To ensure flexibility and adaptability to accommodate changing population dynamics and fluctuations in the status of the local government and conflict dynamics, block grants will be allocated on a yearly basis and activities will be implemented in a phased manner. The project will finance the activities described below with a preliminary budget estimate of US$40 million. A project period of 60 months is proposed.

The project succeeds the Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance project – I (ECRP-I), which was implemented for 36 months with an amount of US$65 million. While the ECRP-I was implemented and managed directly by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Government of South Sudan is the borrower in the case of the ECRP-II. The Government will manage and implement the project through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, with implementation assistance from the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic services and strengthen the service delivery capacity of local institutions. The project has four components.

Component 1. Community Infrastructure and Services (US$28.7 million equivalent)
Subcomponent 1.1: Community-level Investments in Basic Services.

Component 2. Institution Strengthening (US$5.4 million equivalent)
Subcomponent 2.1. Community Institution Strengthening.
Subcomponent 2.2. County Government Strengthening.
Subcomponent 2.3 National Government Strengthening.
Sub-Component 2.4: Operations and Maintenance (O&M).

Component 3: Project Management and Learning. (US$5.9 million equivalent)

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response (US$0)

The project will be led by a PMU, which will be established within the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) with representation of Local Government Board (LGB) civil servants. The ECRP-II proposes to adopt an implementation arrangement where the Government PMU contracts a specialized UN agency through output agreement as technical lead partner to implement the project activities given their capacity constraints. The project will build in necessary measures to establish/restore the Government's project implementation capacity. The proposed project will also build in various capacity-building measures for county governments that have the legal mandate to provide local services under Component 2. The PMU will engage IOM to implement activities for Component 1 and 2 to leverage the experiences gained under ECRP-I, ensure continuity in the implementation approach, and maximize the

investments made to set-up field offices. The PMU and IOM will be contracting construction companies directly.

The key objectives of this RPF relate to the construction of community-level infrastructure and services as well as physical investments for flood risk reduction under Component 1 (including rehabilitation of public goods such as water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, dykes and flood protection, and health and education facilities), with exact location yet to be determined. The objectives of this RPF are to: Establish resettlement principles and organizational arrangements to be applied under ECRP-II Component 1 sub-project activities; Provide guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for the impacts resulting from proposed ECRP component 1 activities; Provide guidelines for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for the Component 1 activities that require land acquisition/permanent transfer of land or result in access restrictions or any impact on assets; and outline procedures for Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) where private land owners are willing to donate land for activities.

Legal Context

The goal of this RPF is to ensure that relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and the laws of the Republic of South Sudan are adhered to. Specifically, the RPF ensures that WB ESS5 provisions and principles are embedded in project design and implementation. Where there are gaps between the ESS and the national laws, the provisions in the ESS are implemented.

Potential Displacement Impacts

Key risks and impacts are related to activities under Component 1, as community infrastructure may require land acquisition, could cause loss of assets, create economic displacement or block access to services or private land and property. Furthermore, there is a risk that project activities under Component 1 are implemented on land that was previously vacated by its original inhabitants and has been occupied by other communities. Project activities on such land are included in the negative activities list. To allow for the mitigation of these risks, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared, in addition to the ESMF.

Stakeholder Engagement

Initial stakeholder consultations were conducted for the preparation of ECRP-I. IOM conducted consultations in three different areas in October and November 2019: Wau, Bor and Rubkona, and UNOPS conducted consultations in Juba, Wau, Tonj State and Kapoeta State. In particular, local authorities, community leaders and members and members of vulnerable groups (such as IDPs, women, youth, etc..) were consulted.

For the ECRP-II, IOM, with assistance from UNHCR and in coordination with the Government, undertook consultations with refugees and host communities in Maban County (Upper Nile State) and Jamjang (Parian County) in November 2021. Consultations included members of the refugee community and host communities, as well as NGOs and CSOs present in the area.

Activity Screening and Preparation and Approval of Additional Instruments

An Environmental & Social (E&S) screening process for all ECRP activities is laid out in the ESMF. This initial E&S screening process will identify potential land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement issues associated with a specific activity. In such cases, mitigation measures have to be considered and implemented in a sustainable manner and in compliance with the requirements of GoSS legislation and the World Bank ESS5.

Once the specific sites for sub project activities are defined and the E&S screening has indicated potential land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement risks and impacts, this RPF will guide the preparation of specific plans: RAPs or LRPs. The selection of the type of plan will be proportionate to potential risks and impacts of the activity. This RPF therefore establishes the policy principles and guidelines for the preparation of these plans in compliance with ESS 5. In the case of physical displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared for the activity. A Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be prepared if the activity only leads to economic displacement. Both types of plans will identify, document and mitigate impacts resulting from land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement in accordance with ESS5.

IOM, jointly with the local authority, will submit the draft RAP and/or LRP to the PMU for review. When the PMU deems the plans satisfactory, it will submit them to the World Bank for approval. The plans must be approved by the World Bank and implemented prior to any resettlement and land acquisition for the activity. Similarly, voluntary land donation processes must be concluded prior to implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project GRM should facilitate the project to respond to concerns and grievances of the stakeholders. The ECRP-II will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. It is based on the GRM has been implemented under the ECRP-I. In general, the project team received feedback and complaints consistently from the different locations. The set-up of helpdesks after/during conducting community engagement activities proved very effective in gathering community feedback.

The GRM aims to address concerns effectively and in a timely and transparent manner. It is readily accessible for all stakeholders and does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all the needs and concerns of stakeholders.

Budget for Implementation of RPF

The costs for the implementation of the RPF are estimated based on current market values, taking into account the likelihood that the activities will be implemented over the next two years. Total costs are US$1,810,000 million, including preparation and Implementation of RAPs and LRPs (including awareness raising on GRM, community capacity building to monitor and report on progress and issues). Out of the

total amount, the Project will cover approximately US$ 920,000, while the remainder will be covered by the local authorities mainly to implement the RAPs/LRPs and pay compensation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The cumulative effects of years of violent conflict, climate-related disasters, and economic crises have taken a significant toll. About 2.3 million people have fled to neighboring countries in search of safety while 1.7 million continue to be displaced within South Sudan.[17] A quarter of all Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are concentrated in five counties: Rubkona, Juba, Tonj North, Tonj South and Yei.[18] About 7.2 million people (60 percent of the population) are in 'Crisis' (IPC[20] Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity.[21] These populations are among the least resilient and are the most vulnerable to climate shocks, compounding the twin shocks of conflict and natural disasters and climate. As evidenced during the 2020 seasonal floods, those forcibly displaced by conflict often also experience secondary, disaster-induced displacement. With 21 percent of the total population exposed to 1/100-year flood events, South Sudan is among the top ten most flood-exposed countries globally. The poor are disproportionately vulnerable to flooding as their houses and huts are often constructed with methods and materials which will not withstand longer periods of inundation.

The South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project II (ESCP-II) fills the critical gap between emergency response and recovery by addressing immediate service needs in areas with a high concentration of returnees while also strengthening local institutions to better manage their own development in the future. The proposed project aims to address immediate needs for basic services in selected areas of the country, while also strengthening local institutions' capacity to better manage inter-communal tensions and resources. Priority will be given to areas with a high concentration of returnees that are also likely to experience increased demands for services. To ensure flexibility and adaptability to accommodate changing population dynamics and fluctuations in the status of the local government and conflict dynamics, block grants will be allocated on a yearly basis and activities will be implemented in a phased manner. The project will finance the activities described below with a preliminary budget estimate of US$40 million. A project period of 60 months is proposed.

The project succeeds the Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance project – I (ECRP-I), which was implemented for 36 months with an amount of US$65 million. While the ECRP-I was implemented and managed directly by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Government of South Sudan is the borrower in the case of the ECRP-II. The Government will manage and implement the project through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, with implementation assistance from the International Organization of Migration (IOM).

The project impact is expected to be overwhelmingly positive, however, in order to ensure that risks of negative environmental or social impacts emerging from the complexities of this project in South Sudan are being addressed, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which had been prepared for ECRP-I, has been updated to cover the additional project activities.

Potential land-related risks through sub-projects may lead to land acquisition and resettlement (as per ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement). Key risks and impacts are related to activities under Component 1, as community infrastructure may require land acquisition, could cause loss of assets, create economic displacement or block access to services or private land and property. In addition, refugees have been given land for farming adjacent to the refugee camps. Furthermore, there is a risk that project activities under Component 1 are implemented on land that was

previously vacated by its original inhabitants and has been occupied by other communities. Project activities on such land are included in the negative activities list. To allow for the mitigation of land-related risks, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared, in addition to the ESMF.

1.2 Objectives of the RPF

The objectives of this RPF are to:

- Establish resettlement principles and organizational arrangements to be applied under ECRP-II Component 1 sub-project activities.
- Provide guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for resettlement related impacts resulting from proposed ECRP component 1 activities.
- Provide guidelines for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for the Component 1 activities that require land acquisition/permanent transfer of land or result in access restrictions or any impact on assets.

This RPF covers the community infrastructure facilities under component 1. Upon identification and approval of the component 1 activities requiring land acquisition, restrictions on land use or involuntary resettlement, separate RAPs or LRPs will be prepared for each activity, based on the guidelines and procedures provided in this RPF prior to the implementation of the respective planned project investments. This RPF is based on the Government of South Sudan (GOSS) legal framework on resettlement and compensation and the provisions of the World Bank ESS 5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

This RPF will be implemented alongside the ECRP ESMF, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and the Security Management Plan (SMP).

1.3 Guiding Principles on Resettlement Issues

An Environmental & Social (E&S) screening process for all ECRP activities is laid out in the ESMF. This initial E&S screening process will identify potential land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement issues and opportunities for voluntary land donations associated with a specific activity. In such cases, mitigation measures have to be considered and implemented in a sustainable manner and in compliance with the requirements of GoSS legislation and the World Bank ESS5.

Once the activities are defined and the E&S screening has indicated potential land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement risks and impacts, this RPF will guide the preparation of specific plans: RAPs or/and LRPs. The selection of the type of plan will be proportionate to potential risks and impacts of the activity. This RPF therefore establishes the policy principles and guidelines for the preparation of these plans in compliance with ESS 5. In the case of physical displacement, a RAP will be prepared for the activity. A LRP will be prepared if the activity only leads to economic displacement. Some projects may cause both physical displacement and loss of livelihood. Both types of plans will identify, document and mitigate impacts resulting from land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement in accordance with ESS5.

The purpose of this RPF is to clarify resettlement principles and organizational arrangements to be applied to relevant project activities. The objectives of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) guiding this RPF include:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate access to community services and facilities,
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

This RPF sets out resettlement and voluntary land donation procedures acceptable to all stakeholders. The preparation and implementation of the RAPs and/or LRPs under this RPF will require the provision of adequate resources to meet the needs of the project-affected people (PAPs), who are physically and/ or economically affected by the project. It also requires adequate, meaningful and participatory consultation with the PAPs through the resettlement process. Such consultations should include and pay particular attention to all vulnerable groups, including women, the poor, refugees and IDPs, and host communities, as well as marginalized ethnic groups. Initial consultations have been undertaken to inform the preparation of this RPF.

2. Project Description

2.1 Project Development Objective and Project Components

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic services and strengthen the service delivery capacity of local institutions. The project has four components.

The proposed project aims to address immediate needs for basic services in selected areas of the country, while strengthening local institutions' capacity to better manage its own development and intercommunal tensions over services. The project maximizes its impacts and sustainability through a strong focus on operation and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure built along with local institution strengthening. Priority will be given to areas with high vulnerability as defined by the World Bank's composite vulnerability index. To ensure flexibility and adaptability to accommodate changing population dynamics and fluctuations in the status of the local government and conflict dynamics, subproject allocation will be made on a yearly basis and activities will be implemented in a phased manner.

Component 1. Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience

Subcomponent 1.1: Community Infrastructure and Services**.** This subcomponent will support eligible investments in community-level infrastructure and services in selected vulnerable areas through a participatory planning process. Eligible investments include construction or rehabilitation of public goods such as water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, dykes for flood protection, health and education facilities, among others, to ensure maximum community benefit.[1] Selection will be made from an open menu (subject to a short negative list) from which communities will choose in a participatory manner, based on their needs and priorities. Selected community infrastructure will utilize renewable energy sources (solar panels) and adopt disaster and climate resilient approaches including risk assessments to identify safe locations and elevated building structure options to reduce flood and other disaster risks. The participatory planning process will be supported under Component 2. All *payams* and *bomas* within the target counties will be eligible for funding.

Table 3 Indicative list of subprojects

Sector	Items
Water	Construction or repair of non-motorized hand-pumps and boreholes (boreholes will be improved or changed to an existing water scheme)
	Tanks
	Dug wells
	Haffirs for cattle and human consumption
Sanitation	Provision or repair of VIP latrines for public use
	Construction of flood protection infrastructure
Flood Risk Protection	Repair of flood protection infrastructure Dykes Levees Stormwater drainage Nature-based solutions
Roads	Rehabilitation of community roads
	Repair of community roads
	Footpaths
	Culverts
	Bridges
Health	Repair or extension of existing PHCC or PHCU
	Purchase of furniture for existing PHCC or PHCU
Education	Repair or extension of existing primary schools
	Purchase of furniture or equipment for existing primary Schools
Other	General buildings with local materials
	Markets

[1] Under the predecessor project with similar scope, over 70 percent of the funding was allocated for infrastructure related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Funding for subprojects that necessitate recurrent financing such as schools and health clinics will be limited to construction/rehabilitation of facilities where services exist, that is, schools that have teachers but lack proper facilities.

	Livestock dips

Subcomponent 1.2: Flood Risk Reduction Investments. This subcomponent will finance technical assessments including feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs and safeguards assessments and physical infrastructure for flood risk reduction and prevention. The proposed interventions would focus on physical investments such as levees, dykes, stormwater drainage, nature-based solutions and integrating green infrastructure solutions in riverine flood management in defined areas. The geographic targeting for this subcomponent is guided by the following criteria, which have been agreed with the Government: (i) flood affectedness and exposure, (ii) concentration of physical assets and economic activities, (iii) operational considerations such as accessibility and security. Areas that meet the targeting criteria and those that overlap with ECRP-II counties will be prioritized. WHR resources would also allow flood risk reduction and prevention activities to be conducted in Maban County, to benefit refugees and host communities. The final list of physical investments in flood risk reduction will be defined based on detailed studies in the prioritized locations. Large-scale investments in flood risk reduction and water management infrastructure (such as dams or water diversion channels) will not be financed under ECRP-II. During project implementation, further hydraulic/hydrological analysis and technical including exposure and vulnerability assessments will be undertaken to determine the exact target areas, investments, beneficiary streams, and implementation modality.

Subcomponent 1.3: Operations and Maintenance (O&M). The ECRP-II envisions hybrid O&M approaches based on the types of infrastructure built under the project as well as the local contexts. In urban or peri-urban areas, or where demand for services and willingness to pay is high, a market-based O&M approach will be pursued. It is expected that the emphasis will be more on conventional, non-market-based O&M strategies in most rural areas. A detailed O&M study undertaken under the ongoing ECRP-I will elaborate context specific O&M approaches. O&M committees will be established for priority subprojects that have been selected for funding as well as for flood risk reduction infrastructure, as required depending on the type of investments. These committees will be trained in bookkeeping, finance, and planning, to develop boma-level maintenance plans and budgets. The committees and IOM will also map existing value chains and suppliers, in-kind and local contribution options, expected government contributions, and options for combining O&M needs among several bomas for better negotiating strength and cost advantages. O&M performance will factor into performance assessments for the performance-based subproject allocations and for eligibility for sub-national transfers for O&M support.

Geographic targeting. The selection of counties is guided by four principles: (a) vulnerability, (b) feasibility, (c) equity, and (d) continuity. The project will continue to target the 10 counties where ECRP I started implementation to consolidate envisioned development gains in these locations.[2] The ECRP-II will scale-up to include refugees in the two refugee-hosting counties that were already targeted under ECRP-I[3] and a few more flood-prone vulnerable counties to support subcomponent 1.2 activities. Five counties have been shortlisted for flood risk reduction subcomponent based on pre-determined selection criteria (see para.36). However, final selection will be made upon conclusion of detailed hydraulic/hydrological and technical analyses to be undertaken during project implementation. Based on budgetary availability, additional counties may be added based in consultation with the government. It was confirmed that the project will use the administrative division of ten states, 79 counties, and 2008 *payams* just as under the

[2] The 10 counties were originally selected based on a composite vulnerability index that the World Bank team developed and which the Government agreed to. The index included: (a) concentration of returnees, (b) access to basic services, (c) food insecurity, (d) incidents of violence, (e) remoteness, and (f) exposure to natural disasters.

[3] As refugees are exclusively in refugee camps, ECRP-I only targeted host communities and not the refugees. Under ECRP-II, the project will target both refugees and host communities in the two refugee hosting counties of Maban and Pariang.

ECRP in the absence of more recent official boundaries.[4] Any discrepancies on the ground will be resolved in consultation with the government

To the extent possible, the project will encourage labor-intensive public works approach in the construction or rehabilitation of the infrastructure. Emphasis will be placed on the inclusion of various social groups facing marginalization or barriers to participation (for example, women, youth, and the displaced) and ensuring their access to daily wage labor opportunities.

Table 4 Possible target Counties under ECRP-II

No.	State	County	Remarks
1	Upper Nile	Maban	ECRP-I county, refugee-hosting county
2	Upper Nile	Baliet	ECRP-I county
3	Upper Nile	Renk	ECRP-I county
4	Upper Nile	Fashoda	ECRP-I county, possible flood risk reduction county
5	Western Bahr-el-Ghazal	Raja	ECRP-I county
6	Western Bahr-el-Ghazal	Wau	ECRP-I county
7	Unity	Leer	ECRP-I county
8	Unity	Rubkona	ECRP-I county, possible flood risk reduction county
9	Unity	Pariang	ECRP-I county, refugee-hosting county
10	Jonglei	Pibor	ECRP-I county, possible flood risk reduction county
11	Jonglei	Fangak	Possible flood risk reduction county
12	Jonglei	Twic East	Possible flood risk reduction county

Component 2. Institution Strengthening

This component will also be led by IOM as it leverages ECRP-I activities. The component supports the participatory planning process for the identification of subprojects to be financed under Component 1, monitoring of the construction of subprojects, as well as capacity building of relevant national and local institutions. Both WHR and CRW funds will support this component.

Subcomponent 2.1. Community Institution Strengthening. This subcomponent will build on the activities undertaken under ECRP-I and follow broadly the same approach with some adjustments. Key elements of this approach include: (a) community mobilization into boma development committees (BDCs)/payam development committees (PDCs)[5] in line with the Local Government Act (LGA) 2009 which are inclusive of all socio-economic groups that exist, including refugees, IDPs, host community, youth, women, people with special needs, etc.; (b) participatory conflict-sensitive disaster risk mapping/analysis and disaster preparedness training for BDCs/PDCs; (c) support for BDCs/PDCs on participatory development planning,

[4] Such practice is in line with how the national budget is being allocated and how other development partners are operating.

[5] BDCs comprise of about 10-15 people selected from different socioeconomic groups (e.g.- women, youth, refugees, IDPs, people with special needs, etc.) that exist in a community. 50% of the members will be women, and 50% of the leadership will also be women. 2 BDC representatives (1 male, 1 female) from each boma within a payam will then form a PDC. It is at the PDC where members discuss and prioritize different boma's priority subprojects that can be financed from the payam allocation. Not all bomas will receive subprojects due to budget constraints.

infrastructure construction, rehabilitation, monitoring; (d) facilitation of constructive interaction between BDCs/PDCs and the county government; (e) gender transformative training/GBV training for men and women at *boma* and *payam* levels; and (f) psychosocial training to address trauma for women and men at *boma* and *payam* levels where deemed important and feasible. BDCs/PDCs will serve as umbrella local governance institutions that play a larger role in local development and resiliency planning for their communities, as well as serve as an interface between the community and the county government that other development partners can utilize.

Gender and youth considerations will be integrated throughout the project cycle. BDCs/PDCs will not only have a minimum of 40% female representation, but a 50% representation in leadership roles. All project sites will receive a core minimum package of activities that forward women's meaningful participation and employment opportunities under the project. Youth will be constructively engaged in the project in a number of ways. Separate constituencies will be established for male and female youth in the community mobilization process so as to promote the distinct voices of each. Youth's role in operations and maintenance will be promoted though the provision of opportunities, training and tools.

Conflict-sensitive and disaster and climate risk sensitive approaches will be mainstreamed throughout the project cycle. LGSDP and ECRP have laid a foundation of rigorous conflict analysis and mapping at both county and local levels, as well as the integration of findings into operational processes and training. The scope of this analysis will be expanded to include disaster, climate risks and other social risks. In refugee-hosting areas, specific efforts will be made to ensure strong inclusion of refugees and cross-refugee-host institutions in the identification and oversight of ECRP-II sub-projects.

Subcomponent 2.2. County Government Strengthening. This subcomponent will support county governments to fulfil their responsibilities for local service delivery and disaster risk management. Specific activities include: (a) county government functionality assessments to assess staffing, equipment, core function capacities, local service mapping capability; (b) based on the results of the functionality assessments, technical assistance for county government officials will be offered on local service delivery planning, participatory development planning, subproject implementation monitoring, BDCs/PDCs' performance monitoring, providing O&M support, EP&R and DRM, and periodic reporting on ECRP-II implementation. The nature of the training will be tailored to each county based on the findings of the functionality assessments; (c) eligibility for one-time performance-based grants worth approximately US$30,000 to improve basic facilities and equipment that support ECRP-II implementation contingent on county governments' performance measured by the government along the pre-agreed performance indicators; and (d) peer learning from well-performing county governments will be provided. The nature of technical assistance will be tailored to each county based on the findings of the functionality assessments.

Subcomponent 2.3 National and State Government Strengthening. This sub-component will support the capacity building of the PMU, the MoFP, and the Local Government Board (LGB) based on an assessment of their technical competencies in the areas of financial management (FM), procurement, project planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), community engagement methods, and safeguards. ECRP-II will adopt a "buddy system" where civil servants will be coupled with each of the technical consultants hired at the PMU to facilitate on-the-job learning. The MoFP and LGB will be supported to lead the county government performance evaluation, allocation of performance-based grants across counties, and oversight of subproject implementation. Basic office facilities and equipment will be provided as needed to Aid-Coordination Unit of MoFP and LGB to enhance their basic functionality. Further, this sub-component will provide capacity support for DRM and flood management to MHADM, MoWRI and other

relevant government entities at the national and state level. The government authorities will be supported through a range of technical assistances including i) geo-data analysis and field data collection for flood risk assessment and post-disaster needs assessment, ii) investment programming for flood risk reduction, and iii) contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response (EP&R).

Component 3: Project Management and Learning

This component will be led by the PMU to be established within MoFP with representation of LGB. This component will support (a) project management including technical planning, FM, procurement, environmental and social (E&S) risk management, and communications; (b) project monitoring which includes a geo-enabled monitoring system and beneficiary feedback/grievance redress mechanism (GRM) which will be accessible by refugees, IDPs and host communities; (c) impact evaluation; (d) continuous conflict analyses; (e) just-in-time studies as and when needs arise; (f) financing for a third-party monitoring agent (TPMA); and (g) PMU operating costs. The PMU will be shared with the planned PFMIS project with shared functions of FM, procurement, E&S risk management and M&E. ECRP-II will facilitate linkages between the PMU and the CCTs at the county level to establish protocols and regularized support for constructive county engagement in local resource management and service delivery improvement and maintenance activity.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response

A contingency emergency response component (CERC), initially without a budget allocation, will allow for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crisis and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the project, in accordance with the World Bank Investment Project Financing (IPF) Policy, paragraphs 12 (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints). Activation of the CERC is triggered by (a) a declaration of a state of emergency by the Government and (b) Government request to the World Bank for activation of the CERC.

2.2 Project Affected People

Given the communal nature of most land in South Sudan, it is not expected that a significant number of cases of land acquisition for the ECRP-II needs to be administered for privately owned land. It is expected that most community infrastructure activities will be implemented on communal land, with decisions by the communities and local authorities to provide the land for the initiatives. However, given past experiences, in which only a few individuals hand out land on behalf of the community, a well-organized consent of the broad community will be crucial.

However, it is also possible that in some cases private land is required for activities. Since the locations of activities are not yet defined, it is difficult to provide exact figures in regard to the affected PAPs. However, the PAPs can be categorized into two different categories:

1. *Affected individuals*: These are individuals that risk losing assets, investments, land and property and / or access to economic resources as a result of a project activity

2. *Project-affected households*: These are groups of PAPs, usually a household, that is directly affected by the risk of losing assets, investments, land and property and / or access to economic resources as a result of a project activity

Vulnerable Groups: Some individuals or households, including women, girls, women- or child- headed households, youth, children, minority ethnic groups, IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities[6] could be vulnerable. There will be intersectionalities that will make some individuals particularly vulnerable, for example women IDP. Consultations undertaken for the ECRP-II have shown that due to the communal character of most land, most land-related decisions are taken by community leaders and local authorities, who are likely to be men. This puts women into a particularly vulnerable position with regards to land and resettlement matters. The project will pay attention to this issue in land acquisition matters, and will provide special support to vulnerable groups in compensation and resettlement processes.

2.3 Methodology for the Preparation of the RPF

The preparation of this RPF included a literature review and desk study of the documents to assess potential risks and impacts and develop risk mitigation measures. Documentation included: ESSs to determine applicability, especially of ESS 5; relevant legislation of South Sudan; RPFs for other WB-funded projects in the region; WB Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the ECRP-II; ECRP-II Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP); ECRP-II Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); Aide-Memoire for ECRP-II Pre-Appraisal Mission from November 2021; documentation from UNHCR and OCHA on the situation of refugees and IDPs. Analysis was undertaken of lessons learnt from the implementation of the ECRP-I.

Furthermore, stakeholder consultations were conducted. Initial stakeholder consultations were conducted for the preparation of ECRP-I. IOM conducted consultations in three different areas in October and November 2019: Wau, Bor and Rubkona, and UNOPS conducted consultations in Juba, Wau, Tonj State and Kapoeta State. For the ECRP-II, IOM, with assistance from UNHCR and in coordination with the Government, undertook consultations with refugees and host communities in Maban County (Upper Nile State) and Jamjang (Parian County) in November 2021. Consultations included members of the refugee community and host communities, as well as NGOs and CSOs present in the area.

A World Bank's Pre-Appraisal Mission was carried out from 8-20 November 2021 in order to discuss key design elements of the ECRP-II; finalize the project implementation arrangements especially the division of labor between the government and IOM; agree on the required preparatory works related to procurement, fiduciary, and environmental and social safeguards. In the course of the mission, the team met with representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Local Government Board (LGB), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MoWRI), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), development partners and NGOs engaged in local service delivery, community engagement, local conflict mitigation and disaster risk mitigation (DRM). The team also undertook a field trip to Malakal, Fashoda and Wau and met with governors, county governments, community members and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) along with field visits to ECRP-I sites.

[6] See analysis of vulnerable groups in the ECRP-II Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

3. Institutional Arrangements

3.1 Project Implementation

While the ECRP-I has been implemented by UNOPS as a Project Manager, and IOM as a sub-implementer, the ECRP II will be based on different institutional arrangements. It will be led by a PMU, which will be established within the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) with representation of LGB civil servants. The ECRP-II proposes to adopt an implementation arrangement where the Government PMU contracts a specialized UN agency through output agreement as technical lead partner to implement the project activities given their capacity constraints. The project will build in necessary measures to establish/restore the Government's project implementation capacity. The proposed project will also build in various capacity-building measures for county governments that have the legal mandate to provide local services under Component 2. The PMU will engage IOM to implement activities for Component 1 and 2 to leverage the experiences gained under ECRP-I, ensure continuity in the implementation approach, and maximize the investments made to set-up field offices. The PMU and IOM will be contracting construction companies directly. The MoFP is the 'borrower' and staffs and runs the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be based in Juba.

An inter-ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) will be established at the national level to provide oversight and policy guidance to the project. A National Technical Working Group (NTWG), which is an inter-ministerial technical working group, will also be established at the national level to discuss technical implementation-related issues of the project. The NTWG will meet on a quarterly basis, or more often, as needed with the participation of the task teams of the World Bank and the Implementing Partner.

3.2 Project E&S Risk Management Set-up

The PMU has the overall responsibility for the management of the ECRP-II. It will be responsible for all technical planning, financial management, procurement, social and environmental risk management, and communications vis-à-vis the World Bank. It will cascade down responsibilities in these areas to IOM and contractors and sub-contractors, and will maintain overall monitoring and supervisory responsibility in regards to these activities. For security arrangements, the PMU will be responsible for the monitoring of security and safety measures by all implementers.

This includes responsibility for the implementation of this RPF. For that purpose, the PMU will deploy a Senior Social Specialist. The Specialist will be embedded in the Risk Management Unit of the PMU and report directly to the Project Manager. The Social Specialist will oversee the compliance with the RPF and any RAPs/LRPs.

The PMU's Risk Management Team will further be responsible for the regular monitoring and supervision of the implementation of all risk mitigation measures. The PMU is responsible for the guidance on and clearance of correctional activities required, on the basis of monitoring activities. The Risk Management Team will report such to the PMU Project Manager and will, in an appropriate timely manner, send a request for correction to IOM. Requests for corrections will then be added by the PMU staff to the monitoring schedule. It is expected that the Risk Management Team will regularly, at least every second month, visit project sites on a sample-base.

At the same time, IOM will deploy one Community Development Specialist and one Environmental Safeguards Specialist with expertise in OHS, one GBV Specialist and one Communications/Stakeholder Engagement Specialist for the implementation of E&S measures, including the preparation of RAPs/LRPs, etc… These Specialists will also assume basic monitoring and training activities for contractors. Lessons from ECRP-I have shown that the E&S capacities are generally low. IOM will deploy sufficient staff capacity in order to fill these gaps.

The PMU Risk Management team will receive all screening assessments of site-specific activities and RAPs/LRPs and review them for compliance against this RPF prior to the commencement of all activities. It will then monitor the implementation of the RAPs/LRPs by IOM and the contractors. It will also liaise with the World Bank to obtain the necessary approvals of the instruments.

IOM will be responsible for direct implementation of the sub-components, including all screening activities, developments of RAPs/LRPs ensuring compliance with the approved RPF. The PMU will provide overall advisory, quality assurance, supervision and monitoring.

The PMU will further ensure that sufficient training is provided to all implementers on resettlement related issues and this RPF.

It is expected that the Third Party Monitor (TPM) will also require E&S capacity in order to verify the implementation of RAPs/LRPs. This will be captured in the TOR and contract of the IVA.

3.3 Roles and Responsibilities

In order to comply with this RPF, IOM and the PMU E&S Specialists will conduct an E&S screening process for each site-specific activity of the ECRP-II. The responsibility for the screening will sit with IOM and its E&S Specialists and technical teams. The PMU E&S Specialists will review screening results and provide the PMU's no-objection to the screening results and proposed mitigation measures for the activity or the preparation of additional instruments. At this stage, potential land and resettlement impacts will become clear, and decisions will be taken by the IOM team to prepare additional RAPs or LRPs, where necessary or to conduct a specific land screening exercise to identify retroactively how specific parcels of land were acquired. Where such land screening shows that land was previously owned and used by other communities, who had fled, and land was re-occupied by different communities, activities on such land will be ruled out.

While the PMU will provide no-objections to land screening outcomes, it will review, validate and submit RAPs and LRPs to the World Bank for approval, prior to commencement of any activities.

The implementation of RAPs and LRPs, also prior to any project activities taking place, will be the responsibility of IOM as the main implementing partner. The project will not pay or administer any compensation payments for land acquisition, or for any economic losses. Compensation payments will need to be administered by the local authorities. The specific responsibilities between the project and local authorities will be laid out in the activity-specific RAP or LRP.

The PMU E&S Specialists will be responsible for the monitoring of the RAP and LRP implementation. Furthermore, the PMU E&S Specialists will be responsible for the implementation of a GRM, through

which PAPs can file complaints and provide feedback, including on land and resettlement issues, or the implementation of RAPs/LRPs. It will be the responsibility of the PMU, jointly with IOM, to handle complaints filed under this mechanism.

4. Stakeholder Consultations

Initial public consultations were conducted for the preparation of ECRP-I. IOM conducted consultations in three different areas: Wau, Bor and Rubkona, and UNOPS conducted consultations in Juba, Wau, Tonj State and Kapoeta State. In particular, local authorities, community leaders and members and members of vulnerable groups (such as IDPs, women, youth, etc..) were consulted.

The main issues and concerns raised during the public consultations included issues of land in regard to the planned activities. Nearly all respondents during the consultations stated that they do not anticipate any challenges. In Tonj North County, for example, the government stated that chiefs usually liaise with the communities and provide land to any developmental or service delivery project. Respondents explained that land is easily accessible for development needs through the land committee, chiefs and the communities. In Kapoeta State, government officials explain that land is always available for any development program, and that the government and the communities need development. At the Payam level, respondents explain that land ownership is communal, and it is easy to allocate land for development through consultations between Payam, Boma and the local communities. In another Payam, respondents claim that relevant authorities from the County, Payam and Boma sit together and agree on land allocation. At the Payam level a land committee exists, which coordinates with the communities should land be required for development. However, while the 2009 Land Act provides equal access and rights to land tenure for both men and women, customary justice outcomes indicate that women are consistently blocked from securing and owning property.[7] Especially female returnees articulated that they face significant challenges in view of land and property.[8] It will therefore be crucial that female PAPs are consulted and not only male heads of the family. The project also puts a caveat on voluntary land donations of backyard gardens, which are usually run by women (see ESMF for negative project list).

For the ECRP-II, IOM, with assistance from UNHCR and in coordination with the Government, undertook further stakeholder consultations with refugees and host communities in Maban County (Upper Nile State) and Jamjang (Parian County) in November 2021. Consultations included members of the refugee community and host communities, as well as NGOs and CSOs present in the area.

Community members explained that land ownership is based on the land tenure system in South Sudan, whereby land is owned by the local communities, therefore ease of access or use depends on negotiations within communities. There are no title deeds or formal documentation, it is a negotiation process and it is unique to each community. Land is available but generally the community needs to understand the use and potential benefit for them, for example the negotiation might allow that they will eventually be the owners of the infrastructure or there would be a clear understanding of how their children will benefit.

[7] Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan (2017) "Key Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Issues in Urban Areas of South Sudan".
[8] See Ministry of Finance and Planning, ECRP-II Stakeholder Engagement Plan, p.22

Project activities will therefore be based on rigorous community engagement at every phase of the activity, as laid out in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).[9]

A World Bank's Pre-Appraisal Mission was carried out from 8-20 November 2021 in order to discuss key design elements of the ECRP-II; finalize the project implementation arrangements especially the division of labor between the government and IOM; agree on the required preparatory works related to procurement, fiduciary, and environmental and social safeguards. In the course of the mission, the team met with representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Local Government Board (LGB), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MoWRI), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), development partners and NGOs engaged in local service delivery, community engagement, local conflict mitigation and disaster risk mitigation (DRM). The team also undertook a field trip to Malakal, Fashoda and Wau and met with governors, county governments, community members and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) along with field visits to ECRP-I sites.

Agreement was reached to include conflict-sensitive approaches in the project activities, based on conflict analysis that will give particular attention to issues including contestation over access to housing, land and property to avoid building assets on contested land; overlapping claims to land where new infrastructure is to be built. It was further agreed that the project will not provide infrastructure or services on land that, following its vacation by the original inhabitants fleeing conflict, has been occupied by another group (See ESMF for negative project list).

Furthermore, lessons were harvested from the ECRP-I for the preparation of this RPF. The ECRP-I had avoided any sub-projects that would trigger land and resettlement impacts by adding such to the project's negative list. Hence, the experience with land and resettlement issues under ECRP-I are small. In the latter half of the ECRP-I it was decided for the project to respond to some of the flood risks through flood risk mitigation sub-projects. Since these are more tied to a particular geographic location, the project started facing land and resettlement impacts at this point. As a lesson from this experience, it was decided to allow sub-projects with potential adverse impacts in regards to land and resettlement. This RPF was prepared to ensure that the impacts, where necessary, are mitigation. No RPF had been prepared for the ECRP-I.

5. Legal and Institutional Framework

This RPF complies with the laws and regulations of the Republic of South Sudan as well as with the World Bank's ESS 5, laid out in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Where there are gaps of discrepancies between the two, ESS5 prevails.

5.1 Property and Land Rights in South Sudan

Generally, in South Sudan, there is limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected. While the land law from 2009, which is pre-independence, allowed ethnic groups to possess land through customary rights, in the practice today such land can be leased by the government

[9] See MoFP, ECRP-II Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan, January 2022.

to foreign investors, as there is no formal recognition of the rights to land by landowners. No laws have been passed since independence in 2011 to fill this gap. In addition, some States do not have a County Land Authority ('Payam Land Council') to handle these issues.[10]

In regard to privately owned land, there is minimal legal protection for land owners, as their right to land is often unrecognized by the State government.[11]

There is a risk that the absence of legislation can lead to dispossession and displacement. In some cases a few individuals in a Payam signed leases with corporations leading to the displacement of large numbers of community members, without any appropriate consultations of the broader community. In view of project implementation, obtaining consent from communities is therefore crucial, as well as providing a solid Project GRM.

There are also contradictions among different laws, for example, the Land Act from 2009 stipulates land leases to be restricted to 99 years, while the Investment Promotion Act only allows leases from 30-60 years. [12]

Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011. According to the Transitional Constitution, the people of South Sudan own all the land and the government regulates its usage, based on the Transitional Constitution and Law. The applicable law in this case is the Land Act of 2009.

The Constitution prescribes a three-category land tenure system. This system consists of:

a) public land – all land owned, held or otherwise acquired by any level of government (including land owned by Bomas, Counties, States and federal government or administration and all land that is not otherwise designated as community or private). This means that all land that is not claimed automatically belongs to the government.
b) community land – all land traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members (including grazing lands for animals, hunting grounds, or locations of traditional sacrifices and worship)
c) private land including registered land held by a person under leasehold tenure, investment land acquired under lease from the government, and other land designated as private land in accordance with the law. This means that all investment land is acquired from the government through the leasehold tenure.

The reason for these three categories stipulated in the Transitional Constitution are historical. Prior to independence, all land in Southern Sudan belonged to the Government of Sudan. During this time, widespread displacements of settlements took when every time the government gave away land for investors. For this reason, the Transitional Constitution pronounces that all land belongs to the people. However, at the same time, in reality, land can only be leased from the government, making the

[10] Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the Bread Basket, accessed at: https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/
[11] Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the Bread Basket, accessed at: https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/
[12] Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the Bread Basket, accessed at: https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/

government the de facto owner of all land. In most cases land for IDPs would therefore be provided by the Government.

The Land Act, however, was enacted under the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, before the enactment of the Transitional Constitution.

The Land Act of 2009 (State of Southern Sudan): The Act consists of 101 sections divided into 16 Chapters: Preliminary Provisions (I); Land Ownership (II); Land Classification (III); Rights to Land (IV); Customary Rights to Land (V); Derivative Rights to Land (VI); Land Administration and Management (VII); Registration of Land Rights (VIII); Acquisition of Land for Investment Purposes (IX); Pastoral Lands (X); Land Use, Social and Environmental Preservation (XI); Expropriation of Land for Public Interests (XII); Land Rights Restitution and Compensation (XIII); Unauthorized Occupancy (XIV); Land Disputes Settlement (XV); Miscellaneous Provisions (XVI).

The Land Act also divides land into three categories, public, community and private land. It further recognizes three types of tenure: customary, freehold and leasehold.

The Land Act reinforces the Government's recognition of customary land tenure: 'Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights.' Community land can be allocated to investors as long as investment activity 'reflects an important interest for the community' and 'contributes economically and socially to the development of the local community'. It also requires that state authorities approve land acquisitions above 250 feddans (105 hectares) and create a regulated ceiling on land allocations. Freehold rights include the rights to transfer the land, but the law does not state how freehold land can be acquired. Leasehold can be obtain for customary and freehold land – for up to 99 years. Leases of more than 105 hectares have to be approved by two local government bodies.

One of the key objectives of the Land Act is to promote a land management system, which can protect and preserve the environment and ecology for the sustainable development of South Sudan. It also provides for fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy, ownership or recognized long-standing occupancy or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the Government. It grants a right of restitution if a landholder lost rights to land through involuntary displacement as a result of the 1983 war.

The Land Act requires the Government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land. The Act also gives pastoralists special protection: 'No person shall without permission to carry out any activity on the communal grazing land which may prevent or restrict the residents of the traditional communities concerned from exercising their grazing rights'.

The Land Act further stipulates the establishment of County Land Authorities and District-level Payam Land Councils, both including county and district representatives, representatives of a local CSO and a woman representative, to act as administrators over community land. Their responsibilities include holding and allocation of public land, recommendations on public land planning, advising on resettlement of IDPs, facilitating the registration of land, supporting cadastral operations and surveys, and advising on land tenure and usage. The Payam Land Councils include the boma chiefs, representatives from the Farmers and Herders Association, and a representative of a CSO as well as a woman representative. They are responsible for the administration of land at the district level. Its members are appointed by the State

Minister, based on recommendations of the County Commissioner and in consultation with the local traditional authorities. In reality, these two bodies often do not exist.

Furthermore, under the Land Act, state governments and other public authorities are allowed to expropriate private land for public purposes subject to compensation payment. Such expropriation has to be based on consultations with the owners, as well as with pastoralists holding potential secondary rights. In reality however, any community consultations are largely absent.

The Local Government Act (2009). The Act defines the primary responsibility of local government and traditional authorities to regulate and manage land, including charging customary institutions with particular responsibilities for the administrations of community land rights. It calls for a Local Government Council at the county level to be the primary institution managing land issues. It also calls for land committees, as part of the Local Government Council, to take on a role as mediators between communities and investors.

Investment Promotion Act (2009). The Act establishes procedures for the facilitation of access to land for private investment while balancing the interests of the current right holders and investors. It explicitly limits foreign investments to renewable terms of 30 or 60 years respectively.

There is often a lack of awareness by local government officials as well as the public in regard to these laws, which impedes their implementation. In reality, customary land laws largely remain intact and regulate land ownership and usage.[13]

A **draft Land Policy (2013)** proposes a Land Valuation Act to set standards for land valuation, mainly for taxation purposes. At present, the only institution implementing land valuation is the Judiciary.[14] Since the formal Judiciary is not easily accessible in many areas of the country, there is a lack of land valuation mechanisms.

5.2 World Bank ESS

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that are designed to support borrowers' projects with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The short summary of several relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) from the Bank's ESF are presented below.

The ESSs set out the requirements for borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support borrowers in their goal to

[13] USAID, Country Profile South Sudan, Property Rights and Resource Governance, accessed at: https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_South_Sudan_Profile-1.pdf

[14] South Sudan Law Society, David K. Deng, South Sudan Country Report. Findings of the Land Governance Assessment Framework, 2014, accessed at: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/756521504872888898/pdf/119635-WP-P095390-PUBLIC-7-9-2017-10-34-1-SouthSudanCountryReport.pdf

reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

The ESS does not apply to voluntary land transactions, as will also be relevant for the ECRP. Voluntary, legally recorded market transactions are those in which the seller has the opportunity to retain the land (as well as to refuse to sell it) and is fully informed about his options. While the legal system in some areas is too weak to allow the project the purchase of land, in some of the urban areas this may be possible. However, ESS5 will apply where a voluntary land transaction may result in the displacement of persons other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question.

Given that in South Sudan most land is communal, even where decisions are taken by local leaders, ESS 5 also applies, where 'restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights.'[15] It further applies in cases of 'restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas'[16].

In addition, communal decision on communal land should be taken with evidence that the 'community decision making process is adequate and reflects voluntary, informed consensus, and that appropriate measures have been agreed and put in place to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.' [17]

ESS5 outlines classifies three categories of PAPs, those:

[15] The World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS 5, 2018, p. 54
[16] The World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS 5, 2018, p. 54
[17] The World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS 5, 2018, p. 54

(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;

(b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or

(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

5.3 Gap analysis ESS and national legislation

The below legal gap analysis compares objectives rather than requirements of ESS5 with national laws and requirements. The reason for this is that the nearly complete lack of a legal system, including laws and institutions means that the ESS 5 requirements are barely reflected in the national laws and requirements. Requirements, such as establishment of cut-off-date, eligibility criteria, replacement value, criteria for Voluntary Land Donations, and stakeholder engagement therefore follow ESS 5 closely.

Table 5 Gap analysis ESS and national legislation

ESS 5 Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
ESS 5: To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, o pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. ESS5 classifies affected persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or	**Transitional Constitution**: Every person shall have the right to acquire or own property as regulated by law and as stipulated in Article 32 (1) of the Constitution.	limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected	The project will apply ESS5 and ensure that all land rights are respected.
	Transitional Constitution: It classifies land as public, community, or private land and provides with respect to the registration of rights in land.	In regard to privately owned land, there is minimal legal protection for land owners, as their right to land is often unrecognized by the State government	Implement ESS5 through this RPF Where land is donated by private owners, a voluntary land donation agreement process is implemented. Land donation should not exceed 10% of the land holding of the land donor. Vulnerable households should not be required to donate land. Furthermore, VLD should not result in the displacement of persons other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land.
	Transitional Constitution: Pursuant to Article 32 (2), no right in land shall be expropriated or confiscated save by law in the public interest and in consideration for a prompt and fair compensation.	Limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected	This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented. The Project will avoid land acquisition where possible. Where land

(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.		There is no definition of compensation, land valuation is only implemented by the Judiciary	acquisition is unavoidable, this RPF will be followed. The RPF defines the necessity of a cut-off date, valuation of assets, entitlements to ensure fair compensation in such cases.
Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve ESS5: In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility ESS5: The Borrower will give a notification period for displacement	**The Land Act of 2009** provides for fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy, ownership or recognized long standing occupancy of customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the Government.	There is no definition of compensation, land valuation is only implemented by the Judiciary In terms of eligibility for compensation, persons without recognizable legal rights or claims to the land or assets they occupy or use may not be included Cut-off dates and notification periods for displacement are not defined under the law.	This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented. The RAP preparation process will include cut-off dates and define notification periods for displacement. The project will provide timely compensation to all PAPs for loss of assets at replacement costs. Replacement costs will be determined through calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. The amount of compensation will be determined during the valuation process, in which the value of the land or assets are assessed.
	The Land Act of 2009 reinforces the Government's recognition of customary land tenure: 'Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights.' Community land can be allocated to investors as long as investment activity 'reflects an important interest for the	There is a risk that the absence of legislation can lead to dispossession and displacement. In some cases a few individuals in a Payam signed leases with corporations leading to the displacement of large numbers of community members, without any	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Provide Project GRM.

	community' and 'contributes economically and socially to the development of the local community'.	appropriate consultations of the broader community.	
ESS 5: To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. To avoid forced eviction.	**The Land Act of 2009** also requires that state authorities approve land acquisitions above 250 feddans (105 hectares) and create a regulated ceiling on land allocations	States often do not have a County Land Authority ('Ayam Land Council') to handle these issues	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. This RPF will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented. Land acquisitions above 105 hectares shall not be allowed under the Project
ESS5: Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation	**The Land Act of 2009** The Land Act requires the Government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land.	In reality, land acquisition deals take place promoting business, but hurting local populations. While the land law from 2009, which is pre-independence, allowed ethnic groups to possess land through customary rights, in the practice today such land can be leased by the government to foreign investors, as there is no formal recognition of the rights to land by landowners.	The valuation process includes stakeholder consultations, and it will be consistent with the World Bank's ESS5 and national legislation
ESS 5: Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes.	**The Land Act of 2009:** Right to land shall not be denied by the Government of Southern Sudan, State Government or community on the basis of sex, ethnicity or religion. Women shall have the right to own and inherit land together with any surviving legal heir or heirs of the deceased as stipulated in Article 20(5) of the Constitution.	In the implementation of land rights, women are often still excluded	This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented. Implement the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with a particular focus on

			women and vulnerable groups. Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes. Provide Project GRM
	The Land Act of 2009: Traditional Authority within a specific community may allocate customary land rights for residential, agricultural, forestry, and grazing purposes. the act sets out procedures for and conditions limiting such allocation. Traditional Authority may on behalf of the community, in accordance with customary law and practices, cancel a customary land right.	The voices of women or other vulnerable groups may be excluded from such decision making	Implement the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups. Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes.
	The Land Act of 2009: The Act defines powers and duties of the GoSS and of states in respect of land administration. It requires County Land Authorities to be established. These authorities shall, among other things, hold and allocate public lands vested in them. There shall also be established at the Payam level a Payam Land Council that shall be responsible for the management and administration of land in the different Bomas composing the Payam.	States often do not have a County Land Authority to handle these issues	This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared and implemented. Implement the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups. Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes.
	The Land Act of 2009: Any allocation of land for investment purposes shall be subject to a social, economic and environmental impact assessment to ensure that the social, economic and environmental implications of the activities on the land are taken into account before any decision is made thereon.		This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented. The ESMF will be followed, and where necessary, ESIAs or ESMPs will be prepared.
	The Land Act of 2009: The Act provides with respect to resettlement and restitution of rights in land resulting from involuntary displacement during the civil war. Proceedings		Activities on land that was previously inhabited by communities that were displaced

	for eviction may be instituted against any person who unlawfully occupied a piece of land in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any other law.		are part of the project's negative list.
	The Local Government Act (2009). The Act defines the primary responsibility of local government and traditional authorities to regulate and manage land, including charging customary institutions with particular responsibilities for the administrations of community land rights.	States often do not have a County Land Authority to handle these issues	This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented.

6. Processes related to Compensation and Resettlement

6.1 Screening

E&S screening will show potential land risks and impacts and will help identify the appropriate mitigation measures or the need to assess alternative sites. The E&S screening pays attention to any activity that may require land, impact any community members and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the screening should indicate where land designated for project activities has previously been used by other communities that had to vacate the land due to conflict, and where the land has been occupied by others. Where such is determined through the E&S screening process, the activity will be ruled out.

All potential activity sites will be screened using the E&S screening form, which is also annexed to the ESMF (see Annex 1 of this RPF). The form will facilitate an assessment of the need for any land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement, and will help determine whether a RAP or LRP should be prepared.

The screening will further help to confirm that all reasonable efforts have been made to avoid and minimize land acquisition/resettlement; determine whether proportionate RAP or LRP are required; determine whether there are vulnerable PAPs that require special provisions in the RAP or LRP (see section on vulnerable groups above); and ensure the initiation of consultations for the RAP or LRP preparation. The consultation process provides opportunities for continuous identification and communication of issues of interest for the proper management of the land and resettlement issues. All consultation will adhere to the relevant COVID-19 prevention guidance from the World Bank.[18]

6.3. Preparation of RAP

IOM, as the main implementer of the activities, will be responsible for the preparation of the appropriate RAP/LRP in accordance with the principles, procedures and provisions of this RFP. This will include the definition of objectives, project site description, description of scope of the RAP/LRP, description of eligibility criteria, description of the planned activity, definition of impacts caused by the activity, description of alternatives that have been considered, definition of the valuation methodology, description of proposed institutional arrangements, description of the GRM, RAP or LRP budget estimate for implementation of the instrument, description of M&E, preparation of survey instrument and monitoring of data collected during census and socio-economic surveys, support to livelihood improvement or restoration program, and the implementation of stakeholder consultations for the preparation of the instrument.

The following steps will have to be implemented as part of the preparation of the RAP or LRP:

Step 1 Consultation Process. Public consultations start during the planning stages of the activity, when designs are decided on, and at the E&S screening stage. Consultations will be held early on during this process, and extend throughout the RAP/LRP preparation process, including throughout the survey activities.

Step 2 Disclosure and Notification. Stakeholders will be informed about the planned project activity, and the RAP or LRP process. A cut-off date is announced to the stakeholders to help determine

[18] World Bank, Technical Note, Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings.

eligibilities for compensation and other forms of assistance. PAPs must be notified of the cutoff date both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders. Where there are no identifiable owner or user of a piece of land or asset, the IOM team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. The team may opt to seek further information from the respective PAPs, Payam or Boma leaders, local government authorities or a land valuation expert.

Step 3 Documentation and verification of assets. Meetings with all PAPs will be arranged by the local authorities responsible for the socio-econmoic survey and determination of PAPs. The meetings will include local government authorities, Payam and Boma leaders, as well as community elders. The purpose of the meetings will be to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected, the survey team will complete a compensation report containing necessary personal information of the individual or household, their total land holdings, inventory of assets affected, and demographic and socio-economic information for the monitoring of impacts. These reports will be regularly updated and monitored by the respective local authorities.

The socio-economic survey is the census that will be undertaken by the local authorities with assistance from IOM (see Annex 2 for sample socio-economic survey). For this matter, the local authorities will recruit a consultant specialist to implement the survey. The survey will be implemented jointly with a Land Asset Inventory to determine the assets affected by the activity and determine which assets require to be compensated (see sample inventory in Annex 2).

The survey will be based on data collected with the aim to identify the PAPs that will likely have to be displaced, and/or the PAPs that are eligible for compensation payments and other types of assistance. The data will also provide exact information of the scale of the resettlement and displacement that is necessary for the implementation of the activity; help identify gaps in information and point out any further socio-economic research that will need to quantify the losses; it will help prepare appropriate development interventions where necessary; it will help prepare indicators to assist in the monitoring & evaluation of the implementation of the RAP or LRPs.

IOM will further liaise closely with the respective local authorities in order to obtain their agreement and willingness to support the RAP or LRP process. IOM will then assist the local authorities in the defining of the number of PAPs affected by the activities, implementation of the census and socio-economic survey of PAPs, the asset inventory, the proposed assistance to the PAPs, and the development of the options for compensation (including the calculation of compensation amounts, or the types of in-kind compensation, and determination or PAPs to receive compensation or other assistance). IOM will then work closely with the respective local authorities to assist them in the implementation of compensation payments or other measures that are determined by the RAP or LRP.

The Land Act of 2009 stipulates that any allocation of land for investment purposes shall be subject to a social, economic and environmental impact assessment to ensure that the social, economic and environmental implications of the activities on the land are taken into account before any decision is made thereon. In such cases, IOM will prepare an ESIA for submission to the respective authorities.

Step 4: The valuation report will be prepared, and on the basis of the report, the RAP / LRP will be drafted. IOM, jointly with the local authority, will submit the draft RAP or LRP to the PMU for review. When the PMU deems the plans satisfactory, it will submit them to the World Bank for approval. The plans must be approved by the World Bank prior to any resettlement and land acquisition for the activity.

The RAP document will include a description of the sub-project activity; a list of the potential adverse impacts; objectives of the RAP, results from the census / socio-economic survey; description of the legal framework; description of the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP; definition of eligibility of PAPs; valuation of and compensation for losses; description of the community consultations undertaken; implementation schedule, a budget for the implementation of the RAP; and a description of the GRM and M&E processes (see Annex 3 for more details).

Step 5: Disclosure of draft entitlements matrix, valuation report, RAP/LRP.After World Bank approval is obtained, IOM will prepare a final version of the plan for public disclosure. The copies of the plan will be prepared in English and in any other local languages that is relevant for communication in a particular area, and made accessible to all the project stakeholders and on the World Bank website for a period of at least 30 days. Potential comments from the public consultation will be incorporated into the final plan prior to implementation. The names of the identified PAPs and the respective entitlements will be removed in disclosed versions of the plans.

6.6 RAP/LRP Implementation Procedures and Implementation Schedule

All compensation and other forms of assistance will have to be completed prior to the commencement of activities.

Compensation payments will be clearly explained to the individual and households eligible, including the basis for valuing all assets. Monetary or in-kind compensation payments will be undertaken in the presence of the PAPs and the Payam or Boma leaders. Acquired assets will be compensated at replacement costs, and in calculating replacement cost, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account, nor is the value of materials salvaged by the PAP from an asset (e.g. building materials, the pump from a well etc.) acquired under a community project. For houses and other structures, the replacement value, if provided as cash compensation, is the market costs of materials to build a similar or better structure than the one affected, plus costs of labor/contractors, and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For agricultural land, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement (whichever is higher) market value of land that is of equal size, or use plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

Displaced individuals or households will receive relocation assistance for the costs of moving to the new location, as well as an allowance equal to the local average costs of living during a two months period to resettle in their new location of residence or business.

Community Payments: In cases where land or assets belong to an entire community and no individual owner or user can be allocated, the community will be compensated. Such compensation can be in the form of reconstruction of the facility (in case of damages) or replacement (at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard).

6.7 Special Restoration Measures for Vulnerable Groups/PAPs

One objective of ESS5 is ‘to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.’ During the preparation of the RAP or LRP, IOM will pay particular attention to the identification of vulnerable groups and ensure that their specific needs are considered. In the case of the project area this includes women, IDPs, returnees, marginalized ethnic groups, pastoralists etc… The RAP or LRP will include a vulnerable group support plan with a detailed implementation plan.

The RAPs and LRPs will include solutions to the following aspects:

- Ensure that local decision making mechanisms for land allocation and ownership pay attention to women land users and other vulnerable or marginalized groups (see ECRP-II Stakeholder Engagement Plan) and their needs.
- Ensure that compensation payments are made to women directly in the case of women-headed households.
- Provide livelihood trainings to women groups and other vulnerable groups organized in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE's) with special attention to female-headed households;
- Provide special attention to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RAP or LRP.
- Income restoration measures must target the vulnerable persons or groups to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shocks and maintain the quality of life not less than prior to the activity.
- Ensure that assessments identify potential risks and impacts as well as mitigation measures , especially those that affect vulnerable groups.
- Where necessary, conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment in order to identify potential economic and social risks and impacts, in particular those of vulnerable groups.
- Consider alternative project design to avoid and minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
- When establishing entitlements, pay particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable groups.

Since vulnerable individuals or groups often do not participate in decision-making meetings, it is crucial for IOM and local authorities to identify them prior to any consultations. IOM will assess vulnerabilities and their cause and impacts, based on identification mechanism proposed by the respective communities, as well as those developed during the implementation of the SEP.

Payment of compensation and any other type of assistance will then be adjusted to the vulnerable persons' requests and needs. This can include assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g. specifically explain the process and procedures, make sure that documents are well understood); assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery; assistance in moving, e.g. by providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage, assistance in the identification of a resettlement plot; assistance in construction, including through provision of materials and work force; assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc…; and health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods.

7. Affected Assets, Properties and Entitlements

7.1 Potential Land and Resettlement Impacts

Land and resettlement risks and impacts are mainly expected under component 1 of the ECRP-II. This RPF is therefore prepared for project activities under component 1 (Community Infrastructure and Services). This component will support eligible investments in community-level infrastructure and

services in selected vulnerable areas through a participatory planning process. Eligible investments are limited to construction or rehabilitation of public goods such as water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, tanks, haffirs, dykes for flood protection, health and education facilities, among others, to ensure maximum community benefit. The community-infrastructure will adopt disaster and climate resilient approaches including risk assessments to identify safe location and elevated building structure to reduce inundation risk.

The anticipated impacts include physical and economical displacements including loss of assets, temporary/permanent transfer of land for agriculture related activities as well as income and livelihoods of PAPs (IDPs and host communities) in the 10 counties to be continued from the ECRP-I and the three new counties that will be added under ECRP-II.

The anticipated impacts may affect the following assets/land use:

- right to land use and assets through permanent land acquisition (small portions);
- right to land use and assets through temporary land acquisition (small portions);
- residential and commercial houses as well as auxiliary domestic structures such as waterholes, extra rooms, latrines etc…);
- crops, economic and non-economic tress (in small quantities);
- community assets, such as water points;
- cultural properties, such as graves; public infrastructure (relocation of powerlines during infrastructure construction); and
- loss of mobility and accessibility to individual land/asset (temporary).

The activities are likely to have two categories of impacts namely:

Permanent impacts: Under component 1, the ECRP-II plans for the rehabilitation or construction of education and health facilities and the construction of community infrastructure and amenities designed to support local communities, IDP communities, refugee and host communities. In order to obtain land for these activities, it may be necessary to require land acquisition and potentially displace some people. These construction and rehabilitation activities may result in permanent acquisition of land from local individuals, households or communities.

Permanent effects can result in the permanent loss of use of property, vegetation, or, parcels of land by the affected persons.

Temporary impacts: Temporary impacts connected to temporary use of land for construction and rehabilitation activities might be interruptions in the current use of properties or land by PAPs. This could occur during the construction, upgrading and/or rehabilitation of public infrastructure.

The table below is a summary of the component 1 activities associated with potential land and resettlement impacts, and a qualitative assessment of the physical and economic displacement implications. Once quantitative information is available and a footprint of each of the activities are known, this RPF will be expanded into RAPs/LRPs to address physical and economic displacements.

7.2. Displacement Implications

Table 6 Summary of relevant activities and displacements implications

Project Activity	Potential Impacts
- Support water Infrastructure, - Rehabilitation or construction of sanitation facilities - Footpaths and community roads - Dykes and other flood protection, - Rehabilitation of education and health infrastructures	• Permanent loss of land and property due to permanent land acquisition for construction and rehabilitation. However, due to the fact that most activities will be rehabilitation only, this will be less likely. • Destruction of crops, including fruit trees, due to construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure and health and education facilities, sanitation facilities, dykes and other flood protection. • Loss of access to natural resources and communal and private property through rehabilitation and construction activities. Loss of access can be temporary during construction, and can be permanent where new facilities are constructed. • Loss of assets, sources of income or means of livelihoods through rehabilitation and construction activities, for example where access to businesses is impacted or where roadside vendors have to be removed temporarily. • Potential for conflict over water resources or land and property by different groups. Land ownership may be contested due to a variety of reasons)weak laws and judicial system, displacement of people in the past, different concepts of communal ownership). • Land or property affected may be occupied by IDPs • Processes for land expropriation and compensation may not be in place or fully established. As a result, resettlement as well due diligence for establishing ownership for voluntary land donations may be challenging and may lead to disputes. • Displacements may occur in areas were the construction materials for road construction are sourced and extracted.

7.3 Valuation of Affected Assets

The project will provide timely compensation to all PAPs for loss of assets at replacement costs.

Compensation payments for land use and assets in kind or cash will be required for a) residential buildings, structures and fixtures; b) cultivated crops and trees; c) communal grazing land; d) loss of business and employment.

ESS5 defines 'replacement cost' as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. However, since it is to be expected that functioning markets do not exist at the project locations, replacement costs will be determined through calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. The amount of compensation will be determined during the valuation process, in which the value of the land or assets are assessed.

The valuation process will be conducted by governmental valuers where they exist. For example, valuation has been undertaken by the Judiciary in some places. Where possible, the local Judiciary will be involved in the approval process of the valuation results. If governmental valuers do not exist at a specific location, national level experts or expert consultants will be brought in. Where the Judiciary does not exist, local authorities will be asked to approve the results. The valuation process includes stakeholder consultations, and it will be consistent with the World Bank's ESS5 and national legislation. ESS5 stipulates that land and assets are valued at full replacement value. If national legislation leads to a lower value, ESS5 will be applied. For property valuation, the set values will be representative of the market rates at that particular time.

Where physical displacement results in a loss of shelter, replacement costs must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety, including the same quality and safety standards or better. The valuation of structures will be based on rates available at the county level, if these rates meet the full replacement value. In line with the replacement value requirement, wear coefficients will not be applied. In case that no established rates exist, which is likely, the valuation will be based on reconstruction value, calculated from contractor quotations and including labor costs.

Market valuations must be adopted for all tree-based crops. Fruit trees, for example, will be compensated on a combined replacement/market value. Fruit trees used for commercial purposes will be compensated at market value based on historical production records. Their present age and productive life of the tree needs to be factored in. In cases in which households are physically resettled, they will be reimbursed for the labor invested in the trees that have to be left behind. Timber trees are reimbursed through a cash compensation for full replacement value of the tree including for the one time sale of timber.

Replacement cost for agricultural land is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes.

For loss of income, rates will be based on daily profit averages for a particular type of business derived from random sampling in the Project areas. Loss of income compensation will depend on the number of days that access will be restricted or denied.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable PAPs such as, as explained above.

Compensation payments can be made either in-kind or in cash. For example, land can be compensated either through cash based on the full replacement costs, or it can be replaced with a piece of land with an equivalent size, namely either of similar economical characteristics and similar surface; or of greater surface if its economic potential is less than the previously owned land.

Cash compensation shall be paid prior to displacement; and will be at full replacement value without accounting for depreciation.

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

The below matrix shows eligibility criteria for persons and groups, which will be refined based on the activity-specific resettlement assessment, and their entitlements in the different anticipated displacement scenarios. Eligibility classification as per ESS 5 includes persons a) who have formal legal right to land or assets; b) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; c) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

National regulations and requirements define that no land shall be expropriated or confiscated save by law in the public interest and in consideration for a prompt and fair compensation (Transitional Constitution Article 32 (2). The Land Act of 2009 provides for fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy, ownership or recognized long standing occupancy use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the Government. However, practice has shown that there is a limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected. Furthermore, there Is no legal definition of compensation. For this reason, the below entitlement matrix does include the eligibility criteria defined in the South Sudan legal framework, but entitlements are solely based on guidance in ESS 5.

Below table represents eligible groups and their entitlements, as they are anticipated at this stage. This will help standardize entitlements across the project for similar types of cases. RAPs developed for specific Project activities will also be based on socio-economic surveys and other research and insights, which will feed into the updating and refining of this matrix for each RAP.

Table 7 Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Type of Impact	Eligible Person or Group	Entitlement
Commercial Land	- Land use permanently affected	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	Compensation is calculated at replacement costs. Calculation takes into account market value of land of equivalent area of use with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
	- Limited temporary loss	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- With restrictions on land use, compensation will be offered at replacement cost and other assistance as may be necessary to help improve or at least restore standards of living.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
	- Premise used severely affected, remaining land not fit for use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- Compensation is calculated at replacement costs. Calculation takes into account market value of land of equivalent area of use with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind

Residential Land	- Land used for residence affected	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- Compensation is calculated at replacement costs. Calculation takes into account market value oif land of equivalent area of use with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
	- limited temporary loss, and the remaining land remains viable for use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- With restrictions on land use, compensation will be offered at replacement cost and other assistance as may be necessary to help improve or at least restore standards of living.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
	Premise used for residence severely impacted, remaining area insufficient for use or smaller than minimally accepted	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- Compensation is calculated at replacement costs. Calculation takes into account market value of land of equivalent area of use with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
Agricultural or pasture land	Full use	Persons whose agricultural or pasture land (or other productive land) is in part or in total, affected by the project	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost - Land of equal productive use or potential, located in the vicinity of the affected land or the new housing site, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes or customary fees. The value of the labor invested in preparing

			agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. - Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being los will be offered where feasible;
	Seasonal use	Persons whose agricultural or pasture land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected by the project	- Census to identify seasonal use - Market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. - The value of the labor invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. - Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living: For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible;
Buildings and structures	Structure partially affected, but the remaining premise remains viable for continued use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost - The cost of purchasing or building a replacement structure, with an area, quality, and location similar to or better than those of the affected structure; or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors↵ fees and transaction costs, such as registration, transfer taxes, and moving costs.
		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
	Entire structure affected / structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost - The cost of purchasing or building a replacement structure, with an area, quality, and location similar to or better than those of the affected structure; or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors↵ fees and transaction costs, such as registration, transfer taxes, and moving costs.

		Persons with a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
		persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	- Cash compensation equivalent to one month of net income based on estimates from comparable businesses - Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation - Relocation assistance to cover moving costs
		All PAPs	- Provide arrangements to allow dwellers to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure - Where dwellers own structure, compensation for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwelling and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost - Based on consultation with affected persons, relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site
Trees - timber	Cut/uprooted (loss of timber)	All PAPs	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources - Provide or facilitate access to similar resources elsewhere, taking into account the impacts at the alternative location, providing cash compensation only when it can be demonstrated that no feasible alternative measures are available
Fruit trees	Cut/uprooted (loss of fruit)	All PAPs	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources - Provide or facilitate access to similar resources elsewhere, taking into account the impacts at the alternative location, providing cash compensation only when it can be demonstrated that no feasible alternative measures are available
Standing Crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	All PAPs	- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources - Provide or facilitate access to similar resources elsewhere, taking into account the impacts at the alternative location, providing cash compensation only when it can be demonstrated that no feasible alternative measures are available
Business	Loss of access	All PAPs	- Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost - In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of

			identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for reestablishing commercial activities. - Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities;

7.5 Voluntary Land Donation

As individual land ownership and respective land titling is not widely established, the project will consider any household using lands prior to disclosed subproject commencement as having legitimate land use rights and such rights can be donated freely to the project according to the above provisions, if the noted land is considered necessary for subproject implementation. Thus, in the following paragraphs "owner" refers to the owner of land-use-rights.

Voluntary land donations should only be authorized for sub-projects if they can clearly document (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. Procedures must be put into place to ensure that the donation is indeed voluntary, that the donor is the legitimate owner of land-use-rights on such lands, and that the donor is fully informed of the purpose of the donation and of the implications of donating the property. If the land is donated on a conditional basis, the terms and conditions for the temporary use of the property must be clearly documented.

The following basic provisions must be complied with:

- Community-owned land to be donated must be identified by the community through a participatory approach (this approach should include the chiefs; however, chiefs will not be able to decide alone on land donations)
- Impacts of proposed activities on donated land must be fully explained to the donor
- The potential donor is aware that refusal is an option, and that right of refusal is specified in the donation document the donor will sign
- The act of donation is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities
- The donor may request monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives as a condition for donation
- The proportion of land that may be donated cannot exceed the area required to maintain the donor's livelihood or that of his/her household. It should not exceed 10%.
- Donation of land cannot occur if it requires any household relocation
- For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land; land donations by chiefs or other communal authorities is not sufficient.
- Verification must be obtained from each person donating land (through proper documentation)
- The implementing agency establishes that the land to be donated is free of encumbrances or encroachment and registers the donated land in an official land registry
- Any donated land that is not used for its agreed purpose is returned to the donor.

Each instance of voluntary land donation in a sub-project must be documented. This requires written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use for the subproject, and requires a formal statement of donation, establishing informed consent and signed by each owner or user involved. Taxes to be paid by the land donator for registration of the land transfer, if applicable, should be covered in full by the implementation agency. The implementation agency maintains

a record with documentation for each instance of land donation. The documentation is made available for review in any grievance that may arise, and is provided to the World Bank upon request.

The project must specify the means by which land donors (and, potentially, persons whose use or occupancy was not recognized in the transfer of land) may raise grievances and measures to ensure consideration of, and timely response to, grievances raised. The grievance process includes participation of reviewers not directly affiliated to the project implementing agency. Grievances may be referred to customary conflict mediation arrangements where they are not directly affiliated with traditional leaders who are a party to the donation process. Alternatively, grievances may be referred to grievance mechanisms established for project purposes. The grievance process imposes no cost upon those raising grievances, and participation in the grievance process does not preclude pursuit of legal remedies under the laws of the country.

It is possible to distinguish between “pure” donations without any compensation or support given to the person affected, vis-à-vis “partial” donations which involve some monetary or non-monetary benefits or incentives provided to the affected person. Both can be broadly classified as “voluntary donations” in the sense that the transfer of assets is done without involving the payment of compensation at replacement value. The project will apply the “partial” donation approach for vulnerable households, to avoid even small donations leading to livelihood impacts and will provide additional support to ensure no impact from the land donation. Voluntary land donation may be allowed if no viable alternative exists, as long as the donation is to the benefit of the donor (such as a road rehabilitation project that will also benefit the owner of a small piece of land to be donated for the road works) but always conditional on the application of the above noted provisions. Voluntary land donations cannot exceed 10% or the affected persons’s property to not adversely impacts his / her livelihoods. If this amount is exceeded, proper compensation payments should be considered. Backyard small gardens, in which women often produce food for the family, generally must be avoided in such voluntary donations to not affect livelihoods (see ESMF negative project list).

All family members (including spouses) must be aware of the donation and must sign the documents, in order to minimize the risks of women users of the land being donated being passed over in decision-making on land donation and the risks of cross-generational conflicts. Individuals using or occupying community or collective lands must provide consent to the donation to minimize the risks of settlers or migrants being passed over in decision-making about land donation. The prior assessment of a subproject shall also take into consideration temporary users of lands and/or eventual access issues for them, including to water sources and in such cases ensure agreement on the subproject with such groups (e.g. pastoralists).

Land donation processes will be monitored

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8.1 Introduction

Under the World Bank ESSs[19], Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project.[20] One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is 'to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances'.[21] This Project GRM should facilitate the project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project. The ECRP-II will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the ECRP-II. The GRM is designed in accordance with the Project's SEP and ESMF.

It is based on lessons from the GRM of the initial Local Governance Development Project (LGSDP) and the ECRP-I. A GRM has been implemented under the ECRP-I. In general, the project team received feedback and complains consistently from the different locations. The set-up of helpdesks after/during conducting community engagement activities proved very effective in gathering community feedback.

The GRM aims to address concerns effectively and in a timely and transparent manner. It is readily accessible for all PAPs and does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all the needs and concerns of PAPs.

8.2 Anticipated Grievances

The GRM are also designed to capture any grievances of PAPs in relation to land and resettlement issues, as well as the high potential for conflict, identified in the socio-economic baseline and risks and impact sections above. For example, there is concern that there may be disagreements over local land ownership or usage, and grievances in regards to compensation amounts and processes. Furthermore, the activity itself may cause grievances, or existing community and inter-community tensions may play out through the activity. The source of grievances, in regard to project implementation, can also sometimes be the local governance or power distribution itself, e.g. how local government and power holders will routinely place brokers in privileged positions or how district or subdistrict local governments are able to favor some communities and not others, for example.

It will therefore be key in the fragile environment of South Sudan to ensure that land and resettlement related grievances and perceived injustices are handled by the project's GRM, and that the project aides

[19] World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018.
[20] Under ESS 2 (Labour and Working Conditions), a grievance mechanism for all direct or contracted workers is prescribed, which is laid out in the Labour Management Plan (LMP). The World Bank's Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works'[20] spells out requirements for a GBV grievance redress mechanisms, which is laid out in a separate GBV/SEA and Child Protection Risks Action Plan.
[21] World Bank, 2018, p. 131.

mitigate general conflict stresses by channeling grievances that occur between people, groups, government actors and beneficiaries and project staff or contractors. Aggrieved parties need to be able to refer to institutions, instruments, methods and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The GRMs provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns, providing redress and allowing for general feedback from community members.

8.3 GRM Value Chain

Step 1: Grievance Uptake: Multiple channels must be available for aggrieved parties to file their complaint, grievance, or feedback. The aggrieved party must be able to select the most efficient institution, the most accessible means of filing a grievance, and must be able to circumvent partial stakeholders in the project, which may be implicated in the complaint. He or she must further be able to bypass some grievance channels that are perceived as potentially not responsive or biased.

Means of Filing a Grievance
There are four distinct means, at least two of which must be made available at the project locality for people to file a grievance:

1. A phone number for a hotline operator: The phone number of a grievance hotline operator must be widely disseminated among project stakeholders. The Hotline Operator is available from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm every day through a toll-free number. The hotline operator is set up and managed by the PMU. Any concerned party can call the hotline number and file a grievance with the Project.

2. A help desk must be set up by the respective IP during the implementation of sub-project activities in an area. It should be manned by the implementing staff, especially its community liaison officers, in close coordination with local authorities. At the help desk, PAPs can inquire about information in regard to project activities, or they can file a grievance directly with the person manning the desk.

3. Relevant assigned personnel available in each project site will be required to accept formal grievances and ensure that avenues for lodging grievances are accessible to the public and all PAPs. The first point of contact for all potential grievances from community members may be the contractor, implementing partner or the local government official. Such personnel will be required to accept formal grievances; or they can point out the Hotline Operator's number, the Help Desk or Suggestion Box. If no reasonable other modality of filing a grievance is available for the respective complainant, the staff has to accept and register the grievance.

4. A suggestion box must be installed at the nearest Boma or Payam office of the sub-project site. Suggestion boxes provide a more anonymous way of filing a grievance or for providing feedback. Grievances or feedback submitted to the Suggestion Box must be expressed in writing.

Incident reporting
Severe incidents (defined as an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers*, for example: Fatality, GBV, forced or child labor) will be reported within 48 hours to the PMU and the World Bank.

For all other grievances, the respective IP at the state level will decide whether the grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, or contractors and whether an investigation is required. The first ports of call will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio-political structures and will therefore be able to address the appropriate individuals if the case can be solved at the local level.

At all times, the IP will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party, for example through the phone or through the community facilitator. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.

Records of all feedback and grievances reported will be established by the implementing partner or the PMU. All feedback is documented and categorized for reporting and/ or follow-up if necessary. For all mechanisms, data will be captured in an excel spreadsheet. The information collected, where possible, should include the name of the person providing feedback as well as the boma, Payam and county, cooperating partner (where applicable), the project activity and the nature of feedback or complaint.

Step 2: Sort and Process: All registered grievances will be transferred to the GRM Focal Point at the respective PMU or with IOM at state or national level – either by the Hotline Operator, local personnel, or the Help Desk Officer. The GRM focal point will categorize the complaint. Worker-related grievances will be handed over to a workers' GRM. Where grievances are of sexual nature and can be categorized as GBV/SEAH or child protection risk, the focal point has to handle the case appropriately, and refer the case to the GBV reporting protocols and referral system, defined in the GBV/SEAH and Child Protection Prevention and Response Plan. Dedicated training on how to respond to and manage complaints related to GBV/SEAH will be required for all GRM operators and relevant project staff.

For grievances handled under the general Project GRM, the GRM Focal Point will determine the most competent and effective level for redress and the most effective grievance redress approach. The focal point will further assign timelines for follow-up steps based on the priority of the grievance, and make a judgment and reassign the grievance to the appropriate staff or institution. The person will exclude grievances that are handled elsewhere (e.g. at the court). The focal point should offer the complainant option/s for resolution of their grievance.

The GRM Focal Point will also transfer the grievance information into a more comprehensive grievance register.

Step 3: Acknowledgement and Follow-Up: IOM or the PMU will decide whether a grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, contractors, or NGOs, and whether an investigation is required. The first ports of call will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio- political structures and will therefore be able to recommend to the GRM Focal Point the appropriate individuals that could be addressed with the case, if the case can be solved at the local level.

At all times, the implementer or the PMU (the GRM Focal Point) will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party (unless the case was filed anonymously), within 5 working days after the grievance is filed. Feedback can be provided through the phone, in writing or through the community facilitators. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during Project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.

Step 4: Verify, Investigate and Act: The GRM Focal Point, will then undertake activity-related steps in a timely manner. The activities will include: verifying, investigating, redress action and plan.

Verification:

- Check for eligibility (objectively based on set standards and criteria) of complaint in terms of relevance to the project.
- Escalate outright grievances that require high level interventions within the implementer or PMU
- Refer outright grievances that are outside the project jurisdiction (e.g. refer to PMU or relevant external institution)

Once eligibility is determined, the IP will categorize the complaint into defined categories:

Investigation:

- GRM Focal Point to appoint an independent investigator (safeguards experts, professional outside the Implementing institution) who is a neutral investigator with no stake in the outcome of the investigation
- Collect basic information (reports, interviews with other stakeholders while ensuring triangulation of information, photos, videos)
- Collect and preserve evidence
- Analyze to establish facts and compile a report

Grievance Action Plan

- Based on the findings determine the next steps and make recommendations: (i) direct comprehensive response and details of redress action; (ii) referral to the appropriate institution to handle the grievance, where the IP has no jurisdiction
- undertake mutually agreed follow-actions
- Update of complainant
- Provide users with a grievance redress status update and outcome at each stage of redress, (iii) update the IP team on grievance redress across the GRM value chain.

Step 5: Monitor, Evaluate and Provide Feedback: The GRM Focal Point will provide feedback to GRM users and the public at large about:

- results of investigations;
- actions taken;
- why GRM is important;
- enhance the visibility of the GRM among beneficiaries; and
- increase in users' trust in the GRM

Any implementer will report on its GRM to the PMU on a monthly basis. Monthly reporting to the PMU should provide information on the grievance and how it was handled as well as all information from the grievance register. However, it can omit the names of the aggrieved parties where necessary.

The PMU will undertake the following monitoring actions:

- develop indictors for monitoring the steps of GRM value chain;
- track grievances and assess the extent to which progress is being made to resolve them;
- conduct a stakeholder satisfaction survey for the GRM services

- conduct analysis on the raw data on the following: average time to resolve grievances, percentage of complainants satisfied with action taken, and number of grievances resolved at first point of contact
- provide a report on grievance redress actions pertaining to the steps of GRM value chain

The PIU will evaluate the GRM by

- analyzing grievance data to reveal trends and patterns,
- sharing GRM analysis in management meetings; and
- taking corrective action on project implementation approaches to address the grievance

8.4 Capacity Building for GRM

It is envisaged to provide regular training and capacity building on the project GRM to all PAPs at the activity site and other relevant stakeholders. Depending on the level, these trainings will be undertaken either by project community mobilizers, or directly by IOM or the PMU. Other GRM training sessions will be provided to the relevant local government authorities in project locations, on a monthly basis during the implementation of activities by IOM. These trainings will ensure that all PAPs and all relevant authorities understand the operation of the GRM and feel confident to either file grievances directly or guide PAPs where to file grievances.

8.5 Promotion of the GRM

The SEP stipulates how the project will create awareness of the modalities of the GRM among all project stakeholders, in particular groups identified as vulnerable. It defines the different ways and means through which information on the GRM is provided to all types of stakeholders, and how throughout the project implementation consultations will continue to elaborate on potentially necessary amendments to the SEP and the GRM.

8.6 WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service.
For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org

9. Monitoring Arrangements

The ECRP-II Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and compliance with this RPF. The Social Safeguards Specialist in the PMU will be the key responsible person for the monitoring activities, and will report on the implementation, and flag potential non-compliances with IOM and its IPs as well as with the Project Manager. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts as defined in this RPF and in the ESMF. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process. Periodic monitoring and supervision field trips will be undertaken and reports will be prepared and affected persons will be informed about monitoring results in a timely manner.

More detailed monitoring and evaluation approaches and strategies will be defined in the respective RAPs and LRPs. Monitoring activities will be planned as early as possible during the preparation of the respective plans. The census, including socioeconomic baseline studies and the inventory and evaluation of assets, are conducted in a manner that enables subsequent tracking of resettlement outcomes. This will be achieved through the early identification of key indicators to be tracked over time. Implementation of a RAP or LRP will be considered complete when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the RAP/LRP .

10. Budget and Arrangements for Funding

The costs in this section are estimated based on current market values, taking into account the likelihood that the activities will be implemented over the next two years.

The items are covered in the following way:

- Preparation and Implementation of RAPs and LRPs (including awareness raising on GRM, community capacity building to monitor and report on progress and issues).
- 20 RAP/LRPs are budgeted for an average of 50 affected households per plan.
- The cost of management, supervision and technical assistance of compensation by local authorities and IOM
- Mitigation measures during implementation
- Construction of replacement houses, cash compensation for loss of crops and few structures
- Livelihood restoration and assistance to vulnerable persons.
- M&E costs include an audit if necessary, on compensation that may have also required significant livelihoods restoration support

Table 8 Items to be covered and estimated budget

Nr. .	Item	Quantity	Unit Cost US$	Total Amount in US$	Source of Funds
1	Management Organization and Supervision (IOM and PMU) - Cost of travel / trip	5	20,000	100,000	Project

2	Preparation of RAP or LRP - including community consultation and district government participation in assessing assets - extensive field survey	20 consultations / surveys	10,000	200,000	Project
3	Implementation of RAP or LRP - Implementation of RAP/LRP by IOM - additional assistance to PAPs and livelihood restoration activities, training and community consultation, participation of district government personnel.	20 consultations /trainings	20,000	400,000	Project
4	Technical assistance (resettlement specialist) - hiring of a resettlement/community land development specialist and trainings (20 x 6 days x 500 USD)	1	60,000	60,000	Project
5	Construction of replacement houses	30	15,000	450,000	Local authorities
6	Cash compensation measures (crops, good / physical property) - In-kind and cash compensations for trees, crops, physical and commercial goods/properties, and interrupted income.	20	10,000	200,000	Local authorities
7	Livelihood restoration - ensure affected persons restore their income and livelihoods to pre-project levels	20 x restoration assistance	5,000	100,000	Local authorities
8	Assistance to vulnerable persons	20 x assistance package to vulnerable groups in community	5,000	100,000	Local authorities
9	External evaluation by consultant (20 days x 500)	20	10,000	200,000	Project

	TOTAL estimate for implementation of RPF			**1,810,000**	

9.1 Arrangement for Funding

ECRP-II funds will be used to prepare the RPFs and LRPs. This includes staff costs for the PMU and IOM, management and supervision costs as well as the costs of facilitators of implementation, GRM, monitoring and evaluation of all compensation and mitigation measures. All compensations (in-kind and cash), provision of alternative land right where applicable, construction of replacement houses will be covered by the respective local authorities in South Sudan. Since the exact subprojects are not known yet, it cannot be stated that the funds are available yet. If funds are not available or the local authorities reject payment of compensations, subprojects cannot be implemented.

10. Information Disclosure

Adequate consultations will accompany the preparation of the RAPs and LRPs. Consultations will involve PAPs, other local community members, local authorities including Payam and Boma chiefs, as well as other leaders. PAPs must be informed about the activities, their scope and the intention to use the site for project activities and structures. The PAPs and other stakeholders must be made aware of their options and compensation entitlements (in kind and in cash); the precise technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for replacement agriculture sites or other assets; the process and proposed dates for compensation; effective compensation rates (at full replacement cost) for loss of assets, services or ancillary items; and the proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their livelihoods. During consultations, entitlement criteria for compensation will be clarified, and details of the Project GRM communicated.

Activities will follow the SEP in the implementation of consultations.

11. Monitoring & Evaluation of Impacts

Monitoring of project activities as they relate to the RPF will help review any impacts on persons by the activity, and will help understand if mitigation measures improve (or at least restore) incomes, livelihoods and living standards. The Project will therefore implement monitoring and evaluations, as part of the general Project M&E Plan. The concrete objectives of the monitoring are to determine whether PAPs were paid in full and whether they were paid prior to the activity implementation; whether PAPs have a better standard of living than before, or at least if their standards of living are unchanged; whether grievances were solved in a timely manner; whether assistance to vulnerable persons was provided; and whether livelihood restoration was effective.

The specific instruments to be prepared, the RAPs and LRPs, will indicate the parameters to be monitored. They will provide the concrete monitoring tools and frameworks and indicate the resources required to carry out the monitoring.

The monitoring and evaluation processes will be closely linked to the Project's general M&E Plan, and will be embedded in the broader monitoring of environmental and social monitoring plans as part of the implementation of the ESMF and other E&S instruments. With that, the overall monitoring of the implementation of the RPF and its related instruments will be the responsibility of the PMU, especially the Social Specialist embedded in the PMU. However, the detailed monitoring and data collection on the implementation of the RAPs and LRPs will sit with IOM.

11.1 Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring will be made and progress reports prepared, which assess the effectiveness of the system, report on the number of grievances and complaints, resolutions and pending cases, and allow for a trend analysis. Consultations with community members, including vulnerable groups, will allow for participatory monitoring of impact indicators of the RAPs and LRPs. In case of any issues identified during monitoring, redress or assistance will be provided. Local stakeholders identified in the SEP and activity-specific SEPs will act as the main local interlocutors in the monitoring exercises. IOM will collect monitoring data and confirm it with these community stakeholders. Results will be captured in the progress reports.

Monitoring and reporting will collect and present data on the implementation of the respective RAPs and LRPs, in view of: the status of the assets, occupation and living conditions, and supervision of implementation of compensation as agreed upon with the PAPs; implementation status of all aspects of the RAP/LRP; timely and sufficient disbursement of funds; list of complaints and grievances and their status and responses to them; livelihoods restoration progress.

The IOM Social Specialist will travel to activity sites and will monitor RAP and LRP implementation using a performance review checklists that has been prepared for in the RAP or LRP. The Specialist will keep a record of information from monitoring the RAP/LRP and prepare a report on the conclusion of compensation for presentation in consultation with the PAPs. Corrective actions will be taken whenever deviations are identified.

IOM will then prepare regular progress reports in an agreed format focusing on performance indicators which then will be presented to the PMU for approval.

11.2 Final Evaluation

A final evaluation will be implemented in order to determine the resettlement results. This will help ensure that the resettlement process has been completed and that livelihoods are properly restored. The evaluations will further provide lessons and help improve future RAP and LRPs. The evaluation will include leadership dynamics, representation, and equality and treatment of individuals vulnerable to particular difficulties.

The evaluation will be undertaken by the TPM who will be recruited as an independent contractor by the PMU for the entire ECRP-II. If necessary, a final audit can be conducted on the outcomes of the compensation.

The evaluation process will be participatory and will include the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders at the payam and boma levels. It will be implemented after the RAP or LRP has been concluded.

The TPM-led evaluation will include an evaluation of the inventory survey, or the socio-economic project impact on the PAPs, on the supervision of the implementation of the RAPs and LRPs, an assessment whether the RAPs and LRPs improved or at least maintained the living standards of the PAPs.

11.3 Indicators

The two key objectives of the RAPs or LRPs are allow PAPs to maintain their quality of life prior to the activity, and if they subsequently are able to improve it; and that local communities continue to support the project. These two objectives also guide the main indicators during the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Detailed indicators will be used to help determine the situation of PAPs in before and after the implementation of the RAP or LRF. Baseline data for the 'before' situation will be established through household or other surveys during the preparation of the RAPs or LRPs. The data will include the sources of livelihoods, land use, housing patterns, household incomes, access to services, number of children in school, and health standards.

Presented below are some standard indicators that can be used in the RAPs and LRPs and can help guide the monitoring and evaluation processes.

Table 9 Sample Indicators

Type of Activity	Sample indicators
Identification of all involved parties and their profiling and definition of roles and responsibilities	List of relevant project stakeholders
Handling of effective management and reporting system	Household data sheets Final contracts/agreements with the PAPs GRM
Implementation of formal notification of all PAPs of intention to acquire land and the need for resettlement and initial dissemination of RAP schedule	# of radio, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings dedicated to notification of land taking
Continuous communication and dissemination of information to all stakeholders, including on cut-off dates	# of radio shows, leaflets, letters, word of mouth, meetings dedicated to communication of cut-off dates and other issues related to the RPF or LRP
Demarcation of authorized area to be affected	# of stickers or other markers demarcating area of Impact
Tracking and finding absent PAPs	# of PAPs identified after RAP commencement
Prepare PAPs for receipt of compensation; e.g. communication on impacts and options for compensation	Minutes of meetings on project impacts and options for compensation
Prepare lists of PAPs to be compensated according to method of payment.	Lists and # of PAPs and entitlements
Oversee that PAPs receive cash compensation	% of PAPs with compensation paid
Ensure that areas vacated are not encroached again	# of incidents of encroachment

Handling of grievances filed in regards to land and resettlement issues	Number of grievances filed, timelines and status of resolution % of PAPs satisfied with resolution
Assisting compensated households to normalize and where possible to improve their livelihood systems in relevant areas	Assessment of income and livelihoods in project-affected areas as compared to pre-RAP implementation
Restoration of living standards	Status of entitlements Status of alternative suitable house provided Status of housing compliance to agreed standards Status of payment of transitional and other allowances Status of provision of special needs of vulnerable groups.
Restoration of livelihoods	Status of provision of training to PAPs % of PAPs with change in income status Status of livelihoods and access to services (improved or at least the same as pre- displacement) Additional measures required to improve livelihood
Implement baseline study	Baseline Studies prepared
Implement Final Evaluation	Final RAP Report by IVA

Resources

Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the Bread Basket, accessed at: https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan

IFC, Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Undated

Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Finance and Planning, ECRP-II, Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Finance and Planning, ECRP-II Stakeholder Engagement Plan, p.22

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan, Key Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Issues in Urban Areas of South Sudan, 2014

South Sudan Law Society, David K. Deng, South Sudan Country Report. Findings of the Land Governance Assessment Framework, 2014, accessed at: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/756521504872888898/pdf/119635-WP-P095390-PUBLIC-7-9-2017-10-34-1-SouthSudanCountryReport.pdf

USAID, Country Profile South Sudan, Property Rights and Resource Governance, accessed at: https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_South_Sudan_Profile-1.pdf

World Bank, Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook, Planning and Implementing in Development Projects, 2004

World Bank, Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works'

World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS 5, 2018,

Annex 1: ESMF and RPF Screening Form

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT – ECRP

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

	Social and Environmental Screening Report - ECRP
Projects are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place.	
SECTION A: General Information	
Date of screening	
Project/Subproject title	
Project/Subproject component	
Implementing Agency	
Proposed project budget	
Proposed project duration	
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	
ES Screening Team Members	
Program/Site/Activity location	
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities, activities that interact with the ES	

Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C. Refer to Project Description and Project Categories	

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)*	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comments
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken?				ESMF	
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that subprojects may be manipulated by different factions?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?				Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Does the activity pose a security risk for local staff?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the activity firms up contested local authority structures?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include any of the known labor rights / ESS 2 non-compliance risks in South Sudan (child and forced labor)?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include a construction component?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include labor-intensive manufacturing?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	

				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include primary agricultural activities?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk for Project Workers?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the operation and maintenance of subproject facilities cause OHS issues?				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS	
Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?				Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that women will not be included in deployment in equal numbers?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) GBV Action Plan	
Is there a risk that provision of employment or contracts sparks conflicts?				Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the project or by workforce)				Waste Management Plan, based on *WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines* C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceutics, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)					
Will the activity result in the generation of dust and noise?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in soil erosion?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?				C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?				C-ESMP	
Will the project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)				C-ESMP	

Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high TDS with more than 1,500 ppm?				C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)					
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)					
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?					
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEA cases due to labor influx?				GBV/SEA Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by project activities?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity include payments or cash transfers?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?				C-ESMP	
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety hazards?				C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?				Waste Management Plan C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants (eg latrines)				Waste Management Plan C-ESMP	
Can the activity contribute to the spread of disease (eg health facilities)?				Waste Management Plan	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)				See negative list	
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Would the project potentially discriminate against women and girls based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?				See negative list	
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?				ESMF	
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the project causes ecological disturbances?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?				ESMF	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?				Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?					
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?				Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEP)	
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP)	
Is there a lack of social baseline data?				ESMF	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?				Stakeholder Engagement Fraemworks (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	
Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement?				WB and FGS guidance and regulations on Covid-19	

SECTION C: SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS

E&S Screening	**Results and Recommendation**		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	**Risk/Impact**	**Individual Risk/ Impact Rating**	**Mitigation** At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (Appendix C)
	Eg Land Degradation	**Low**	Rehabilitation of worked out areas.
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options in Appendix B.	**Screening Result**		**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.		
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.		
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.		
	4. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy.		
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.		
Is the activity excluded under the project (does it fit under List C in Appendix A)?	yes		no

ES Screening Conducted by (Names and Signatures)
Recommended by Project Manager
Approved by PMU

APPENDIX A: PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

SECTION B: Is the level of Social/Environmental risk already known?		
To which list does the project belong? Please select the relevant list; if the project type is not listed, please specify. The lists are indicative and provide examples of projects that are normally falling into list A, B or C.		
List A: Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	List B: Moderate or unknown adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	List C: High adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts
- Communication and translations - Small training and workshops - Management of funds and grants - Management of social protection activities	- All projects which are not included in lists A or C. *Typical examples are small and medium scaled infrastructure (e.g. rural roads, schools, hospitals, housing, buildings, etc.), energy for small-scale development, water supply and sanitation, waste management, agriculture and irrigation, support and advice, etc.*	- Large infrastructure projects - Long distance roads, rail, transmission lines (water, power) - Waste treatment and disposal installations - Projects involving significant quantities of hazardous substances - Activities leading to involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and restrictions to land use - Dams - Power stations - Industrial installations (refineries, chemical installations) - Waste treatment and disposal installations - Large water and wastewater treatment plants - River basin or land development - Large-scale irrigation - Subprojects proposed in critical habitat and protect areas i.e. parks, forests

APPENDIX B: POSSIBLE SCREENING OUTCOMES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation	
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	**Risk/Impact**	**Mitigation**
	E.g. Land Degradation	Rehabilitation of worked out areas.
	E.g. Occupational Safety and Health	Use of appropriate PPE.
	E.g. Destruction of crops during trenching	Engage the Project Affected Persons. Trench off cropping season. Compensate fully where you cannot avoid.
Is Additional Assessment Necessary?	**Screening Result**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	6. No 1. No further ES Assessment required.	
	7. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP (See Appendix C)	
	8. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.	
	9. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy.	
	10. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.	
Next Steps	**Screening Result**	**Action. Select applicable action consistent with the Summary of Risks. All end results of the screening and follow up tools should be disclosed at the appropriate level.**
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.	Proceed to project implementation in compliance with ESMF.
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.	1. Produce the ESMP and submit it with Screening Form for review and approval by PMU. 2. Proceed to project implementation in compliance with ESMF.
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by PMU.

		2. Produce the ESMP and submit to PMU for review and approval by PMU. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PMU, World Bank and EMA
	5. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by PMU. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA Consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PMU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval. 3. Ensure the ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PMU, World Bank and EMA.
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to Registered Consultancy.	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESIA for review and approval by PMU. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PMU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the detailed ESMP by PMU, World Bank and EMA.

Annex 2: Sample Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form

The household-level census identifies and enumerates affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveys land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the activity, as part of the RAP or LRP. The below forms are samples that can be used in the RAPs and LRPs.

Table 10 Household Survey

Name of Head of Household		
Name of Head of extended Family		
Name of Interviewer		Signature:
Name of Supervisor		Signature:
Date of Interview		
Boma / Payam / County / State		

No.	Name	Relation to Head of Household (Head, Spouse, child, spouse of child, grandchild, parent, other)	Sex (f/m)	Place of Birth	Age	Marital Status (married, widowed, divorced, unmarried)	Status: IDP/refugee/host community member/ community member	Ethnic group	Occupation	Educational level (illiterate, primary secondary)	Income earner (yes/no)	Economic activities (primary/secondary)

Table 11 Land Asset Inventory

Survey No.	Name Head of HH	No of persons in HH	Total land holding of HH (in m2)	Land to be acquired (in m2)	Land use type	Existing Structures	Loss of % in total	Loss of assets	Loss of crops	Other losses

Annex 3: Outline for RAPs

Table 12 Outline for RAPs

	Outline For RAPs	
	Section	**Description of Content**
1.	Sub-project or activity	Description of the sub-project or activity
2.	Potential Impacts	Description of activities that will cause displacement, including explanation why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the activity Description of the zone of impact; Description of the scope of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets; Description of any project-imposed restrictions on use of or access to land or natural resources; Listing of alternatives that have been considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; Description of mitigation measures to minimize displacement
4.	Objectives	Description of objectives of RAP
5.	Census / socio-economic survey	Description of characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made; Description of public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected; Description of design and budget of resettlement activities; In conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, provide a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance;

		Description of baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
6.	Legal framework	Description of the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and the available GRM; Description of laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; Analysis of gaps, if any, between laws of the Republic of South Sudan and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge them.
7.	Institutional Arrangements	Description of entities responsible for resettlement activities
8.	Eligibility	Provision of definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including cutoff dates.
9.	Valuation of and compensation for losses	Description of methodology for valuing losses to determine replacement cost; Description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under the national law and such supplementary measures as necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
10.	Community consultations	List involvement of communities in the in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; Provision of a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; Provision of a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and Presentation of arrangements through which displaced people can communicate their concerns to the project, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups are adequately represented.
11.	Additional Planning requirements	List additional planning requirements where resettlement involves economic displacement Provision of measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration (establish entitlements of affected persons or communities; pay particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable groups)

		Provision of arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures
12.	Implementation Schedule	Provision of an implementation schedule with dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities – and linkages to the overall project.
13.	Costs	Table showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; Timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement.
14.	GRM	Description of GRM including the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms.
15.	M&E	Description of the monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the local authorities, supplemented by Independent Verification Agents (IVA) to ensure complete and objective information; Listing of performance indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; Description of involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.
16.	Arrangements for adaptive management	Provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

Annex 4: Sample Grievance and Resolution Forms

GRM Form

Reference No: _____

Details of Complainant:

Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your

Full name: _____

❑ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously

❑ I request not to disclose my identity without my consent

Contact

_____

❑ **By Mail:** Please provide mailing address: _____

Gender of Complainant:

Age of Complainant:

Contact Information Please tick how you wish to be contacted: - ❑ E-mail, ❑ Telephone, ❑ in Person

❑ By Telephone: _____

❑ By E-mail _____

❑ One time incident/grievance Date ____/_____/

❑ Happened more than once (how many times) _____

❑ On-going (currently experiencing problem)

Description of Incident or Grievance:

Location of grievance:

What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?

_____
_____
_____

Grievance Register

The grievance register will contain the following information (ideally in an excel file, or if at local level in a book) :

Table 13 Grievance Register

Type of Information	Response
Complaint/ Log number	
Reference document (s)	
Date complaint made	
Date complaint received	
Category of Grievance	
Method of Logging: Direct Communication; Suggestion Box; Toll-free Line;	
Complaint name (state if anonymous)	
Location in which complained action took place (district, village)	
Caller contacts for follow up	
Gender	
Age	
Parties against whom complaint is made (unit/contractor/agency etc)	
Nature of Complaint ["SEA/GBV"; "Timing of Payment"; "Amount of Payment"; "Inclusion or Issue regarding Project benefits" or create standard categories based on complaint type]	
Description of Complaint	
Nature of feedback (describe)[In case issue type is GBV/SEA immediate referral to the GBV referral system]	
Verification and investigation (describe)	
Recommended action (describe)	

Timeline of Initial feedback (within 5 days) [investigate the claim within 5 working days, and share findings/feedback with relevant stakeholder]	
Status update (and justification if it is not expected to be resolved within the timeframe set out)	
Date resolved	
Indicate if a spot check has been conducted (you can include then in the narrative reports spot checks for resolutions of x number of complaints have been conducted)	

GBV/SEA Case Registration Form

Table 14 GBV/SEA Case Register

GBV/SEA/SH Case Registration Form		
Administrative Information		
	Grievance ID	
	Code of Survivor (Employ a coding system to ensure that client names are not easily connected with case information)	
	Date of grievance registration	
	Date of Incident	
	Reported by survivor or an escort of the survivor, in the presence of the survivor	
	Reported by someone other than the survivor without survivor present	
Survivor Information		
	Gender / age	
	Location / Residence	
	Current civil/marital status	
	Occupation	
	Is the survivor a person with mental or physical disabilities?	
	Is the survivor an unaccompanied or separated child?	
	Was the perpetrator related to the project?	
	Has Informed Consent been provided? yes/no?	
	Has the case been reported elsewhere (including police / lawyer/health services/psychosocial counseling, other)?	
Sub-Section for Child Survivor		
	If the survivor is a child (less than 18 years), does he or she live alone?	
	If the survivor lives with someone, what is the relation between her/him and the caretaker? (parent/guardian; elative; spouse; other)	
	What is the caretaker's current marital status?	
Details of the Incident (in survivor's words)		
	Details of the incident	
	Incident location and time	

	Were money, goods, benefits and/or services exchanged in relation to the incident?	
Alleged Perpetrator Information		
	Number of alleged perpetrators	
	Sex of alleged perpetrators	
	Age group of alleged perpetrator(s)	
	Indicate relationship between perpetrator(s) and survivor	
	Main occupation of the alleged perpetrator(s)	
	Employer of the alleged perpetrator(s)	
Planned Actions / Actions Taken		
	Was the survivor referred by anyone?	
	Was the survivor referred to a safe house / shelter?	
	Which services does the survivor wish to be referred to? - Psychosocial services - Legal services - Police - Health services - Livelihood program	
	What actions were taken to ensure the survivor's safety?	
	Describe the emotional state of the client at the beginning of the report	
	Other relevant information	

Annex 5: Stakeholder Consultations

Consultations were undertaken specifically in preparation for the ECRP-II:

High-Level Consultations

From November 8-20th, 2021, the World Bank met with representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Local Government Board (LGB), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), development partners and NGOs engaged in local service delivery, community engagement, local conflict mitigation and disaster risk mitigation (DRM). The team also undertook a field trip to Malakal, Fashoda and Wau, where the team met with Governors, county governments, community members and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) along with field visits to ECRP-I sites.

The results of the meetings included agreements on key design elements for the ECRP-II, on the target counties, on the division of labor between the government and IOM, and on the required preparatory works related to procurement, fiduciary, and environmental and social safeguards.

Table 15 List of Persons met

No	Name	Organization	Designation
1	Angelo Deng	MoFP	Undersecretary of Planning
2	Maxwell Loboka	MoFP	Director Aid Coordination
3	Kolong Oliech	MoFP	A/Inspector of Budget
4	Aluei Daniel	MoFP	A/Inspector of Budget
5	Ayuen Peter Mach	MoFP	Sr. Inspector of Budget
6	Sabina Marcello	MoFP	A/Director Budget
7	Simon Ngo	MoFP	Inspector of Budget
8	Bol Yor	MoFP	Deputy Director of Budget
9	Theophilus Addey	MoFP	TA. Planning
10	John Awan	MoFP	Deputy Director
11	Michael Ladu	MoFP	A/Director
12	Chol Beer	MoFP	Deputy Director
13	Aluel Margaret	MoFP	Inspector
14	Gum Majur Anek	MoFP	Deputy Director of Accounts
15	Maker Joseph	MoFP	Inspector of Revenues
16	Taban John Cosmos	MoFP	Sr. Inspector
17	Jackson Wilson Bona	MoFP	A/Director of Account
18	Lwiza Deng	MoFP	Ag. Director Aidco

19	Zendia Michael	MoFP	Accountant
20	Achol Kun	MoFP	Inspector
21	Deng Gatluak	LGB	Deputy Director
22	Elias Asu Kidia	LGB	Director General
23	Augustino Doka	LGB	Deputy Director
24	Malony Akau Nei	LGB	Director General
25	Clement Kamis	LGB	Chairperson
26	Mawar Nyok Lual	RRC	Executive Director
27	Kungcien Akec	RRC	Director
28	Dr. Ayor Mr. Kur	RRC	Director General
29	George Ritti	MLHUD	Director
30	Justine Dabit	MLHUD	Ag. Director General
31	James Alam	MRB	Ag. DG Planning
32	Emmanuel Longo	UNDP	SSE UNDP
33	Piper Janoe	IOM	Project Support Officer
34	Harry Smith	IOM	Program Support Unit Coordinator
35	Gaia Baudino	IOM	Programme Coordinator (ECRP)
36	Asar Ul Haq Muhammad	IOM	S-NFI Programme Coordinator
37	Kristina Uzelac	IOM	DTM Programme Coordinator
38	Mayvelline González	IOM	DTM Officer Information Management
39	Phillip Tangermann	IOM	DTM Reporting Officer
40	Naveed Anjum	IOM	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
41	Mahmudul Islam	IOM	Consultant
42	Tarnjeet Kang	IOM	Consultant
43	Mark Millar	NRC	Conflict Analyst
44	Daniel Mutinda	IFRC	Senior Officer, Disaster Management
45	Pape Tall	IFRC	Head of Delegation, South Sudan
46	Annette Hearns	OCHA	Deputy Head of Office
47	Kumudu Sanjeewa	OCHA	Information Management Officer
48	Dushyant Mohil	REACH	Senior Assessment Officer
49	Dylan Terry	REACH	Deputy Country Coordinator
50	Jack Philpott	REACH	Geographic Information Systems Manager
51	Emanuel Pamenas	MWRI	Undersecretary
52	Betty Scopas	MHADM	Head of the Early Warning Systems
53	Geraud Poueme	FAO	Remote Sensing and GIS Specialist
54	Patrick Ochaya	FAO	GIS Specialist

55	Leila Shamsaifar	FAO	Natural Resource Management Specialist
56	Lia Pozzi	WFP	Senior Food Security Analyst and Deputy Head of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)
57	Nenad Grkovic	WFP	Head of Logistics
58	William Nall	WFP	DRM Specialist
59	Richard Aludra	Dutch Embassy	Senior Administrative Officer
60	Michiel Smet	Dutch Embassy	First Secretary Food Security, Water, Climate, Energy and Private Sector Development
61	Simeneh Gebetahu	UNHCR	WASH Officer
62	Magok Denggali	UNHCR	Assist F. Officer
63	Maria Kiani	UNHCR	SDO
64	Malar M. Smith	UNHCR	Head Sub-Office
65	Ray Chikwanda	UNHCR	Protection Officer
66	Firas Raad	World Bank	Country Manager
67	Angela Porto	World Bank	Governance Specialist
68	Leah April	World Bank	PFM Specialist
69	Makiko Watanabe	World Bank	Sr. Urban Specialist
70	Droma Bank Dominic	World Bank	Urban Specialist
71	Daniel Balke	World Bank	Strategy & Operations Officer
72	Daniel Domelevo	World Bank	Consultant
73	Paul Francis	World Bank	Consultant
74	Ray Jennings	World Bank	Consultant
75	Lukas Loeschner	World Bank	Diester Risk Mgt Specialist
76	Grace Tabu Felix	World Bank	Program Assistant
77	Stephen Amayo	World Bank	Senior FMS
78	Yalemzewud Tiruneh	World Bank	Social Development Specialist
79	James Maroa	World Bank	Environmental Specialist

Consultations with Refugee and Host Communities

IOM, with assistance from UNHCR and in coordination with the Government, undertook consultations with refugees and host communities in Maban County (Upper Nile State) and Jamjang (Parian County) in November 2021. Consultations included members of the refugee community and host communities, as well as NGOs and CSOs present in the area. In Maban, 11 men and 11 women were interviewed in Piekaji Boma, Jinkuate Payam. In Jinkuata Payam, men and women from the refugee communities were interviewed (Batil Camps).



Figure 1 Consultations in Maban, November 2021

Annex 6: Voluntary Land Donation Form

The following voluntary agreement has been made on..... day of.....…….
between ....., resident of .....(the
Use Right Owner or short Owner) and …….(the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/other asset located at .....…….

2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is not subject to other claims.

3. That the Owner hereby grants to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development of .....for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.

5. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.

6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the ……and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

7. That both parties agree that the……so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

8. That the process and the outcome of this transaction is in line with the ECRP-II's Voluntary Land Donation Guideline as annexed to this agreement and made aware of to the Owner.

9. That the owner has been fully informed about all project modalities and provides free, prior and informed consent.

10. That the owner has been fully informed about the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and where to access it.

11. That the title of the transferred land will be transferred to the Project / Government

12. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

_____ _____

Signature of the Owner Signature of the Recipient

Witnesses:
1. _____
2. _____
(Signature, name and address)