



**THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND DAMS**

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**THE SOUTH SUDAN ENERGY ACCESS PROJECT (P178891)**

**RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**Draft**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

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Table 1 Acronyms

BDC	Boma Development Council
C-ESMP	Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
E&S	Environmental & Social
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GMC	Grievance Management Committee
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HSSE	Health, Safety, Social & Environmental
IBP	International Best Practice
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
LMP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MLHUD	Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MOGEI	Ministry of General Education and Instruction
MoFP	National Technical Working Group
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operational & Maintenance
OHP	Occupational Health Safety Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAD	Project Appraisal Document

PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person(s)
PDC	Payam Development Council
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
POM	Project Operations Manual
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

Table 2 Glossary of Terms

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
A Project	A project to develop the ENERGY ACCESS PROJECT for SOUTH SUDAN
Affected Persons/People – (also Project Affected People or PAPs)	Any person affected by Project-related activities which cause changes in use, or access to land, water, natural resources, or in some circumstances, can lead to loss of income and/or changes in livelihood.
Affected Household	All members of a household, residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit that are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. The household can include a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Assets	An asset could be land, structures, trees, crops, businesses and any combination of these assets.
Census	This is a socio-economic survey within the defined project boundaries. A census provides complete count of the population affected by the project activity and includes demographic and socioeconomic information. A census identifies and determines the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of the project impact on PAPs.
Compensation	A payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihood resulting from project activities.
Cut-off date	Refers to the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the area after the “cut-off” date are not eligible for compensation. Similarly, fixed assets such as built structures and perennial crops established after the date of completion of the assets inventory will not be compensated.
Host Community:	Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.



Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the option to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations fail.
Economic displacement	Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, etc.) caused by the construction and operation of a project or its associated facilities/components. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the Project.
Entitlement	Range of measures (including compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) aimed at compensating affected people and restoring their economic and social conditions.
Expropriation.	The action of government taking or modifying property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty
Land	Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land, which may be temporary or permanently required for the Project.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby for public purpose a government agency acquires all or part of the land owned by a person/business, in return for compensation.
Livelihood Restoration	Compensatory measures provided under the Resettlement or Livelihood Restoration Policy Framework and which include measures to restore affected people's livelihood to at least the "prior to the project" level or improve it.
Physical displacement	Loss of shelter/residential structure and assets resulting from land acquisition triggered by a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Project-Affected Household (PAH):	A PAH is a household that includes one or several Project-Affected Persons as defined below. A PAH will usually include a head of household, his / her spouse and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren).
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Affected persons are defined as those who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, productive land, commercial properties, income earning opportunities, etc.

Rehabilitation/restoration	Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living, and social systems.
Relocation	This is rebuilding housing, assets, including production land, and public infrastructure in another location.
Resettlement	The entire process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by project related activities
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Is a detailed plan of future resettlement activities to be prepared when the project's and sub-projects' boundaries have been identified and finalized.
Resettlement Assistance	The measures to ensure that project affected persons who need to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, to mitigate resettlement impacts.
Replacement value	The value of assets which is sufficient to replace lost assets and cover all relevant transaction costs (professional/notary fees, registration fees, etc.). In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not taken into account.
	In regards to land and structures, "replacement value" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it 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 cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it w the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Stakeholders	Any individuals, groups, organizations and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence the project.

Vulnerable Groups	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status get more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
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## Executive Summary

### Project Description

The design of the project is based on ongoing advisory services and analytics (ASA) work – “Pathways to Electricity Access Expansion in South Sudan” (P175227), which was initiated in October 2020 with support from Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The analytical assessment includes a comprehensive diagnostic of the electricity sector in South Sudan and identification of key opportunities and barriers to electricity access expansion as well as a geospatial and market analysis of mini-grid and off-grid solutions. This project relies on data gathered and the analysis conducted through the ongoing ASA to outline potential areas for financing support as well as capacity building and technical assistance.

The project is structured with four components; the first three components are investment component to enhance access to electricity services through isolated grids and off-grid interventions. The fourth component is intended to strengthen the sector’s institutional capacity as well as the overall project implementation capacity. Given the very nascent nature of the sector and lack of experience in implementing Bank-financed project, the role of the capacity building component is foundational to the achievement of the PDO. The investment components are designed to build on previous/existing investment in the country in the energy sector in order to maximize the minimize the risk of the capacity gap.

### 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 Components 1, 2 and 3; may require land acquisition, could cause loss of assets, create economic displacement or block access to services or private land and property.

### Stakeholder Engagement

The World Bank Group conducted two missions for purposes of consulting Stakeholders. The first Mission was October 17-24, 2022 where different stakeholders were engaged on their views about the project and their potential contribution/support. The second Mission was held on December 12-22, for additional consultations at lower level with different groups of men, women, youth, NGOs and City Council. This also included a workshop held on December 20-21, 2022. Stakeholders consulted included: the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development a Group of Businesspeople. The Minister of Energy and Dams, State Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Meeting a Youth Group, Mayor, CEO and other councilors of Juba City, businesspeople selling solar products, Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs.

Because of the security situation in South Sudan, no consultations were done outside Juba.

### Activity Screening and Preparation and Approval of Additional Instruments

An Environmental & Social (E&S) screening process for all Project 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 screening will be done by PIU and in case of health, with the help of the implementing Partner, UNICEF. The screening will be participatory involving local governments. The will screen for security of the area, first and then screen for the possibility of land and livelihood impacts. The PIU will take lead in the screening and the approval will be done by the World Bank. The screening will further be guided by the ESMF developed for this project. The screening will be approved by the Ministry of Energy of South Sudan.

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.

PIU, jointly with the local authority, will develop the draft RAP and/or LRP and 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 Mechanism

The Project GM should facilitate the project to respond to concerns and grievances of the stakeholders. The Project will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. The GM 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\$ **15,835,000**, including preparation and Implementation of RAPs and LRPs (including awareness raising on GM, community capacity building to monitor and report on progress and issues).

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), presents guidelines and procedures that should guide land acquisition for the South Sudan Energy Access Project. It is based on the format recommended in the World Bank’s Environment and Social Framework (ESF).

## 1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

**South Sudan, a landlocked country in East Africa with a population of approximately 11.4 million, has experienced significant levels of fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV).** There was not only conflict with the North (now Sudan), which lasted close to half a century, but also significant inter- and intra-communal tension. The secession from Sudan came after decades of fighting, followed by a brief period of peace under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA, 2005–2011) and a final decision to declare independence in January 2011 following a referendum. South Sudan thereby became the youngest country in the world. Even after independence, the country has been devastated due to decades of instability and conflict with Sudan. War-induced poverty, displacement, and trauma weakened kinship and community ties, endangering participation, inclusion, transparency, and accountability. The Human Development Index (HDI) in 2019 still placed the country among the poorest in the world (185 out of 189 countries).<sup>1</sup>

**While South Sudan has achieved fragile peace at the national level, violence remains elevated in several parts of the country, and long-term prospects for consolidated peace and stability remain fragile.** The signing of Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 included provisions to reinforce a permanent ceasefire, create an enabling environment for humanitarian assistance delivery, institute critical reforms, and establish a new transitional government. Subsequently, the Transitional Government of National Unity was established in February 2020, which invited the opposition leader, Riek Machar, as the first Vice President, forming a new cabinet of ministers in March 2020. More recently, a unified command of the country’s armed forces was announced in April 2022 and the two-year extension of the R-ARCSS to February 2025 will allow the government to meet key milestones in the peace agreement. Despite this progress made toward sustained peace, conflict and violence remain widespread in the country. Some two-thirds of the total population is estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022, with women and children most affected. In 2021 alone, close to 2,000 people were reported to have died due to conflict. The Transitional Government is scheduled to hold a national election in December 2024, which, given the volatile situation, could either consolidate peace or trigger large-scale violence.

**The history of continued conflicts – both within South Sudan and in neighboring countries – has resulted in a significant number of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and created refugee camps and IDP settlements across the country.** According to UNHCR data as of November 30, 2022<sup>1</sup>, South Sudan had 319,060 registered refugees and 67,385 refugee households, with the vast majority – over 90 percent – located in two locations: Jamjang in Pariang County in the Ruweng Administrative Area and Bunj Town in Maban County in Upper Nile State (see Annex 3). The Sudanese refugee population is by far the largest at 296,409 individuals, or 93 percent of the refugee population, followed by 15,198 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (4.8 percent), 4,134 individuals from Ethiopia (1.3 percent), 2,283 individuals from the Central African Republic (0.7 percent), and 1,036 individuals of other nationalities. Just over half – 52 percent – of refugees are female, and women and children represent 81 percent of refugees. Most – 60 percent – of refugees are between 0 – 17, with 38 percent between 18 and 59 and the remainder over 60. The prospect of these refugees returning to their origin in the near term is limited, and the trauma endured, assets lost, and livelihoods destroyed in fleeing conflict in their host country has created unique development challenges for refugees in reestablishing their lives in South Sudan. Despite these challenges, refugees often have better access to basic services and support like health, education, and food rations in refugee camps administered by UNHCR than members of host communities<sup>2</sup>, which tend to live in isolated areas where government services and market-based opportunities are

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR. 2022. *Operations Data Portal – Refugee Situations: South Sudan*. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ssd>.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR defines that “a host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional, and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbor the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp”.

either highly lacking or non-existent. Indeed, due to these deprivations, UNHCR makes specific efforts to support host community members themselves, to the extent resources allow. In addition to refugees from abroad, over 2.2 million South Sudanese people are internally displaced due to conflict, insecurity, and the impact of climate change.<sup>3</sup> These internally displaced account for 15–20 percent of the South Sudanese population and they are spread out across the country.

**South Sudan’s legal framework for refugees is considered one of the most progressive in East Africa.** The 2012 Refugee Act guarantees refugee the right to movement, work, and access public services on a par with South Sudanese nationals. The Government is a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and has adopted the draft East African Community (EAC) Refugee Management Policy aimed at strengthening and harmonizing the management of refugees in the EAC region. At the local level, county governments, traditional authorities, and host community members have allocated land for refugees for and other livelihood purposes in Jamjang, Maban, and Juba. Despite positive developments, challenges remain weak governance and limited management capacity make it difficult for refugees to access basic services, while there are occasional reports of violence against, and unlawful detentions of, refugees.

**To address these challenges, the World Bank is supporting the Government to implement the strategy for refugee-hosting areas that it prepared as part of South Sudan’s eligibility for the Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR),** including leveraging capacity building resources in existing WHR-supported projects<sup>4</sup> to strengthen systems and processes in the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) to help it better coordinate refugee support across line ministries. Other steps the Government has taken to support longer-term solutions for refugees and host communities include its finalization in late 2021 of a Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan of Action for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host Communities as part of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Solutions Initiative, which pledges a whole-of-government approach to strengthening socioeconomic opportunities for, and integration of, displaced communities and their hosts; the CRA’s recent establishment of a five-year strategic plan to strengthen its capacity and functionality as a coordinator of refugee policies across Government; and the nine pledges<sup>5</sup> the Government made at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, which the Bank is working with it to build on in the upcoming Global Refugee Forum in December 2023. The Bank is also working with UNHCR and the Government to prepare a baseline assessment for South Sudan under the Refugee Policy Review Framework, which will be used to promote and monitor the design and implementation of pro-refugee policy over time. Overall, the Bank, following consultation with the UNHCR, confirms that the protection framework for refugees continues to be adequate in South Sudan.

**A series of economic and climate shocks keep South Sudan trapped in the vicious circle of continued poverty, food insecurity, and economic contraction.** While the economy of South Sudan showed signs of recovery after the peace accord in 2018, shocks such as COVID-19, locust infestations, and flooding led to a contraction in real gross domestic product (GDP) by 5 percent in 2021 that is expected to continue in 2022. The poverty rate is estimated to have increased to 79 percent in 2021, up from 77 percent in 2020. The food security situation has also worsened. In April 2022, 63 percent of the population faced either acute, emergency, or catastrophic food insecurity. Increasing international prices of food and agricultural inputs, coupled with a major flood in March 2022, are likely to amplify food insecurity.

**South Sudan is highly prone and vulnerable to climate-related shocks, primarily floods and droughts, which have a devastating impact on people’s welfare.** The May-November 2021 floods, reportedly the worst

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<https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/protection/resettlement/4cd7d1509/unhcr-ngo-toolkit-practical-cooperation-resettlement-community-outreach.html>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> These include the: Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II (P177093); Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project (P177663); COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project (P178102).

<sup>5</sup> These pledges center on: accession to the 1954 and 1961 conventions on statelessness; provision of birth registration to refugees; improved access to documentation to persons at risk of statelessness; granting nationality to stateless persons; adopting a national plan to eliminate statelessness; enhancing access to sustainable energy for refugees and hosts; enabling return of South Sudanese refugees; expanding equitable economic opportunities in refugee-hosting areas; and increasing access to education for refugees and hosts.



since the 1960s, affected 9 out of 10 states, impacting around one million people and displacing more than 300,000<sup>6</sup>. Both long-term climate change, such as the increase in temperatures, and short-term extreme climate events, like flooding, have significant implications for peace and sustainable development in South Sudan. Average temperatures are projected to increase between 1°C and 1.5°C by 2060, leading to a warmer and drier climate<sup>7</sup>. The anticipated increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events would not only threaten people's lives directly but also exacerbate food insecurity, stimulate tension over scarce resources, and hamper South Sudan's peacebuilding.

**Recent macro-fiscal reforms of the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) are bearing fruit, but public financial management (PFM) needs to be further strengthened to ensure sufficient budgetary resources to deliver basic services.** After the Government stopped monetizing its fiscal deficit in September 2020,<sup>8</sup> domestic inflation is estimated to have cooled down from 54 percent in 2019 to 43 percent in 2021. The Government unified its official and parallel exchange rates in 2021, resulting in improved forex availability and stabilization of the local currency, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP). However, opaque PFM and widespread corruption<sup>9</sup> have led to the misappropriation of oil revenue and a lack of predictable fiscal transfers to subnational governments.<sup>10</sup> Despite the significant size of oil revenue to the Government, with oil contributing to 90% of the total revenue and almost all exports<sup>11</sup>, the salaries of civil servants in South Sudan are extremely low and seldom get paid on time.<sup>12</sup> This has led to a deterioration in the morale among civil servants as well as a brain drain to the private sector, notably the oil industry.

### 1.1.2 SECTORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

**South Sudan has one of the lowest energy access rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in the world in general.** While 46 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's population now has access to electricity, the energy access rate in South Sudan is estimated to be only 5.3 percent, based on recent World Bank-funded primary research, meaning that 94.7 percent of South Sudanese households have no access to electricity. Of the 5.3 percent with access to electricity, only 1.8 percent are connected to the grid, while 3.5 percent use off-grid technologies as their primary energy source. The lack of access to reliable and affordable electricity is a serious constraint to socio-economic development and conflict-driven displacement of people and increasingly frequent climate disasters further complicate the expansion of energy access.

**Lack of electricity access for the delivery of basic public services is a critical barrier to address the drivers of fragility.** Most health and educational facilities outside Juba do not have electricity. Even the higher-tier service facilities, such as state hospitals with diesel generators, provide very limited electricity services due to the high cost of transporting fuels to rural areas. South Sudan's transport infrastructure is far from being reliable and a large number of checkpoints along major roads makes fuel transport prohibitively expensive and time-consuming. Lack of electricity limits the capacity of public facilities to operate basic medical equipment, store vaccines at adequate temperatures, and provide an advanced educational curriculum, and makes it difficult to retain health care workers and teachers.

**Displaced population face unique energy access challenges that have received modest attention and the more vulnerable group, women and children, face compounding risks.** Displaced populations arriving cross-border will often be setup in camps that are off-grid with limited to no access to electricity. In the case of South Sudan, even the refugees reaching more urban areas, the situation is just as grim. The transient nature of refugees

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<sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2022. The World Bank in South Sudan – country overview.

<sup>7</sup> Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (NUPI). 2022. Climate, Peace and Security Fact Sheet: South Sudan

<sup>8</sup> World Bank. 2022. *Macro Poverty Outlook*.

<sup>9</sup> Transparency International. 2022. "[Corruption Perceptions Index: 2021](#)."

<sup>10</sup> IMF. 2019. *Republic of South Sudan: Staff Report for the 2019 Article IV Consultation*. p. 9; European Union, Ecorys, VNG International. n.d. "[Tracking the Flow of Government Transfers: Financing Local Government Service Delivery in South Sudan](#)."

<sup>11</sup> World Bank. 2022. World Bank Report: With Peace and Accountability, Oil and Agriculture Can Support Early Recovery in South Sudan

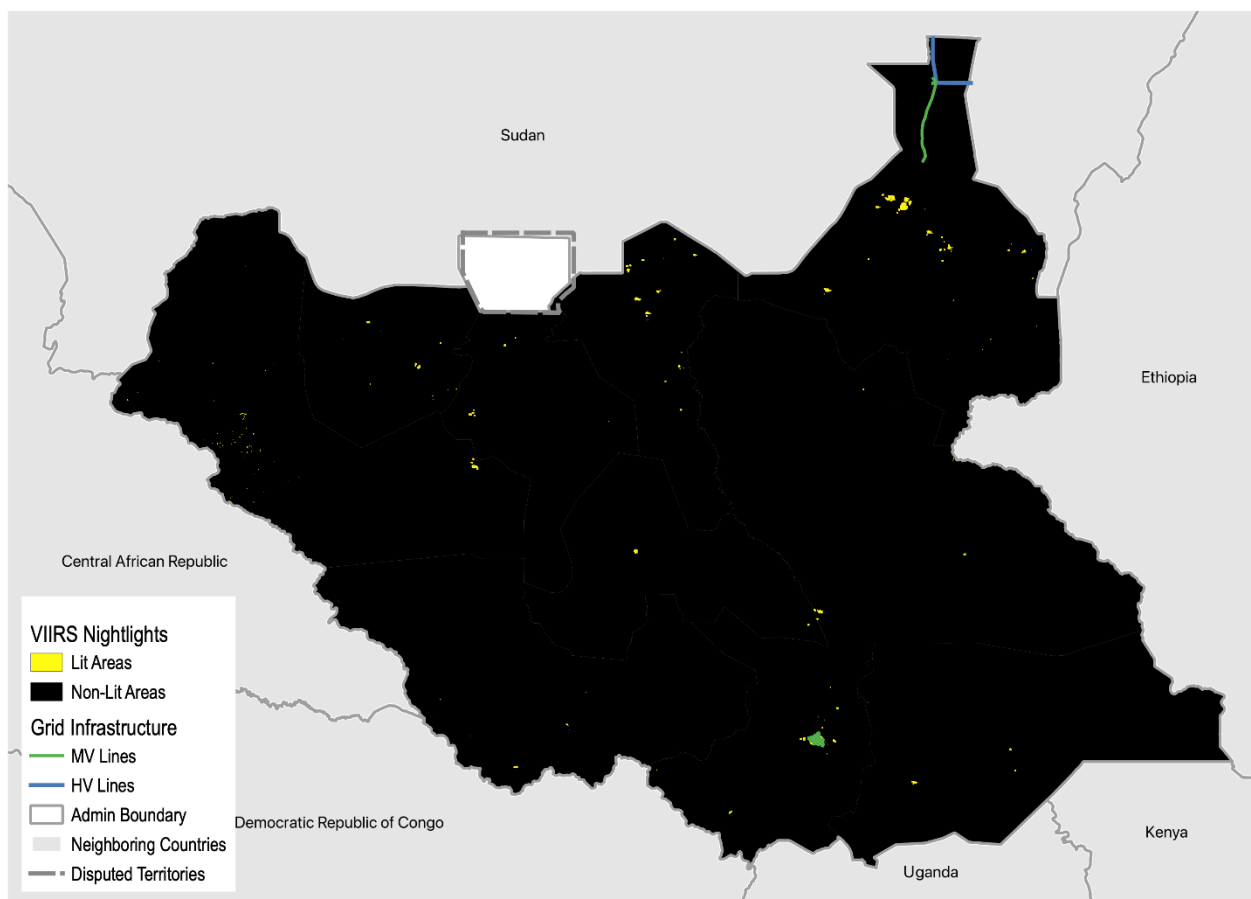
<sup>12</sup> World Bank. 2022. [South Sudan Economic monitor: Towards a Job Agenda](#). p. 22.



often leads to loss of personal belongings, including energy assets such as solar home systems (SHS) and rechargeable batteries. Adding to the concern is potential conflicts that can arise due to the proximity of host nationals and refugees competing for scarce natural resources such as fuelwood, which then leads to food insecurity. The fragile environment of limited energy access in displaced communities disproportionately affects women and girls in the form of malnutrition, low economic activity, and in extreme cases, increased violence, calling for a careful consideration of gender dynamics into the design and implementation of access expansion.

**With growing energy demand far outstripping grid capacity, many households, institutions, and businesses in South Sudan have turned to off-grid solutions, predominantly diesel generators in urban areas and solar products in rural areas.** According to the government estimate, the electricity demand (including suppressed demand) in South Sudan is estimated to have increased to 800 MW in 2020, compared to an installed grid capacity of around 103 MW. Off-grid installed generation capacity in Juba has been estimated at a total of 28.93 MW, which is almost as high as the installed capacity available on the Juba grid. About 99% of this off-grid capacity is generated from diesel, causing toxic emissions and noise, and only 1% is generated from solar energy<sup>13</sup>. Even for diesel generators, the high upfront capital costs, costly and limited spare parts, and high domestic fuel prices mean that only the richest households and commercial entities can afford them. Although the off-grid solar market is still nascent in South Sudan, with sales of only around 55,000 solar lighting products estimated in 2021, the continued growth of the market demonstrates the potential to increase energy access through cleaner off-grid solutions.

Figure 1 Map of Existing Grid Infrastructure with Nightlight Indicating the Presence of Electricity Usage (2022)



Source: World Bank

<sup>13</sup> Lemi L, La Belle M. (2020). Co-supplying the National-Grid: An Assessment of Private Off-grid Electricity Generation in Juba-South Sudan. *American Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems* 9 (3) 47-59.

**Most of South Sudan’s functioning electricity supply and distribution infrastructure is located in Juba, with very little working equipment in other cities and rural areas.** The country’s total installed power capacity is approximately 103 MW, all from thermal sources, of which around 76.5 MW is operational but only around 34.5 MW is available to the general public; the remaining 42 MW serves the Paloch oil field as captive power. Other generation plants attached to isolated distribution networks in smaller cities and towns including South Sudan’s state capitals such as Wau, Malakal, Rumbek, and Yambio are nonoperational due to lack of adequate maintenance and destruction during the civil war. South Sudan does not have a transmission network, and even before the conflict, the power system consisted entirely of isolated distribution grids. There are currently two 20 MW utility-scale solar projects under construction around Juba, one an IPP (Ezra hybridization) and the other government-owned (Nesitu; includes 10 MW/35MWh BESS), expected to become operational in 2023. Another 20 MW Juba solar IPP (GWG) is currently in planning, though with a more uncertain timeline. South Sudan imports a small amount of electricity from Sudan through a 32 MW/220 kV interconnector in Upper Nile State that distributes power to local customers through the Renk substation, but the supply from this line has been unreliable due to the power shortage in Sudan. The lack of a transmission system in South Sudan and the limited number of connections around Renk itself means that only a small portion of this line’s capacity is ever used. South Sudan’s geographic location presents a significant opportunity to harness regional power trade through the East Africa Power Pool (EAPP) in the future. South Sudan is currently carrying out a feasibility study for an interconnector with Uganda and has recently signed a memorandum of understanding with Ethiopia for power trade.

**In Juba, the private sector has played an important role in restoring and improving electricity services amid conflict and declining public capacity.** The Juba Electricity Distribution Company (JEDCO) was established in May 2018 as a joint venture between the South Sudan Electricity Corporation (SSEC) – South Sudan’s public utility – which holds 48% of shares, and Ezra Group – a private South Sudanese construction company founded by Eritrean immigrants – which holds 52%. Ezra also owns and operates Juba’s only functioning power plant – a 33 MW generation facility supplying power to JEDCO following the signature of an Implementation Agreement (IA) and a build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) 17-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with the Government in 2017. The agreement calls for a total of 100 MW of diesel plants to be built and operated in four phases, though most of this capacity, originally expected by 2023, is experiencing indefinite delays. SSEC’s poor track record in Juba grid operation and revenue collection at the time of the signature of the IPP led to the formation of JEDCO as a risk mitigation measure for Ezra, which also holds a majority of seats on JEDCO’s Board. Nevertheless, it was the Ministry of Energy and Dams (MoED) that nominated the Board chairman as well as the majority of the JEDCO’s senior management. The restructuring of management resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of commercial services as well as operating efficiency of Juba grid. The system loss is reported to be below 10% and supply reliability over 95%, making Juba grid one of the top performing systems in the country despite its limited geographical coverage. JEDCO currently serves around 33,000 customers, of which 66% are households, 32% commercial entities, and the rest 2% being government institutions. These 33,000 customers served by JEDCO translates to a 32% overall access rate among Juba residents.

**The cost of electricity from the Juba grid, however, is exceptionally high and largely unaffordable to the majority of Juba residents and JEDCO’s customers, implying a potential oversupply in the near future.** Customers in Juba pay an average tariff of US¢40 per kWh, among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Even the lifeline segment of the tariff for residential customers consuming under 100 kWh per month is priced at US¢31.6 per kWh. This is exceptionally expensive compared to regional peers (lifeline tariffs were US¢4.5 per kWh in Ethiopia and US¢6-20 per kWh in Uganda in 2020). Juba’s dollar-denominated tariffs have become even less affordable to end-consumers in recent years due to sustained depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound. The tariff has more than doubled in SSP terms over the last two years, leading to a drop in peak demand in the Juba grid from 30 MW to a low of around 20 MW in May 2022, having slightly recovered to around 25 MW since then. The high electricity tariff is also incentivizing grid defection by JEDCO customers in favor of diesel generators and in some cases solar rooftop systems. At present tariff levels, there is also a risk of near-term oversupply as the existing 30 MW Ezra thermal plant will be supplemented by an additional 40 MW of solar from 2023 onwards. An ongoing JEDCO study is investigating potential reductions in the cost of service as a result of the Ezra hybridization and Nesitu solar plants currently under construction.

**South Sudan’s weak power sector policy framework has led to conflicting institutional mandates and inadequate, ad-hoc sector development.** MoED is the apex policy-making institution of the government and also functions as a regulator in absence of an independent regulatory body, but few regulations are currently in place. SSEC, a de jure autonomous public institution, is the main national power utility mandated with expanding and operating generation and distribution assets and used to operate the majority of South Sudan’s electricity generation and distribution assets prior to the conflict. However, SSEC’s role in the sector has become increasingly uncertain following the decommissioning and destruction of many of its assets as well the de facto privatization of the Juba power system after the formation of JEDCO. SSEC now has limited financial autonomy as it is required to transfer most of its revenues to the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), an arrangement that predates the formation of JEDCO. The lack of financial autonomy, as well as a severe lack of capacity, has made it difficult for SSEC to maintain its remaining assets and adequately remunerate its staff. As a consequence, SSEC has lost many of its staff to the private sector, including to JEDCO and the oil industries. While sector policy and strategy documents developed soon after independence – including the South Sudan Electricity Corporation Act 2011 and the National Electricity Policy 2013 – had attempted to set out the roles and responsibilities of sector institutions, the loss of grid infrastructure as a result of conflict and increased role played by the private sector have diminished their relevance. A National Electricity Bill was drafted in 2015 and passed by the cabinet but has yet to be ratified and contains several gaps that threaten to limit its effectiveness as a governing document. At this point, South Sudan does not have any formalized sector master plans and lacks the institutional capacity to conduct even high-level planning analyses. The World Bank’s last engagement with the South Sudanese power sector, the 2014 “Energy Sector Technical Assistance Project (ESTAP; P145581)”, had attempted to address many of these institutional gaps but the outbreak of the civil war led to a cancellation of the project.

**Lack of planning, governance, and project implementation capacity keep South Sudan’s electricity sector trapped in the vicious circle of underinvestment and sluggish growth.** Sector planning is largely done on an ad-hoc basis and in response to private developer solicitation, which has made the sector vulnerable to short-termism and stakeholder capture. Both MoED and SSEC lack the technical capacity to effectively implement projects and ensure these are well integrated into existing systems. For instance, the government-owned Nesitu solar plant, currently under construction around Juba, will reportedly only be able to evacuate around 5 MW of its nameplate 20 MW capacity along its 33kV/25km single circuit line because of inadequate reactive compensation. This reactive compensation would either need to be added as part of the Nesitu project or provided by the Ezra thermal plant at the point of interconnection, but there is no provision for this either in the contract with the Nesitu EPC or in the PPA with Ezra. It is also unclear, in the absence of appropriate regulation, how Ezra’s ownership of the largest generation plant and a controlling share in the Juba distribution grid will affect dispatch of power from new MoED and IPP solar plants. The lack of clear planning and regulation and the resulting slow growth of the sector has inhibited further investment, both from the private sector and development partners. Other than Ezra, the only major external investment in the power sector to date is the USD 38 million Juba Power Distribution System Rehabilitation and Expansion Project by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in 2017, which rehabilitated and upgraded the Juba grid infrastructure, laying the foundation for JEDCO joint venture.

**In the absence of clear mandate on rural electrification, investment in rural areas remains critically low, keeping the light off for the most vulnerable population.** There has been limited focus on investment in downstream electrification planning, particularly in rural electrification, even though the 2013 South Sudan Electricity Policy emphasized the importance of rural electrification. There is ongoing support by the Government of Egypt to rehabilitate thermal generation units in the cities of Rumbek and Yambio, but the distribution networks there remain dysfunctional. While some private sector players are conducting preliminary analyses to rehabilitate and/or construct the isolated grids in the state capitals, these are at very early stages and are likely to be financially unviable without public support or concessional capital. The low access to reliable electricity outside the capital has constrained basic services from health and educational institutions as well as state governments. While some large-scale facilities such as state-level hospitals rely on diesel generators, the cost is often prohibitively expensive due to the transport costs and associated fees levied at various checkpoints in the country.

**Rehabilitation of the existing isolated grid systems presents a low-hanging opportunity of enhancing the electrification in South Sudan.** Some public and private entities currently work on the initial stage of rehabilitating the existing generation and distribution assets in several state capitals including Aweil, Wau, Rumbek, Yambio, Bor, and Malakal. However, electricity tariff without public funding is expected to be expensive and most customers won't be able to afford to pay for electricity. In addition to these state capitals, there are existing generation and distribution assets in three towns including Yei, Maridi, and Kapoeta which were financed by USAID. Since 2013, these isolated grid operations are currently halted due to the lack of technical capacity and funding to rehabilitate the distribution network. The role of public-private partnership will be important to address the weak technical capacity of public entities and the affordability of electricity tariff.

**Establishing effective models and regulatory frameworks for public-private partnership (PPP) will be key to restoring and enhancing access to electricity services.** Given the extremely weak PFM in the country and the continued need for humanitarian support, the electricity sector's access to finance is likely to be limited in the near term. This will severely constrain the sector's capacity to maintain existing assets and remunerate its personnel, let alone make major capital investments. Faced with weak institutional and financial capacity, it will be critical for the government to leverage the private sector for both financing and technical expertise. Without a national grid or transmission network and highly limited public funding and capacity, rapidly scaling up electricity access will be dependent on IPPs and private-sector operated isolated grids. A World Bank-funded high-level geospatial analysis estimated that even with high demand growth and significant reductions in the cost of grid power, around half of new connections required to reach 50% access by 2030 would need to come from off-grid or mini-grid solutions.

## 1.2 Objectives of the RPF

The objectives of this RPF are to:

- Establish resettlement principles and organizational arrangements to be applied under Energy Access Component 1, 2 and 3 activities.
- Provide guidelines for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures for resettlement related impacts resulting from proposed Energy Access component 1, 3 and 3.
- Provide guidelines for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for the Component 1, 2 and 3 activities that require land acquisition/permanent transfer of land or result in access restrictions or any impact on assets.

This RPF covers the densification of Juba grid, the isolated Min Grids in the states. Upon identification and approval of the components 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 Energy Access Project ESMF, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Gender Risk Assessment Plan and the Security Management Plan (SMP).

## 1.3 Guiding Principles on Resettlement Issues

An Environmental & Social (E&S) screening process for all Energy Access Project 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.

## 2.0 Project Description

### 2.1 Project Development Objective and Project Components

The design of the project is based on ongoing advisory services and analytics (ASA) work – “Pathways to Electricity Access Expansion in South Sudan” (P175227), which was initiated in October 2020 with support from Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP). The analytical assessment includes a comprehensive diagnostic of the electricity sector in South Sudan and identification of key opportunities and barriers to electricity access expansion as well as a geospatial and market analysis of mini-grid and off-grid solutions. This project relies on data gathered and the analysis conducted through the ongoing ASA to outline potential areas for financing support as well as capacity building and technical assistance.

The project is structured with four components; the first three components are investment component to enhance access to electricity services through isolated grids and off-grid interventions. The fourth component is intended

to strengthen the sector’s institutional capacity as well as the overall project implementation capacity. Given the very nascent nature of the sector and lack of experience in implementing Bank-financed project, the role of the capacity building component is foundational to the achievement of the PDO. The investment components are designed to build on previous/existing investment in the country in the energy sector in order to maximize and minimize the risk of the capacity gap.

### Component 1. Grid densification and extension in Juba

**This component will finance additional grid connections to residential, commercial, and industrial customers in Juba and its vicinity** through (i) service drop connections for new connection requests in the middle of the network and making use of the existing distribution infrastructure including 24 non-connected transformers already erected across the city (up to 20,000 connections) and (ii) expanding the MV and LV networks to the North, West and Southeastern parts of the city for additional 20,000 connections. These additional connections are expected to more than double the number of connections. The exact target areas for densification and expansion are identified by the government through JEDCO and could also include communities in the periphery of Juba, such as Nesitu, Lokiliri, and Rajab based on the availability of funds. The component intervention will cover new connections within various site locations of Juba. The investment may also include installation of capacitor banks to strengthen the backbone system and the integration of solar-based electricity expected to be available in the near future.

Existing electrified area (border color blue)- estimated number of new connections- 10 000

Existing 24 transformer area (border color magenta)- estimated number of new connections- 10 000

Newly electrified area (border color cyan)- estimated number of new connections- 20 000

Large bulk supply customers (dispersed locations)

**The intervention will also include streetlights along the distribution poles to improve the security in Juba.**

Assuming one streetlight per six customers, 11000 lights are expected to be installed. Lack of lighting at night in Juba is considered as one of the contribution factors to insecurity in the city, resulting in the incidents such as murder, robbery, raping and other criminal incidents. It also affects the hours that the businesses can practically operate in the city. Such intervention was a part of earlier intervention by AfDB, but many of the lights are currently not functional due to technical failures of the lamps as well as vandalism. Under the project, the intervention will use high-efficiency light-emission diode (LED) lamps to ensure the longevity of the lights and minimize the replacement needs, as well as measures to mitigate the risk of vandalism, and potentially restore existing non-functioning lights. MoED will sign a new agreement of amend existing agreement with JEDCO for the maintenance of the streetlights.

**To implement the component, MoED will competitively procure an EPC contractor to carry out the investment.** The MoED will also engage an engineering firm as the Owner’s Engineer to review the existing technical materials, and support the procurement and contract management of the EPC contractor, including the support for the preparation of bidding documents, evaluation of bids, contract negotiation and supervision of the contractor. The same Owner’s Engineer will provide similar support to the implementation.

**The project builds on a feasibility study supported by preceding intervention by the African Development Bank.** The project activities will build up on the distribution network constructed to cover about 35% of the city with support by the AfDB (Phase I). The grant financing for this project is expected to lower the current high service connection cost to consumers. The client supported by JEDCO, the distribution company formed as PPP, worked with the Bank’s team to define the scope of work and areas from perspectives of demand growth & utility’s waiting lists and based on route selection and cost estimates of the feasibility study.

**Investments under this component is expected to enable the integration of additional solar PV generation and reduce the cost of electricity service in Juba.** Increasing connections will ensure efficient utilization of current and planned generation facilities around Juba. By expanding the MV and LV networks, the grid’s capacity will be enhanced to cater for power to be supplied from forthcoming generation assets, including the two 20 MW solar PV plants (Nesitu and Ezra) currently under construction. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the budget is allocated towards optimizing the backbone network for this purpose.

**The intervention will fully subsidize the connection fee.** Currently, new customers are expected to pay minimum connection fees of 300 US\$ (single phase meters) and reach up to 600US\$ (three phase meters) which is high and unaffordable. Moreover, the sector doesn't have a procedure for a uniform connection fee by end-users. During the AfDB-funded project, users received connections for free. Afterwards, new customers have been paying the total connection cost estimated by JEDCO. The project will also eliminate the currently high service connection cost to JEDCO consumers.

**The additional grid infrastructure will be operated and maintained by JEDCO.** Given JEDCO is currently operating the Juba grid under a public-private partnership with MoED and SSEC, JEDCO will also operate the new infrastructure added to the grid. JEDCO will use pre-paid meters to monitor the consumption by new users and accordingly collect the bills. JEDCO will also make a secondee available to the PIU in order to ensure the effective operation of the newly constructed grid and will be engaged in the supervision of the contractors.

### Component 2. Mini-grid pilot.

Strategic priorities of the GoSS are to electricity state capital cities and potential cities. Previously, in South Sudan, the isolated grid operations in various areas including Yei, Maridi, and Kapoeta didn't work successfully, and it is important to identify the effective operation modality. Thus, MoED will pilot the mini-grid operation which could be duplicated to other state capitals and large cities. In addition to piloting the operation modality, MoED will carry out feasibility study for potential mini-grid sites and prepare the effective PPP model. In this effort, the team will closely collaborate with the IFC Scale-up Minigrid (SMG) team to guide the government to achieve their strategic priority.

**To pilot an effective operation of a minigrid, this component will support the hybridization and rehabilitation of existing isolated grid with a solar hybrid with battery storage in the town of Yei.** Based on high level geospatial analysis and survey activities in Yei town, it is tentatively considered that a solar PV system with a capacity of 5 MW, 12,000 kWh of batteries, and the existing 1.2 MW capacity of a diesel backup will be implemented initially. This pilot intervention is expected to electrify about 10,000 households, 850 commercial and institutional customers in host communities and refugees.

**Yei is selected as a pilot based on multiple criteria** considering i) evidence of high electricity demand, including the demand for productive use; (ii) the existence of the generation and distribution assets that can be partially restored for usage; (iii) the MoED/SSEC's prior experience in the grid, iv) absence for other public/private players already investing for rehabilitation.

High electricity demand. According to a survey and consultation with various potential anchor customers, sizable load demands including UN agencies, more than 30 NGOs, factories, and commercial customers are identified and will be further investigated through a more thorough ground-level survey.

Existence of the generation and distribution assets. In 2008, Yei Electricity Cooperative Organization (YECO), which is a community-based organization, commissioned the grid operation with the support from USAID. While the grid operation has been halted since 2016, 1.2 MW capacity of diesel generators are still functional, but the grid network needs to be replaced and rehabilitated<sup>14</sup>.

The government's prior experience and familiarity with the potential site. SSEC has conducted the assessment of the existing generation and distribution assets in Yei in May 2022. In addition to the experience and familiarity with the potential site, it is also important to consider the accessibility and distance to potential site for preparation and implementation purposes.

Absence of public or private entities. In South Sudan, the limited number of private developers have been involved in the provision of electricity through mini-grid solutions. The team has identified the ongoing dialogues between the government and private developers in Aweil, Wau, Yambio, and Bor, Malakal. Under this project component, the feasibility and viability of additional potential sites – particularly, state capitals – will be carried out in a consultation with the government.

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<sup>14</sup> SSEC, YECO Asset Value & Assessment Report for Yei River County, Central Equatoria State, 2022, Republic of South Sudan



**Under the project, the MoED will procure a contractor to rehabilitate, hybridize and operate the grid for certain period of time.** An EPC contractor will be selected competitively and responsible for building the generation and distribution capacity. Given the utility's lack of technical capacity and experiences in the operation, the private operator will be selected, potentially as an integral part of the bidding for the construction contractor and operators of the grid for pre-defined period. Throughout the process, given the weak government capacity, Owner's Engineer will be recruited to guide the government for Components 1 and 2. The cost of grid operation, including the overhead cost and service fees, beyond the project's closing will be solely financed through the tariff revenue collected by the private operator. After the end of the operation contract, the MoED/SSEC can renew the operation contract or take over the operation if sufficient capacity has been built in the utility.

In addition to the pilot in Yei, MoED will implement the feasibility studies of selected state capital cities or potential sites such as Malakal, Aweil, Kwajok, Torit, and Bentiu. For many potential mini-grid sites across the country, MoED and SSEC lack even basic information on the condition of existing infrastructure and the energy and infrastructure needs of those communities (e.g., city markets, as an anchor customer). This activity will therefore fund stocktaking of existing infrastructure and demand and energy consumption profiles, as well as preliminary mini-grids design to serve these communities in anticipation of future financing from the Bank, other development partners, or private investors.

*Component 3. Off-grid electrification of health facilities through standalone solar systems (\$10 million equivalent - US\$7million, US\$3 million PHRD)*

**This component will finance the delivery of solar and battery-based off-grid solutions for selected health institutions in rural areas, with priority on Payam-level hospitals (population of 25K and over) Health Care Centers (PHCCs).** This component will cover approximately 50 health facilities in the Greater Upper Nile Region (Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states, Ruweng Administrative Area, Pibor Administrative Area) with current Bank operation, as well as other states identified as a result of further assessment in coordination with the Ministry of Health, which will be selected based on structural integrity of the buildings, level of service provided (availability of CEMONC - Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care services, etc.), population coverage, pre-existing use of electricity and whether internal wiring is in place, etc. This contributes towards reducing the ratio of maternal and newborn mortality rate in South Sudan. (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division data shows that until 2017 maternal mortality ratio was **1,150 out of 100, 000 live births**).

**The component intervention will prioritize health facilities with large catchment population to maximize the impact.** They will include facilities in relatively large regional towns and settlements, including host communities and refugees in Jamjang (Ruweng Administrative Area) and Maban (Upper Nile State). The facilities in these areas are used both by host communities and refugees.

**The project will ensure proper level of coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Dams and Ministry of Health.** It is foreseen that the MoED will contract the UNICEF for implementation of this component. UNICEF, supported by the ESMAP/World Bank, is currently implementing solarization of 12 secondary health facilities which deliver CEMONC (comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care) services in the states of Upper Nile and Jonglei, providing a 24-hour power to facilitate consistent access to essential services. Using the preliminary assessments done by UNICEF for an additional 187 health facilities, the team will conduct in-depth analysis to determine the beneficiary health institutions for the project.

**One of the most important and critical aspects of the proposed activity is to ensure the sustainability of daily operation and maintenance of installed equipment.** Considering the remoteness of the health facilities from main cities and the difficulty with transportation, especially during the flood season, it will be vital to arrange trainings for either the staff of the health facilities or members of the local community. This will not only ensure reliable electricity supply but will also allow engaging the local community in the process, resulting in an ownership and care feeling for the installed equipment which will result in decreased security threats and



avoidance of theft and vandalism. In order to take care of minor renovations and ensuring smooth operation of the equipment, each facility will be provided with quick-fix spare parts, which the locally trained staff will be able to use. In case of a major breakdown, there will be a need for professionally trained specialists to visit the site, bringing the necessary major renovation parts.

**In addition to the core electrification of health facilities, the intervention may provide a share of electric energy for productive use to local community.** Since a majority of the health facilities usually have water supply wells, those will be considered as part of the projects, with a potential to share the water with the local community as well. This can also include battery/phone charging, agri-processing (e.g., mills), and cooling (e.g. refrigerators, milk chillers).

#### Component 4. Technical assistance and capacity building (US\$ 10 million)

**This component will provide technical assistance to MoED, SSEC, and other relevant institutions as necessary** to develop the legal, regulatory, and institutional basis for sustainable sector growth and planning and mobilization of private sector investment both for on-grid and off-grid. The component will also provide funding to support project implementation and strengthen day-to-day institutional capacity and operations.

**Subcomponent 4.1. Development of electricity sector legal and regulatory framework.** This subcomponent will support enhancement and finalization of the 2015 Electricity Bill, revisions to which have been delayed as result of inadequate resources and relevant expertise at MoED. The existing Bill suffers from several gaps from and weaknesses, including its overly narrow focus on establishment of a regulatory body and various ambiguities and inconsistencies that could undermine future sector development. The subcomponent will also support development of sector regulations, including a grid code, a tariff setting and design mechanism, and licensing and quality standards. This will include development of an PPP framework in the electricity sector to effectively attract and regulate private sector players, including for connection and dispatch of new generators to the Juba network and operation of isolated grids. Though MoED has made it a priority to establish an independent regulatory authority, development of regulations under this subcomponent will not be contingent on the establishment of such an authority and will also be implantable by MoED itself until a regulator has been established. The subcomponent will also review and revise if necessary the 2011 South Sudan Electricity Corporation Act – which established SSEC – and support preparation of business, HR, and incentive plans to better define the role and strategic direction of SSEC.

**Finally, this subcomponent will also support review and updating of 2013 National Electricity Policy and Strategy,** which has increasingly obsolete during the political and sector developments that have occurred in the decade since its publication.

**Subcomponent 4.2. Electricity Sector Planning.** This subcomponent will support generation, transmission, distribution and electrification planning and development of planning capacity at MoED. Rather than expend significant resources to develop ambitious, high-level, long-term plans in a volatile environment, plans prepared under this subcomponent will focus on the near- to medium-term and identify a small number of the most likely key scenarios, providing practical recommendations that MoED will be able to implement immediately. These scenarios may include, for instance, a base case in which a growing number of isolated grids is eventually reinforced through a core transmission backbone and connected to other East African power systems, and an accelerated scenario in which private sector interests in oil or other key industries accelerate development of interconnectors and other infrastructure. Preparation of the plan will be sequenced to ensure that key strategic outputs are made available to the MoED at an early stage. Particular emphasis will also be given to building in-house planning capacity at MoED through modern digital planning tools and extensive training on their use.

**Subcomponent 4.3. Off-grid sector development.** This subcomponent will target market development of the nascent South Sudanese off-grid solar sector, aiming to both existing South Sudanese businesses already active in off-grid distribution as well as incentivize increased market entry from more established international actors.

Specific activities will include initial design work for a demand-side subsidy program, as affordability was identified by Bank-financed off-grid market assessment as the main constraint for households in adopting off-grid products; initial design work on a supply-side financing program, potentially including results-based financing (RBF) grants or concessional working capital loans; and development of the basic elements of off-grid regulation and public strategy, including definition of quality standards for systems and components and potential tax implications and exemptions for quality compliance.

**Subcomponent 4.4. Support for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and capacity building.** This subcomponent will support the PIU to cover incremental costs of project management. This includes engagement of individual consultants/consulting firms to support specific component activities as well as strengthening of MoED capability in fiduciary, management, gender equality and environmental and social safeguards for project implementation. The sub-component will also include technical assistance to enhance sector fiduciary arrangements as well as setting up an E&S risk management system, enhancing the E&S capacity through staffing and training on the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements based on a robust capacity building plan and gender equality intervention areas that intended to address the existing gender gap in MoED.

## 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 Energy Access Project Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP); Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The World Bank Group conducted two missions for purposes of consulting Stakeholders. The first Mission was October 17-24, 2022 where different stakeholders were engaged on their views about the project and their potential contribution/support. The second Mission was held on December 12-22, for additional consultations at lower level with different groups of men, women, youth, NGOs and City Council. This also included a workshop held on December 20-21, 2022.

Because of the security situation in South Sudan, no consultations were done outside Juba.

## 3.0 Institutional Arrangements

### 3.1 Project Implementation

The project will be implemented by a PIU, which will be established within the Ministry of Energy and dams (MoED). 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 1, 2, and 3. The MoFP is the 'borrower' and staffs and runs the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU will be based in Juba. Compensation funds will be provided by the Government of South Sudan and the modalities of this will need further discussion, which is beyond the scope of this document.

### 3.2 Project E&S Risk Management Set-up

The PIU has the overall responsibility for the management of the Energy Access Project. 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 contractors and

sub-contractors, and will maintain overall monitoring and supervisory responsibility in regards to these activities. For security arrangements, the PIU 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 PIU will deploy a Social Development Specialist. The Specialist will be embedded in the Risk Implementation Unit of the PIU and report directly to the Project Manager. The Social Development Specialist will oversee the compliance with the RPF and any RAPs/LRPs.

PIU 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 PIU will provide overall advisory, quality assurance, supervision and monitoring. The PIU will further ensure that sufficient training is provided to all implementers on resettlement related issues and this RPF.

### 3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

In order to comply with this RPF, the PIU E&S Specialists will conduct an E&S screening process for each site-specific activity of the Energy Access Project. The responsibility for the screening will sit PIU and its E&S Specialists and technical teams. The screening will be participatory including local governments and the screening report will be approved by the Ministry of Energy and Dams and Ministry of Environment<sup>15</sup>. At this stage, potential land and resettlement impacts will become clear, and decisions will be taken 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 PIU 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 the PIU. 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 Ministry of Energy and Dams. The specific responsibilities between the project and local authorities will be laid out in the activity-specific RAP or LRP.

The PIU E&S Specialists will be responsible for the monitoring of the RAP and LRP implementation. Furthermore, the PIU E&S Specialists will be responsible for the implementation of a GM, 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 PIU, to handle complaints filed under this mechanism.

### 4.0 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholders consulted included: the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development a Group of Businesspeople. The Minister of Energy and Dams, State Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Meeting a Youth Group, Mayor, CEO and other councilors of Juba City, businesspeople selling solar products, Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs.

Stakeholders 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.

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<sup>15</sup> Please also refer to screening in the ESMF.

Where community land is affected by a project, projects construct communal services like schools, health units or churches depending on the agreement.

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 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.<sup>16</sup> Especially female returnees articulated that they face significant challenges in view of land and property.<sup>17</sup> 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).

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).<sup>18</sup>

## 5.0 Legal and Institutional Framework

This RPF complies with the laws and regulations of the Republic of South Sudan as well as with the WorldBank'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 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.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> This RPF complies with the laws and regulations of the Republic of South Sudan as well as with the WorldBank'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.

<sup>17</sup> 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

<sup>18</sup> See Energy Access Project's Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan, January 2023.

<sup>19</sup> Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the Bread Basket, accessed at: [https://www.a4id.org/student\\_blog/land-acquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/](https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-acquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/)

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.<sup>20</sup>

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 GM.

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.<sup>21</sup>

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

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<sup>20</sup> 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/](https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/)

<sup>21</sup> 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/](https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-aquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan/)

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 obtained 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.<sup>22</sup>

**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.<sup>23</sup> Since the formal Judiciary is not easily accessible in many areas of the country, there is a lack of land valuation mechanisms.

### **Urban Planning and Land Disposal Act of 1994**

This Act consisting of 64 articles aims at laying out the procedures and institutional responsibilities for urban planning, including the delimitation of town and village boundaries. It establishes that Government land means every land registered in the name of the Government of the Sudan, or any other land not registered in the name of any person, in any of the states of the Sudan. Article 5 establishes a National Council which shall be subject to the supervision of the Prime Minister, constituted by the Minister of the Urban Planning, and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, and the Supreme Council for Decentralized Governance. The Council has functions and powers regarding urban planning for (i) setting out the national strategies; (ii) coordination between the different concerned bodies; (iii) studies and research, in particular on the use of land for residential, transport, municipal services, and rural reasons; (iv) ratifications of the change of use. While the Ministry of Urban Planning has the following powers (i) lay down, upon approval of the state Council of Ministers, the housing plans projects, in accordance with the national urban plans; (ii) demarcate the boundaries of any town or village and modify such boundaries from time to time; and (iii) recommend change of the use of public spaces and squares to any purpose, whenever necessary. Article 10 establishes the formation of governorate Committee, assisted by local committees, for the development of spatial planning at the local level, in harmony

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<sup>22</sup> 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](https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_South_Sudan_Profile-1.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> 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>

with national plans, in particular cities and villages. Article 13 states that the ownership of land may be acquired for public interest under the Land Acquisition Act, 1930.

Rules related to registration and permission for reconstruction and construction are provided at art.17, while art.18 lists the related sanctions. Article 27 provides for the establishment of a Re-planning Committee when the Minister proposes and publishes in the Official Gazette the time to re-plan a city or just an area of it that modifies the general map of a place. Articles 54-58 concern the agricultural land. The classification of agricultural land depends on the irrigation methods used on that land.

The Act deals also with expropriation of land for public interest, including settlement, in case a land remains under the possession of owners as unconstructed land; compensation modalities for expropriated land (25 percent rule of compensation in kind); disposal of government land through leases; and procedures for acquiring land leases. Under Article 54 is established in every state a Committee for the agricultural schemes, under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Wealth. The change the class of any agricultural land to residential land is between the competencies of the Council of Ministers.

### **National Electricity Bill, 2015**

Under section 42, the bill talks about Appeals from a Decision of the Authority, as follows:

Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Bill--

(a) where this Bill empowers the Authority or any of its organs to make a decision, the decision may be subject to appeal within the structure of the Authority in accordance with such administrative procedures ; and

(1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Authority may, subject to subsection **Error! Reference source not found.** above, appeal to an Appeals Tribunal on one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) that an error of law has been made;
- (b) that a material error as to the facts has been made;
- (c) that the decision was bias or that the Authority failed to act in accordance with its duties under this Bill
- (d) that the Authority did not make reasonable attempts to obtain all relevant information within the relevant time period; or
- (e) that the decision was not made in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Bill.

(2) The Appeals Tribunal shall convene within fourteen days of receiving an appeal and shall conclude its deliberations within a further period of twenty-eight days, or such longer period as the Minister may approve, having regard to the nature of the appeal and reasons for the delay.

### **The South Sudan Access to Information Act No. 65 of 2013**

The South Sudan Access to Information Act No. 65 of 2013 spells out that every citizen shall have the right of access to information. It focuses on the right to access information held by public bodies in South Sudan. The purpose of the Act is to give effect to the constitutional right of access to information, promote maximum disclosure of information in the public interest and establish effective mechanisms to secure that right.

### **5.2 International Instruments**

Over the past three decades, the international community has undertaken many measures to make the world a safer place for women and children. Intimate partner violence is the most common and widespread form of gender violence experienced by women globally. A number of studies capture the extent of this violence in different countries. The international legal and policy framework establishes standards for action by countries to meet their



legal obligations and policy commitments to address violence against women. Some of the key International instruments<sup>24</sup> for the protection of women include the following:

**United Nations General Assembly, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

Date of adoption: 18 December 1979.

Under CEDAW, States ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination and refrain from engaging in any practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation.

**Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action**

Date of adoption: 15 September 1995

The Platform for Action states that ‘women may be vulnerable to violence perpetrated by persons in positions of authority in both conflict and non-conflict situations. Training of all officials in humanitarian and human rights law and the punishment of the perpetrators of violent acts against women would help to ensure that such violence does not take place at the hands of the public officials in whom women should be able to place trust, including police and prison officials and the security forces’ (Para. 121).

**United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security**

Date of adoption: 31 October 2000

UN SCR 1325 is a key document in influencing police organisations to incorporate gender aspects into the reforms. The resolution calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary. The Council invites Member States to incorporate the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in the preparation for deployment.

**5.3 World Bank’s Guidance note on Management of Labor Influx, 2016.**

The document provides guidelines to address issues and risks arising from influx of migrant labor leading to gender-based violence, forced labor etc.

**5.4 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 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

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<sup>24</sup>Gender based violence : A guide for capacity building of gender responsive police service delivery : Institute for Development & Communication / International Development Research Centre

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 Energy Access Project. 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. <sup>25</sup> 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.

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.’

ESS5 outlines classifies three categories of PAPs, those:

Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;

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

## 5.2 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.

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<sup>25</sup> 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

Table 3 Gap Analysis

ESS 5 Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	Gaps
<p>ESS 5:</p> <p>To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:</p> <p>(a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>ESS5 classifies affected persons:</p> <p>(a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;</p> <p>(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</p>	<p><b>Transitional Constitution:</b> 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.</p>	<p>limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected</p>
	<p><b>Transitional Constitution:</b> It classifies land as public, community, or private land and provides with respect to the registration of rights in land.</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p><b>Transitional Constitution:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Limited legal infrastructure to properly allocate land rights and ensure that they are respected</p>

<p>(c) Who have no recognizable legalright or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p> <p>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</p> <p>ESS5: In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility</p> <p>ESS5: The Borrower will give a notification period for displacement</p>	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009</b> 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.</p>	<p>There is no definition of compensation, land valuation is only implemented by the Judiciary</p> <p>There is no definition of compensation, land valuation is only implemented by the Judiciary</p> <p>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</p> <p>Cut-off dates and notification periods for displacement are not defined under the law.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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		valuation process, in which the value of the land or assets are assessed.
<p><b>The Land Act of 2009</b> 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.'</p> <p>Community land can be allocated to investors as long as investment activity 'reflects an important interest for the</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p> <p>Provide Project GM.</p>

	community’ and ‘contributes economically and socially to the development of the local community’.	appropriate consultations of the broader community.	
<p>ESS 5:</p> <p>To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p> <p>To avoid forced eviction.</p>	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009</b> also requires that state authorities approve land acquisitions above 250 feddans (105 hectares) and create a regulated ceiling on land allocations</p>	<p>States often do not have a County Land Authority (‘Ayam Land Council’) to handle these issues</p>	<p>Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p> <p>This RPF will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>Land acquisitions above 105 hectares shall not be allowed under the Project</p>
<p>ESS5:</p> <p>Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation</p>	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009</b> The Land Act requires the Government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land.</p>	<p>In reality, land acquisition deals take place promoting business, but hurting local populations.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The valuation process includes stakeholder consultations, and it will be consistent with the World Bank’s ESS5 and national legislation</p>

<p>ESS 5:</p> <p>Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes.</p>	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009:</b> 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.</p>	<p>In the implementation of land rights, women are often still excluded</p>	<p>This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>Implement the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with a particular focus on</p>
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			women and vulnerable groups. Ensure that women's perspectives are obtained in consultation processes.  Provide Project GM
	<b>The Land Act of 2009:</b> 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.
	<b>The Land Act of 2009:</b> 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.



	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009:</b> 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.</p>		<p>This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented.</p> <p>The ESMF will be followed, and where necessary, ESIA's or ESMPs will be prepared.</p>
	<p><b>The Land Act of 2009:</b> The Act provides with respect to resettlement and restitution of rights in land resulting from involuntary displacement during the civil war. Proceedings 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.</p>		<p>Activities on land that was previously inhabited by communities that were displaced are part of the project's negative list.</p>
	<p><b>The Local Government Act (2009).</b> 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.</p>	<p>States often do not have a County Land Authority to handle these issues</p>	<p>This RPF and ESS5 will be followed, and where necessary, specific instruments, such as RAPs will be prepared and implemented.</p>

## 6.0 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. The screening will ask questions such whether there have been conflicts since the peace agreement of 2018. The specific site will be selected by the Ministry of Energy and dams, and then the PIU and IP will come in to do the screening and establish whether it qualifies.

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 screening will be done by the staff of PIU, specifically the Social Development Specialist together with the Environmental Specialist. These are experts who will be procured through a competitive process. They will therefore have the capacity to do a proper screening. They will work together with the Ministry of Energy and Dams; and the Ministry of Environment plus Local governments.

### 6.2. Preparation of RAP

The PIU, 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 GM, 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 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 PIU 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-economic 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 PIU with assistance from the local authorities (see Annex 2 for sample socio-economic 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.

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, the PIU 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. The PIU, jointly with the local authority, will submit the draft RAP or LRP to the PIU for review. When the PIU 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 GM 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, the PIU will prepare a final version of the plan for public disclosure. The copies of the plan will be prepared in English 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. The same information will be summarized and disclosed in local languages. This can be done through translated summaries or remain in the English and communicated in local languages through meetings, radio and TV and simple leaflets.

### 6.3 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).

### 6.4 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, the PIU 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 the Energy Access project, 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 PIU and local authorities to identify them prior to any consultations. PIU 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.

## 7.0 Affected Assets, Properties and Entitlements

### 7.1 Potential Land and Resettlement Impacts

Land and resettlement risks and impacts are mainly expected under component 1, 2 and 3 of the Energy Access Project. This RPF is therefore prepared for project activities under component those components. Under component one, the transmission line may affect people's land or livelihoods. Under component 2 and three the isolated and mini-grids may be located on community land.

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).

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 densification of Juba grid and component two the construction of isolated grids in refugee and host communities, and institutions. 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 4: Summary of Relevant Activities and Resettlement Implications

Project Activity	Potential Impacts
Component 1, 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land or property affected may be occupied by IDPs</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Displacements may occur in areas where the construction materials for road construction are sourced and extracted.</li> </ul>



### 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 5: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>
		Persons with no formal documentation, they will be assumed to be "owners"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Or Land donations</li> </ul>
	Limited temporary loss	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>

Premise used severely affected, remaining land not fit for use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
	Persons with no formal documentation, they will be assumed to be "owners"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p>Or Land donations</p>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>

Residential Land	Land used for residence affected	Persons with formal legalrights 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 permanentmove necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind
		Persons with no formal documentation, they will be assumed to be “owners”	- 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.  - Or Land donations
	Limited temporary loss, and the remaining land remains viable for use	Persons with formal legalrights 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	- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanentmove necessary - Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind

		land or assets they occupy or use	
		Persons with no formal documentation, they will be assumed to be “owners”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Or Land donations</li> </ul>
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

			<p>agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> </ul>
	Seasonal use	Persons whose agricultural or pasture land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Census to identify seasonal use</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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;</li> </ul>
Buildings and structures	Structure partially affected, but the remaining premise remains viable for continued use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>
Entire structure affected / structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for use	Persons with formal legal rights to the asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>



		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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistance with identification of new rental location if temporary or permanent move necessary</li> <li>- Rent and deposit refund along with relocation assistance in cash or in kind</li> </ul>
		persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation equivalent to one month of net income based on estimates from comparable businesses</li> <li>- Right to salvage material without deduction from compensation</li> <li>- Relocation assistance to cover moving costs</li> </ul>
		All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide arrangements to allow dwellers to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
Trees - timber	Cut/uprooted (loss of timber)	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

Fruit trees	Cut/uprooted (loss of fruit)	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
Standing Crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for lost assets is calculated at replacement cost. The market value of the natural resources</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
Business	Loss of access	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost</li> <li>- In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of</li> </ul>
<b>Street vendors and similar in Juba</b>	Loss of temporary income	All affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide temporary relocation assistance</li> <li>- Provide a place where they can relocate and continue with their business.</li> </ul>

			<p>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 reestablishment of commercial activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities;</li></ul>
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## 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. It is however, important to note that such donations will be minimized as much as possible, because of widespread poverty and vulnerability in South Sudan.

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% of 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 also be monitored.

## 8.0 Grievance Mechanism (GM)

### 8.1 Introduction

Under the World Bank ESSs<sup>26</sup>, Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project.<sup>27</sup> 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’.<sup>28</sup> This Project GM 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 Energy Access Project will provide mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns.

As per World Bank standards, the GM will be operated in addition to a separate GBV/SEA Risk Action Plan, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (see GBV/SEA Action Plan). However, the Project GM will also address GBV/SEA cases. Additionally, in line with the provisions of ESS2, a grievance mechanism will be provided to all direct workers and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns. Workers will be informed of this grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use. This worker grievance mechanism is included in the project’s Labor Management Procedures (LMP) (see ESMF). Note that for SH at the workplace, provisions under the GBV/SEA Action Plan apply.

The GM is designed to capture conflicts that may arise during project implementation. The project itself may cause grievances, or existing community and inter-community tensions may play out through the project. 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 grievances and perceived injustices are handled by the project, and that the project helps mitigate general conflict stresses by channelling 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 GM provides an effective avenue for expressing concerns, providing redress and allowing for general feedback from community members.

The GM aims to address concerns effectively and in a timely and transparent manner. It is readily accessible for all project-affected parties and does not prevent access to judicial and administrative

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<sup>26</sup> World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018.

<sup>27</sup> 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’<sup>27</sup> spells out requirements for a GBV grievance redress mechanisms, which is laid out in a separate GBV/SEA and Child Protection Risks Action Plan.

<sup>28</sup> World Bank, 2018, p. 131.

remedies. It is designed in a culturally appropriate way and is able to respond to all the needs and concerns of project-affected parties.

## 8.2 Anticipated Grievances

The GM is 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 GM, and that the project aides 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 GMs provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns, providing redress and allowing for general feedback from community members.

## 8.3 The proposed GM

A simple Grievance Mechanism is proposed with four levels of governance for the City of Juba — including Governor of Central Equatoria, Juba City Council, Juba County Council, and Payam Council (including the area Councils)

It is proposed that two members from each level will form the committee together with representatives from the Project.

*Table 6: proposed Composition of GRC*

*Table 7: Proposed Composition of the GRC*

<b>Administrative unit</b>	<b>The leader and one other member to be elected by the committee in the presence of the project representative.</b>	<b>Number</b>
Juba/ County Council	The administrative Officer, with one committee member preferably a woman	2
Payam	Administrative officer and one other member	2
Area Council	The chairperson and one other representative	2
Project representative		1

<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>
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It should be noted that people are free to use the judicial system directly without using the committee, or go to the Project offices directly. And also if they are not satisfied with the outcome of this committee, they are free to go to court. These committees will be the same committees to handle cases of GBV, which are not police cases. They already have the mandate of the people and therefore they will do their work without expecting extra pay. The committees will be trained on their roles by the project staff.

#### 8.4 Channels to Make Complaints

The suggestions/complaints can be submitted by e-mail, website, online platform, telephone, mail, grievance box on the site etc. The template for grievances will be provided. To make grievance mechanisms accessible to all stakeholders, the procedures to submit grievances will be simple and easy to understand and provide an opportunity to submit a grievance anonymously. The channels for filing complaints will be listed communicated to the public during the consultations. The MoED/PIU intends to establish the following channels through which citizens/beneficiaries/ PAPs can make complaints/suggestions/compliments regarding project activities:

- a) In writing:
  - by email: MoED/ PIU
  - letters: MoED/ PIU address /post box where the letters should be sent
  
- b) Oral/verbal (which should be recorded in writing by the receiver):
  - by phone
  - verbal complaints addressed to, PIU/ MoED
  
- c) Both audio and written forms on online Platform.

#### 8.5 Grievance Log

All complaints, including the anonymous ones, will be recorded in writing and stored in a database. Complaints received will be assigned a number that will help the assigned specialist to track progress via the database. The database will at least contain relevant information on the date of submission, sphere of issue, responsible party, deadline for the problem solving and feedback (positive or negative). The Grievance log will be submitted to the Bank of quarterly basis for review.

#### 8.6 GM Procedures

**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 (for grievance form and register see Annex 1 and 2):

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 PIU. 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 PIU 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 PIU. 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 GM Focal Point at the respective PIU at state or national level – either by the Hotline Operator, local personnel, or the Help Desk Officer. The GM focal point will categorize the complaint. Worker-related grievances will be handed over to a workers’ GM. 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 GM operators and relevant project staff.

For grievances handled under the general Project GM, the GM 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 GM Focal Point will also transfer the grievance information into a more comprehensive grievance register.

Step 3: Acknowledgement and Follow-Up: The respective implementer or the PIU 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 GM 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 PIU (the GM 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 GM Focal Point, will then undertake activity-related steps in a timely manner. This should take 5 working days. 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 PIU
- Refer outright grievances that are outside the project jurisdiction (e.g. refer to PIU or relevant external institution)

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

#### Investigation:

- GM 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 GM value chain.

Step 5: Monitor, Evaluate and Provide Feedback: this should happen within two weeks since the logging in of the grievance. The GM Focal Point will provide feedback to GM users and the public at large about:

- results of investigations;
- actions taken;
- why GM is important;

The purpose will be to enhance the visibility of the GM among beneficiaries; and increase in users' trust in the GM.

Any implementer will report on its GM to the PIU on a monthly basis. Monthly reporting to the PIU 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 PIU will undertake the following monitoring actions:

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

The PIU will evaluate the GM by

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

### 8.7 Capacity Building for GM

It is envisaged to provide regular training and capacity building on the project GM 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 the PIU. Other GM training sessions will be provided to the relevant local government authorities in project locations, on a monthly basis during the implementation. These trainings will ensure that all PAPs and all relevant authorities understand the operation of the GM and feel confident to either file grievances directly or guide PAPs where to file grievances.

### Promotion of the GM

The SEP stipulates how the project will create awareness of the modalities of the GM among all project stakeholders, in particular groups identified as vulnerable. It defines the different ways and means through which information on the GM 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 GM.

### 8.8 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 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](http://www.inspectionpanel.org)

## 9.0 Monitoring Arrangements

The Energy Access Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and compliance with this RPF. The Social Safeguards Specialist in the PIU will be the key responsible person for the monitoring activities, and will report on the implementation, and flag potential non-compliances 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 GM, community capacity building to monitor and report on progress and issues).
- 10 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 other implementing Partner.
- 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 7: Proposed Budget*

Nr.	Item	Quantity	Unit Cost US\$	Total Amount in US\$	Source of Funds
1	Management Organization and Supervision (PIU and any other partner that may be selected) - Cost of travel / trip	10	20,000	200,000	MoED
2	Preparation of RAP or LRP - including community consultation and district government participation in assessing assets - extensive field survey	20 consultations / surveys	20,000	400,000	MoED
3	Implementation of RAP or LRP - Implementation of RAP/LRP - additional assistance to PAPs and livelihood restoration activities, training and community consultation, participation of government personnel.	20 consultations / trainings	20,000	400,000	MoED
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	MoED
5	Construction of replacement houses	50	15,000	750,000	MoED
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	100,000	2,000,000	MoED

7	Livelihood restoration - ensure affected persons restore their income and livelihoods to pre- project levels	20 x restoration assistance	50,000	1,000,000	Local authorities
8	Assistance to vulnerable persons	20 x assistance package to vulnerable groups in community	50,000	1,000,000	Local authorities
9	External evaluation by consultant (50 days x 500)			25,000	Project
	<b>TOTAL estimate for implementation of RPF</b>			<b>5,835,000</b>	

## 10.1 Arrangement for Funding

The Energy Access Project funds will be used to prepare the RPFs and LRPs. This includes staff costs for the PIU, management and supervision costs as well as the costs of facilitators of implementation, GM, 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.

## 11. 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 GM communicated. Activities will follow the SEP in the implementation of consultations.

### 11.1 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 PIU, especially the Social Specialist embedded in the PIU. However, the detailed monitoring and data collection on the implementation of the RAPs and LRPs will sit with the PIU.

### 11.2 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. The Social Development Specialist at PIU, 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 PIU Social Development 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.

The PIU will then prepare regular progress reports in an agreed format focusing on performance indicators

### 11.3 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 an external independent contractor by the PIU for the entire Energy Access Project. 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 done after the RAP or LRP has been concluded.

The 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.

#### 11.4 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’ GM
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

## 11. Resources

Advocates for International Development (A4ID): Land Acquisition in South Sudan. Emptying the BreadBasket, accessed at: [https://www.a4id.org/student\\_blog/land-acquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan](https://www.a4id.org/student_blog/land-acquisition-in-sudan-and-south-sudan)

IFC, Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Undated

Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Energy and Dams, Energy Access Project, Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Government of South Sudan, Ministry of Energy and Dams, Energy Access Project 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](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,

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan for Energy Access Project South Sudan. December 2022. Resettlement Action Plan Ethiopia-Sudan Power System Interconnection. Final Report October 2006.

Annex 1: ESMF and RPF Screening Form  
 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT

**SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION**

	<b>Social and Environmental Screening Report</b>
<p><b>Projects are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures.</b> 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.</p>	
<b>SECTION A: General Information</b>	
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	
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Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category <i>(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)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comments
<b>ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</b>					
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 Mechanisms (GM)	
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 Mechanisms (GM)	
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)	
<b>ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions</b>					
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 Mechanisms (GM)	
<b>ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management</b>					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the project or by workforce)				Waste Management Plan, based on <i>WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines</i>	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone)				C-ESMP	

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?				
<b>ESS 4: Community Health and Safety</b>				
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 Mechanisms (GM)
Will the activity include payments or cash transfers?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Mechanisms (GM)

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	
<b>ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</b>					
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 Mechanisms (GM)	
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 Mechanisms (GM)	
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	
<b>ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</b>					
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	
<b>ESS 8: Cultural Heritage</b>					
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?					

<b>ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</b>				
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 Frameworks (SEP) Grievance Mechanisms (GM) – see ESMF
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEP) Grievance Mechanisms (GM) – 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

<b>E&amp;S Screening</b>	<b>Results and Recommendation</b>		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	<b>Risk/Impact</b>	<b>Individual Risk/ Impact Rating</b>	<b>Mitigation</b> At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (Appendix C)
	Eg Land Degradation	<b>Low</b>	Rehabilitation of worked out areas.
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options in	<b>Screening Result</b>		<b>Summary of Screening Result Justification</b>
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.		
2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.			

Appendix B.		
	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
Does the community have legacy issues of conflict and displacement?	<b>1. Yes</b>	<b>No</b>

**ES Screening Conducted by (Names and Signatures) Recommended by Project Manager  
Approved by Ministry of Environment**

## 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communication and translations</li> <li>- Small training and workshops</li> <li>- Management of funds and grants</li> <li>- Management of social protection activities</li> </ul>	<p>- All projects which are not included in lists A or C.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large infrastructure projects</li> <li>- Long distance roads, rail, transmission lines (water, power)</li> <li>- Waste treatment and disposal installations</li> <li>- Projects involving significant quantities of hazardous substances</li> <li>- Activities leading to involuntary resettlement, land acquisition and restrictions to land use</li> <li>- Dams</li> <li>- Power stations</li> <li>- Industrial installations (refineries, chemical installations)</li> <li>- Waste treatment and disposal installations</li> <li>- Large water and wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>- River basin or land development</li> <li>- Large-scale irrigation</li> <li>- Subprojects proposed in critical habitat and protect areas i.e. parks, forests</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX B: POSSIBLE SCREENING OUTCOMES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation	
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	<b>Risk/Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
	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?	<b>Screening Result</b>	<b>Summary of Screening Result Justification</b>
	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	<b>Screening Result</b>	<b>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.</b>
	1. No 1. 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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Produce the ESMP and submit it with Screening Form for review and approval by PIU.</li> <li>2. Proceed to project implementation in compliance with ESMF.</li> </ol>
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally.	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for

	review and approval by PIU.
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Produce the ESMP and submit to PIU for review and approval by PIU.</li> <li>3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF.</li> <li>4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PIU, World Bank and EMA</li> </ol>
	5. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by PIU.</li> <li>2. Engage a Registered ESIA Consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PIU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval.</li> <li>3. Ensure the ESMP mainstreams the ESMF.</li> <li>4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by PIU, World Bank and EMA.</li> </ol>
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to Registered Consultancy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESIA for review and approval by PIU.</li> <li>2. Engage a Registered ESIA consultant to produce ESMP and submit to PIU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval.</li> <li>3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF.</li> <li>4. Do not implement works until approval of the detailed ESMP by PIU, World Bank and EMA.</li> </ol>

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		



Annex 3: Outline for RAPs

Table 12 Outline for RAPs

<b>Outline For RAPs</b>		
	<b>Section</b>	<b>Description of Content</b>
1.	Sub-project or activity	Description of the sub-project or activity
2.	Potential Impacts	<p>Description of activities that will cause displacement, including explanation why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the activity</p> <p>Description of the zone of impact;</p> <p>Description of the scope of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;</p> <p>Description of any project-imposed restrictions on use of or access to land or natural resources;</p> <p>Listing of alternatives that have been considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected;</p> <p>Description of mitigation measures to minimize displacement</p>
4.	Objectives	Description of objectives of RAP

5.	Census / socio-economic survey	<p>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;</p> <p>Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;</p> <p>Description of public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;</p> <p>Description of design and budget of resettlement activities;</p> <p>In conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, provide a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance;</p>
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		Description of baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
6.	Legal framework	<p>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 GM;</p> <p>Description of laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;</p> <p>Analysis of gaps, if any, between laws of the Republic of South Sudan and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge them.</p>
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	<p>Description of methodology for valuing losses to determine replacement cost;</p> <p>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.</p>
10.	Community consultations	<p>List involvement of communities in the in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;</p> <p>Provision of a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;</p> <p>Provision of a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and</p> <p>Presentation of arrangements through which displaced people can communicate their concerns to the project, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups are adequately represented.</p>

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)
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		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.	GM	Description of GM 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

### GM 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

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**By Mail:** Please provide mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender of Complainant:

Age of Complainant:

<p><b>Contact Information</b></p> <p>Please tick how you wish to be contacted: - <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail, <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone, <input type="checkbox"/> in Person</p>
--

By Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

By E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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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?

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

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## 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 complainttype]	
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	
<b>Administrative Information</b>	
	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
<b>Survivor Information</b>	
	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)?
<b>Sub-Section for Child Survivor</b>	
	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?	
<b>Alleged Perpetrator Information</b>		
	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)	
<b>Planned Actions / Actions Taken</b>		
	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? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Psychosocial services</li> <li>- Legal services</li> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Health services</li> <li>- Livelihood program</li> </ul>	
	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

### Ministries

Ministry	Office
Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development	Undersecretary
Ministry of Higher Education	Undersecretary
Ministry of Labour	Undersecretary
Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare	Undersecretary
Ministry of Environment	Undersecretary
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Undersecretary

### People Consulted

Name	Organization
1. Maria Kian	UNHCR
2. Tom Carter	British Embassy
3. Andre Kolln	British Embassy
4. Sergio R	EU Delegation
5. Tasha Jones	USAID/US Embassy
6. Ahmen Sobh	Embassy of Egypt
7. Danise Kir	UNDP
8. Eng. Phillip Warden, PhD	Trinity Energy
9. Eng. Wilson Walkin	SSEC
10. Eng. Daniel Ohle Ogeno	
11. Daniel Koo Alier	
12. A Tiny Mayai	The Sud Institute
13. Jok GAI ANAI	The Sud Institute
14. James Arkahomo Tombe	MED
15. Alfred Wani Ozious	MED
16. Gabriel Chol	SSEC
17. Mihael Deng	SSEC
18. Tom Carter	British Embassy
19. Bor Agiot	British Embassy
20. Isaiah Ajok Thuc	MED
21. Facistino Tombe	MED
22. Lawlence Loku Mogu	MED
23. Beck Awan Deng	MED
24. Jaap du Preez	MED
25. Amadaha Keln Damel	Egypt Energy
26. Binjam -Meherefabé	JEDCO
27. Natael Eva	EZRA
28. Daniel Kir	
29. Kibra Cambell	
30. Falou Dieme	
31. David Loen	
32. Bangut C	
33. Shan M	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
34. Anis Chowdhurg	IOM
35. Anyom	IOM
36. Gema Hellen Pitch	MOHEST
37. Mamour C. T	
38. Prof. Ajioi Magot Chol	University of Juba
39. Mayak M	SUDD
40. Augustino Tiny Mayai	SUDD
Jok Wai Anoi	SUDD
Dhor Ahr	Trinity Energy
Robert Indozio	
Abraham Dig	SSEC
Michael Wani	MoED
Gabriel Chol Dlien	SSEC
Sobit Oyet N	
Amin Yousit Tamin	

**STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED DURING THE FIRST MISSION TO SOUTH SUDAN**

<b>Monday, October 17, 2022</b>	
10:10-10:40am	Mission second batch arrival - Florence, Edgar and Jaap
12:30-1:30pm	Internal Team Kick off Meeting
2:00-3:00pm	Meeting with Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development
3:30-4:30Pm	Ministry of Higher Education
<b>Tuesday, October 18, 2022</b>	
11:00-12:00pm	Meeting with SSEC
12:00-1:00pm	Meeting with the Minister of Energy and Dams
2:00 – 3:00pm	Meeting with Ministry of Labor
2:00 - 4:00pm	Meeting with JEDCO
<b>Wednesday, October 19, 2022</b>	
11:00-12:00pm	Meeting with Environment
9:30 – 11:30pm	Meeting with Donors
1:00-5:00pm	Consultative Workshop on the South Sudan Energy Sector Strategy
<b>Thursday, October 20, 2022</b>	

9:00-10:00am	Meeting with Lands, Housing and Urban Development
10:00- 11:00am	Meeting with Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare
10:00-12:00pm	Field visit
12:00-1:00pm	Meeting with Commission for Refugee Affairs
2:00-4:00pm	Meeting with MoED/SSEC
<b>Friday, October 21, 2022</b>	
8:30 – 11:30 am	Visit to Juba IDP camp (with IOM?)

### STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED DURING THE SECOND MISSION TO SOUTH SUDAN

Time	Activity
<b>Monday, December 12, 2022</b>	
2:00-3:00pm	Meeting with 1 <sup>st</sup> Youth Group
4:00-5:00pm	Meeting with Zetin Solar
<b>Tuesday, December 13, 2022</b>	
9:00-10:00am	Meeting with Mayor, Juba City
1:00-12:00pm	Meeting with the Minister of Energy and Dams
11:00 – 12:00pm	Meeting with State Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities
12:00 – 1:00pm	Meeting with businesspeople selling solar products
<b>Wednesday, December 14, 2022</b>	
9:00-10:00am	Meeting with a Group of men
9:00 – 10:00am	Meeting with Governor, Central Equatoria State, CEO Juba City Council
10:30 – 11:30am	Meeting with University of Juba (Departments of Natural Resources & NTLI)
3:30 – 4:30pm	Meeting with a Group of Businesspeople
<b>Thursday, December 15, 2022</b>	
10:30-11:30am	Meeting with Chairman, South Sudan Land Commissions
12:00am - 1:00pm	Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs
2:00pm	Kenta's Departure to the Airport

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
2:00 - 3:00pm	Meeting with Director Munuki Block Council
3:00-4:00pm	Meeting with Sungate
3:30 - 4:30pm	Meeting with John Ponsaino Director Munuki Block Council
5.00pm	Meeting with Women Union
<b>Friday, December 16, 2022</b>	
9:00 – 10:00am	Meeting with Director Kator Block Council
10:30 – 11:30am	Meeting with National Bureau of Standards
12:00 – 1:00pm	Meeting with South Sudan Chamber of Commerce & Industry
1:00pm	Bryan's Departure to airport
2:00pm – 3:00pm	Meeting with 2 <sup>nd</sup> Youth Group
<b>Monday, December 19, 2022</b>	
Field Visit to Ezra Power Plant	
Meeting with 2 <sup>nd</sup> Youth Group	
<b>Tuesday, December 20, 2022</b>	