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Client	South Sudan Electricity Corporation (SSEC)
Subject	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) 400 kV Power Interconnection Project_ South Sudan Section Final Full RAP – South Sudan
Order	NELSAP/OLWIYO-BIBIA-NIMULE JUBA/CTR/2022/FS/ESIA/RAP-01 Signed by SSEC in October 2022
Notes	This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by CESI-ELC-COLENCO for South Sudan Electricity Corporation (SSEC). This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) addresses the displacement and resettlement impacts of the South Sudan Section of Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) 400 kV Power Interconnection Project in compliance with the African Development Bank (AfDB) policies and guidelines.

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REVISIONS HISTORY

Revision number	Date	Protocol	List of modifications and/or modified paragraphs
Rev.00	23 May 2024	C4007226	First Emission
Rev.01	20 June 2024	C4007226	Second Emission after AfDB comments
Rev.02	10 July 2024	C4007226	Third Emission after AfDB and SSEC comments

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
BAU	Business As Usual
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CA	Child Abuse/Exploitation
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAC	East African Community
EAPP	Eastern African Power Pool
EHSGs	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institution
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMD	Environmental and Social Management Division
ESMO	Environmental and Social Management Organization
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
HV	High Voltage
HVRM	Highly Vulnerable Rural Minorities
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
JTC	Joint Technical Committee
MEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoED	Ministry of Energy and Dams
MV	Medium Voltage
MWCT	Ministry of Wildlife Conservation Tourism
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire

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OS	Operational Safeguard
PA	Protected Areas
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PIMS	Project Implementation Manuals
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PV	Photovoltaic
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RoW	Right of Way
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SS	Substation
SSEC	South Sudan Electricity Corporation
SSFC	South Sudan Forest Commission
SSWS	South Sudan Wildlife Service
STD	Sexual Transmittable Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TEP	Transmission Expansion Plan
TL	Transmission Line
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank

DEFINITIONS

Associated facility—Facilities that are essential to the construction or operation of an IFC-financed project but are not themselves financed by IFC. The IFC policy on involuntary resettlement may apply to resettlement induced by such facilities.

Census – Survey that identifies the people who will be displaced by the project, including all the relevant characteristics of those people such as the conditions of vulnerability and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement

Compensation—Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date—Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and wood-lots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Host population—People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Economic displacement—Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Eligibility – Criteria that identify groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes.

Entitlement - Right to compensation, granted by law or custom

Entitlement Matrix – Tool that outlines the groups of affected persons and the assistance, compensation and livelihood restorations they are entitled to receive.

Forced Eviction - Forced eviction is defined as the permanent or temporary removal, against the will of individuals, families and /or communities, from homes or land (or both), which they occupy, without the provision of, or access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition, or similar powers, is not considered to be forced eviction, providing it complies with the requirements of national law, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including the provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeal, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force)

Grievances Redress Mechanism - Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities

Gender Based Violence - Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences

between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Involuntary - Displaced persons have no legal right to refuse resettlement due to use of eminent domain/compulsory acquisition/expropriation (includes negotiated settlements backed by use of such measures)

Livelihood - Full range of economic, social and cultural capabilities, assets, and other means that individuals, families and communities use to satisfy their needs

Involuntary resettlement—Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land expropriation—Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses

Project-affected household—All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project-affected person—Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Physical displacement—Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Replacement cost—The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) — The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement — Physical displacement and/or Economic displacement.

Resettlement assistance — Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Resettlement policy framework — A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation.

Security of Tenure — Resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site over which they have legally recognized documentation, with such documentation granting the project-affected people protection against involuntary loss of the land and resources and, at a minimum, granting the right to bequeath their land and resources, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

Stakeholders — Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable groups—People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Vulnerable Groups — Distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Compensation Summary Sheet

	Variables	Data
General		
1	Region	Eastern and Central Equatoria
2	County	Juba and Magwi
3	Villages	<i>Aru Boma, Juba County, Lokiliri CES Amei Boma, Magwi County, Pageri EES Ayii Boma, Magwi County, Pageri EES Arapi Boma, Magwi County, Pagei EES Neistu Boma, Juba County, Lokiliri CES</i>
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of 400 kV transmission line and associated substations
5	Project overall cost	159,852,000 \$
6	Overall resettlement cost	1,042,831,53 \$
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	February 1, 2024
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	From Jan 25 to February 14, 2024
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	3 rd February 2024
Specific information		
10	Number of people/landowners affected by the project (PAP)	49
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced (impacts on agricultural land)	49
13	Number of affected households	49
14	Number of females affected households	7
15	Number of vulnerable affected households	49
16	Number of major PAP	49
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	49
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	14,4
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	49
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	14,4
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	3.000

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	Variables	Data
General		
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally (under RoW)	
	<i>Operational</i>	0
	<i>Abandoned</i>	6
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally (under WAYLEAVE)	
	<i>Operational</i>	3
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
27	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
28	Number of trees lost	862
29	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
30	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
31	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	1
32	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	49
33	Number of movable/semi-permanent structures	13

Project Description

The project will be located in Eastern and Central Equatoria, crossing the Counties of Juba and Magwi. The length of the 400kV transmission line is 150 km. According to the standards of Uganda (UETCL Policy), the corridor for the 400kV transmission line is 60 m: 10 m for the Right of Way (RoW) and additional 25 m of Wayleave to each side of the RoW. Due to the absence of similar standards in South Sudan, the project adopted those set by relevant regulation in Uganda.

No permanent structures, such as buildings will be allowed to remain or be constructed within the corridor. Growth of crops will be permitted, but limited to a height of 1.8 m or less, thus most annual crops and low growing perennial crops.

Country	Project Unit	Total (ha)
Uganda	Indirect Area of Influence	30335,89
South Sudan	Indirect Area of Influence	29888,97
Uganda	Direct Area of Influence	914,82
South Sudan	Direct Area of Influence	904,84
Uganda	RoW	151,02
South Sudan	RoW	148,77
Uganda	Wayleave + RoW	906,24
South Sudan	Wayleave + RoW	892,73
Uganda	Wayleave	755,21
South Sudan	Wayleave	743,96

The project will impact a total of 904,84 ha of land (Direct Area of Influence), triggering land acquisition that shall be conducted following SS Legislation and AfDB OS2.

The 400 kV transmission line will be constructed using lattice towers. The steel monopoles will not be used since there are no major stretches of fragile ecosystems affected to warrant the use of such structures.

The steel lattice towers are the commonly used type worldwide. Tension towers will be used at angle points, dead end points, at points where the local topography demands it, and at intervals of approximately 5km along straight stretches of line. They are designed to take horizontal and vertical loads and thus, are heavier than the suspension towers.

Concrete pad and chimney foundations shall be used for the towers though raft foundations may be required for some locations especially around areas where the water table is high (wetland ecosystem), if erecting towers in wetlands is deemed necessary.

Access to the transmission line wayleaves and substations will be gained largely by use of existing public highways and access roads. Where the planned transmission line follows the existing transmission line, the existing access tracks within such way leaves will be used.

Objectives of the RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan's (RAP) objectives are:

- To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative designs
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosures of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected
- To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.

RAP Methodology

The resettlement study is based on four main activities.

Census and Socio-Economic Survey: it allowed to identify the people who will be displaced by the project, including all the relevant characteristics of those people such as the conditions of vulnerability and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement

Land Survey: the land surveying exercise preceded the valuation exercise. The exercise was carried out in the presence of the owners or their representative and it aimed at mapping all the parcels and structures crossed by the transmission line in order to produce the strip maps. The land parcels were enumerated and to each of them were associated a code linked to the owner's name and surname as identified in the census.

Assets Inventory and Valuation: the survey systematically documented all assets that will be affected by the development project to ensure fair compensation and effective planning for resettlement. The land economist collected the applicable rates and developed compensation calculations.

Consultation and Engagement: two rounds of consultation were conducted, the first at institutional level with all the stakeholders who play a key role in the land acquisition process before starting the field surveys and a second at village level with leader and PAPs during the field surveys.

Main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs living areas

The socio-economic environment was investigated through socio-economic questionnaires to PAPs aimed at deeply investigate the social profile of affected people and through checklists necessary to carry out the census of the affected landowners. The findings of the questionnaire were corroborated with secondary data.

Demographic features

According to the central bureau of Statistic, the projection of population in South Sudan for 2022 is of 14,234,976 people with 7,268,273 males and 6,966,703 females. South Sudan has suffered continued conflict, and most recently, climate-change-related flooding, which displaced 1 million people and destroyed roads and health facilities. Estimated demographic data on Juba and Magwi counties are presented the table below.

Juba and Magwi Counties Population

State	County	Male (2020)	Female (2020)	Total (2020)
Central Equatoria	Juba	302838	280499	583339
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	148945	147378	296326

The transmission line project mainly affects agricultural areas and some structures in two of the 5 payams that it crosses:

- i) Nesitu in Lokiliri Payam CES: an area of future development planned by the Payam. At the moment the area is not developed and no people live or work there, no households are physically impacted by the project. Though the TL will pass on 34 ha of investment land, out of which 12 ha are already purchased by investors.
- ii) Aru Junction, Lokiliri Payam CES: a total of 36 landowners were identified and registered in the area.
- iii) Arapi Boma, Pageri Payam EES: 13 affected landowners identified and registered in the area.

Affected households

MHH	FHH	TOTAL
42	7	49

Affected households' composition

Age	Male	Female
Above 18	75	88
Below 18	73	52

None of the affected people live along the transmission line, the majority live in Aru Junction and Arapi, other left the country and abandoned their properties.

HHs Place of residency

Residency Status	N of HH
Aru/Arapi	44
Internally Displaced	2

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Migrated In Uganda Camps	2
Migrated In Australia	1
Total	49

Family Composition

The families in the affected areas are monogamous or polygyny type. In South Sudan, polygyny is a common practice, deeply rooted in the cultural and social fabric of many communities.

HHs Family Type and Size

Monogamous families	17
Polygyny families	18
Average family size	7,6

Literacy and Education

More than 20% of affected households is illiterate.

HHs Literacy Level

Illiterate	12
Primary	12
Secondary	7
University	2

Other challenges to education include: the lack of actual school buildings, insecurity, social norms and culture, as well as distances to school.

Health

No chronic illness is reported among family members. All the households are aware on the risks of STD and necessary prevention behaviors.

Ethnicity, Religion and Language

More than 90% of Households is Ubulu while the remaining is Madi. All the households are Christian and speak English Arabic and Ubulu. Many South Sudanese Christians maintain traditional practices, including polygyny, as part of their cultural heritage. This integration of religious and cultural practices is common in regions where traditional customs hold significant social importance.

Local Economy and Livelihood

All the affected households living in the project area are subsistence farmers, cultivating maize and cassava for food consumption, the crops are partially sold to afford the basic family expenditure. Mixed to the agriculture the household own chicken and ducks, which can guarantee the source of proteins in the diet which is paired to hunting activities. Affected families do not keep livestock due to the high risk of raiding by neighbors in the areas. Additional cash income is derived from the selling of charcoal, bamboo and grass. The agricultural production is rainfed and therefore it is subject to climate variation.

Assets and access to Services

The household do not have access to electricity, they use firewood for cooking, community well for drinking water and community pit latrine. The assets owned by all the households are cellphone.

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Movable Assets owned by the HHs

Cell phone owners	30
Radio Owners	1
Bicycle Owners	8
Wood/Metal Bed Owners	26

Gender, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

In the project affected area the census survey reported the following figures among directly affected people in terms of Female Households and elderly Households. Nevertheless, the living conditions of all affected Households in terms of access to services and income level is extremely poor therefore all the Households are to be considered vulnerable. All the AHs are above 18 years old, and no disable people have been found.

HHs above 60 years old

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARU 0017	Male

Female HHs

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARA 0011	Female
ARA 0012	Female
ARA 0014	Female
ARU 0013	Female
ARU 0019	Female
ARU 0021	Female
ARU 0022	Female

House Ownership and Types

The primary form of vernacular housing in South Sudan is the tukul. Essentially, tukuls are single-room shelters with low, windowless walls and high-pitched grass roofs. Two Tukuls are affected.

Other buildings in concrete were inventoried in the project area, all were abandoned, some resulted to belong to people presently residing in Uganda.

Public Infrastructures

One police station will be affected by the transmission line corridor

Landholding and land ownership

With more than 80 per cent of its population living in rural areas, a great deal of land in South Sudan is communally owned. Land is considered common property with no individual ownership, but strong usufructuary rights are inherited through generations. In 2009, the Land Act introduced the distinction between three general types of land: public, private and communal, respectively owned by the state, private entities and communities. Nevertheless, this distinction between public, private, and communal

land is inaccurate because these categories often overlap and cannot be treated as distinct entities. Land tenure combines elements of the statutory and customary laws.

The 49 affected Households are original from the project area as per survey data, their land is community/customary and they do not have formal land title, hence the entitlement is confirmed by the Land Commission in Aru Junction and Pageri Payams. Due to this reason a land market does not exist and therefore land market rate cannot be defined.

Along all the Transmission Line all the remaining land is public, in such context there is not land market. The only exception encountered is in the area of Nesitu, where a large investment plan is envisaged and a land market can be found. A part from this, all the remaining area is public land.

It is important to point out that the surveying and titling process of customary land is particularly problematic. This is because, in some cases, customary land that is surveyed eventually becomes freehold land once registered and titled, with equivalent rights of alienability.

War in South Sudan has displaced 4.43 million people, including 1.96 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2.47 million refugees. The internal displacement is an ongoing process. Under customary law, in most of South Sudan when a person leaves his home for however long a time, with the intention of returning, he does not lose his right to the land.

Land became an increasing focus of dispute and conflict during the interim period (2005–2011) as a result of population return and growing urbanization. In particular, tensions were mostly located in the three Equatorian states, where people displaced from other areas of the country had moved during the war. Returnees often found their former plots of land inhabited by soldiers or displaced civilians, prompting accusations of land grabbing. This can lead to a complex situation of conflicting land claims or primary and secondary land rights that need to be acknowledged.

Among 49 affected household 5 migrated leaving their properties abandoned. The team registered their name, land and properties respecting this principle of customary ownership.

In some states, chiefs form a community land committee to resolve disputes over customary land use, often involving returnees who claim family land occupied by others.

Physical Cultural Resources

Overall, the literature highlights in South Sudan graves are generally located within or close to family homesteads: they are important for maintaining connections with ancestors and family land, and increasingly, as proof of land ownership. PCR sites, such as burial places, cultural sites, large crown trees, etc., have been mapped out in the land survey. Three tombs have been found and they belong to one household

Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people

Starting from the baseline conditions, the potential impacts on the different components (physical environment, biological environment, socio-economic and cultural environment) that could result from the project activities during the construction and operational phases have been identified. The significance of these impacts was assessed with and without site-specific mitigation measures (identified by the specialists to reduce or avoid negative impacts and improve positive impacts), as summarized below.

Positive Impacts on Socio Economic Environment

Job Opportunities

Positive opportunities for PAPs and communities can be in the form of temporary employment, as casual labor, cooking and cleaning services. It is expected that some jobs will be available during construction of the power transmission line for the local population, mainly as casual workers. However, these employment opportunities are expected to be temporary and benefit the community in the short term only. There will be a moderately positive impact on employment, since limited number of people are likely to be employed. Nevertheless, it is a good opportunity in consideration of the poverty level in the area. As for job opportunities, small business can raise during the construction phase, for all what concerns the provision of services like the sale of food and other consumable goods to workers from other parts of the country and abroad.

Rural Electrification

One of the most important anticipated benefits to the population is increased electricity supply to communities and households. With the additional energy supply, community institutions and trading centers could improve services, increase economic activity and accelerate their development in their areas of expertise. Effects of rural electrification are long terms and continuous, with high sensitivity in consideration of the lack of stable power in South Sudan.

Negative Impacts on Socio Economic Environment

Physical Displacement

The transmission line mostly passes in inhabited or sparsely populated areas. As a matter of fact, out of a total of 14 impacted structures, 12 are abandoned and 3 are currently in use, i.e. a police station and 2 mud huts not permanently inhabited. For this reason, the intensity and the sensitivity of the physical displacement are judged low.

Economic Displacement

The agricultural land that will be impacted represent less than 1% of the project footprint, since most of the corridor is occupied by shrubs, herbaceous vegetation, forest and by urban areas for a minimum part. In consideration of this, the permanent loss of productive land can be considered negligible as intensity of the impact. The impact will have a medium duration, since the procedure of land survey, land acquisition will take approximate a year and will be continuous throughout all the RAP process. The sensitivity was marked at medium, because the impacted people losing agricultural land (even if in low number) are temporarily deprived of their main source of livelihood. The impact therefore resulted into high rate. Despite this, given that affected people can still cultivate their land and the project will give agricultural assistance as restoration measure, the effectiveness of the mitigation measures is expected to be medium-high. Therefore, the residual impact results low.

Physical Cultural Resources

The impact on physical and cultural resources is medium-long since it may happen during all the tower foundation works and it will be strictly localized to the RoW. The intensity is rated negligible and the sensitivity is low, even if the impact is irreversible. This kind of impact can be mitigated through appropriate measures, e.g. relocation of burial places. Monetary provision considered in the RAP budget and chance finding procedure included in ESMP for the undetected PCR. For this reason, the mitigation is considered medium high. The impact is rated low, and it can be reduced to negligible importance through the application of mitigation measures.

Disturbance During Construction

The Communities living in the proximity of project construction corridor will be affected by temporary disturbance factors, such as noise, air pollution, traffic that will affect community health and safety. The impacts will continue for all the project implementation, nevertheless being the project linear the disturbance will follow the progress of tower constructions and line stringing. Therefore, all the location nearby the line will be impacted for few months only, for this reason the intensity is low and the sensitivity is medium low, with reversible effects and high mitigation effectiveness with a well implemented ESMP. The overall impact is rated as negligible.

Sexual Harassment

Large influx of male labor may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and human trafficking whereby women and girls are forced into sex work. The impact will be continuous during all the project construction and it will have a local extension, the intensity is considered high since conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls is widespread and systematic throughout South Sudan¹ Sensitivity therefore is considered high as well and the impact irreversible, nevertheless still manageable through prevention and proper awareness training, workers code of conducts and effective GRM. The impact is judged potentially very high, but can be appropriately mitigated and reduced to a medium residual value.

Increase of Social Conflict

The risk of social conflicts in the project area can be triggered either by land conflicts or by the influx of workers with different lifestyles or cultural backgrounds on the host community, in particular issues such as religious or other cultural proscriptions, local traditions and community structure and the relationship between men, women and youths. For this reason, the intensity of the impact is considered medium and the sensitivity medium high, nevertheless with a good GRM, stakeholder engagement and workers awareness the impact is mitigable. The overall impact is rated high, but the application of mitigation measures allows to reduce to a low residual impact.

Increase of STD and VBD

TB and STD are a major concern in the project area, similar to other regions of South Sudan. The prevalence is influenced by factors such as migration, low awareness, and limited access to healthcare services. In consideration of the actual situation, the influx of workers from abroad or from other parts of South Sudan can increase the transmission of HIV and TB through contact with local communities, while poor management of water resources in camp or construction sited could increase the spread of malaria mosquitos. The community of the project is aware on the risk and prevention practices of these diseases though awareness campaigns conducted by the Government and NGOs. Hence, the impact has been considered medium highly sensitive, irreversible. Nevertheless, mitigation effectiveness has been considered high, because with an Occupational and Community Health and Safety in place the risk can be extremely reduced and managed (medium residual impact).

Child Labor

The country's 2008 census found that 45.6 per cent of children aged 10—14 was engaged in work, with 60.2 per cent of them in agriculture. Nearly all street children in Juba are involved in some form of child labor. UNICEF describes child labor as 'endemic' to South Sudan². Labor is found in many economic

¹ Human Rights Council, 2022

² UNICEF, Situation Assessment of Children and Women in South Sudan. 2015

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sectors and predominantly in the agricultural sector. While in the construction sector child labor is found in activities such as building and transporting materials, rock breaking, making bricks, gold mining³. A Contractor will require local workforce for casual labor and in consideration of this trend the potential risk for the project to increase child labor is high and the impact highly frequent, highly intense and irreversible. Construction works, or quarry activities are considered as heavy work that can compromise the development of children, therefore also the residual impact remain high.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS	IMPACTS	IMPACT VALUE	RESIDUAL IMPACT
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT - CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT - CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
Beneficial	Job opportunities	Medium (+)	Medium (+)
	Increase of business opportunities	Medium (+)	Medium (+)
Displacement	Physical displacement	Low (-)	Negligible (-)
	Economic displacement	High (-)	Low (-)
	Physical Cultural Resources	Low (-)	Negligible (-)
Disturbance	Disturbance during construction	Negligible (-)	Negligible (-)
	Sexual harassment	Very High (-)	Medium (-)
	Increase of social conflicts	High (-)	Low (-)
	Increase of STD and VBD	Very High (-)	Medium (-)
	Child labor	Very High (-)	High (-)

Legal and Institutional Framework

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the Constitution of South Sudan 2011, the Land Act of 2009⁴ and the Local Government Act of 2009, The Southern Sudan Electricity Corporation Act (2011) as well as the African Development bank Operational Safeguard 2.

The main gaps between Laws of the Country and AfDBOS2 consist: in the eligibility of compensation, in the provision of livelihood restoration and specific assistance due to the land taking, in the consultative and disclosure process, in the definition of a cut-off date and in the census- socio economic survey, detailed gap analysis is included in ANNEX 1.

According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), South Sudan was supposed to institute the South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC), which would be decentralized to the lower levels of the government (states, counties, payams, and bomas) in the following way: each state was to have a state land commission (SLC), each SLC was to be decentralized to a county land authority (CLA), each CLA to a payam land council (PLC), and each PLC to a boma land administration (BLA)⁵.

At institutional level, the South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC) was established in 2005 to provide leadership on many land-related issues, but as an independent commission without representation in the Council of Ministers, the SSLC does not have the mandate to execute the reforms called for in the Land Act. To address this gap, the 2013 Land Policy proposed the creation of a new position of Deputy Minister of Lands in the RSS Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning. The Deputy Minister would

³ 2018 FINDINGS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

⁴ The Land Act was formulated during the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, before the enactment of the Transitional Constitution

⁵ Africa Spectrum, 2017.

be responsible for promoting the reforms and fostering greater coherence among land governance institutions at all levels⁶. At the lower administrative levels, counties, payams, and bomas, are respectively headed by paramount, head, and executive chiefs who act as local government officials. Only paramount and head chiefs are included in the government's payroll. Prominent actors in dispute resolution related to land conflicts are the state-level Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, the statutory courts, traditional authorities, and county, payam or boma officials.

Compensation Plan

1. Right owners, assessment of rights and eligibility

Under the applicable standards, the Project proponent is required to compensate and/or assist people affected by physical or economic displacement. Anticipated Project Affected persons include:

1. Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category includes the people who have Ownership and Leasehold titles. During the process of compulsory acquisition of leasehold land by the government, the law recognizes two interests over the property in question; i) The rights of the person granted a lease; and ii) The interest of the land owner. Therefore, both these parties are entitled to compensation from the government in the event of compulsory acquisition.
2. Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Most land in South Sudan is held under customary tenure. This is when the owners have no papers of land, but they are still the legal owners of the land.
3. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

Therefore, any household meeting one or many of the following criteria are eligible:

- having land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having annual crops or trees within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises,
- being affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase, or
- being affected by opening up of any access road
- renting structures or land on the wayleave and RoW

2. Principles and applicable rate

The field survey conducted by the land economist confirmed that along the transmission line the majority of the land is public with only 49 HHs with individual customary land rights who have agricultural fields and structures along the corridor. There is not land market in the affected areas, except for the

⁶ South Sudan Law Society, 2014.

Nesitu zone where a new investment plan has been developed by the Lokiliri payam. Nesitu is located in proximity of the national road and Aru Junction, a semiurban area where is appreciated a land market.

Valuation of Registered Land and Customary Land

All land was valued on the basis of:

- current market value for comparable land in the subject locations, or
- capitalized rent converting a stream of incomes into value

The rates are obtained from comparable sales (or leases if the three is not land market) availed in the locality.

Description	Affected Area (ROW+WL)		Rates
	Acres	Ha	
Investment Land (Titled)	29,9	12,1	Market Value
Land of 49 HHs (Customary)	35,6	14,4	Capitalized Rent

The concept of "market value" in the context of compensation for land refers to the price that a property would typically fetch in an open and competitive market under normal market conditions. It is the price at which a willing buyer and a willing seller, both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts, would agree to transact. This is the case of Nesitu. The rates were established consulting existing sales agreements and crossed checked with the information collected through interviews with private land agents in Juba.

The concept of "capitalized rent" refers to a method used in the valuation of land and real estate. It involves converting a stream of expected future rental incomes into an estimate of the property's present value. It is applied in this case due to the absence of a land market along the majority of the transmission line. The present value of the income stream, derived from the capitalized rent method, represents an estimate of the property's value in terms of the income it can generate. This value can then be used as a basis for determining the market value of the land or property. This is the case of all the customary/community land of 49 HHs. The lease rates were defined form consultation with local communities and local leader of Pageri Payam. The lease rates were crossed with the profit derived by cultivating one acre with cassava or teak (residual land value). From the average gross income, deductions were made on costs of production including the rental costs per unit size of the parcels and net incomes were computed. From the net income the average profits or surpluses were capitalized to come up with the value of a unit parcel of land.

Valuation of Structure

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as buildings and structural works, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. are assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of the subject property or similar/comparable structures. Replacement cost is defined as the present-day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present-day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and technology of the day.

The valuation basis adopted for valuing the developments on the land taken for compensation is the current replacement cost or equivalent reinstatement basis or probable cost of acquiring similar premises for the same purpose. In obtaining the unit cost for reinstatement, the average cost of construction rates recommended by the local contractors was adopted. Disturbance allowance of 15%

were added to the final gross replacement cost. This will cover costs of inconveniences in relocating structures and buildings.

Valuation of Crops/Trees

Vegetation damage shall be compensated at the value assessed on the basis of prevailing Government rates for crops and trees as revised from time to time. Valuation for Crops requires an area rate is established based on the acreage of cultivation, whereas for trees a rate is established depending on the type, number, age and size of the tree affected by the development.

3. Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Agricultural Land	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land at replacement value including transaction costs 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs.
	Land remains economically unviable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice at full replacement cost 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Land for land replacement which is a preferred option when PAP's livelihood is land-based, will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP
	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	No recognizable legal right or claim to the land occupying land 6 months before the cutoff date	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice in order to restore previous living standards

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Residential Land	Land used as a residence partially affected, limited loss, Remaining land economically viable No need for relocation	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based at full replacement cost including transaction costs for titled or customary land. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Compensation of the whole land and assets, if 100% of plot is affected, at full replacement cost. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs (Cash or in-kind compensation as per the PAP's choice) Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost). If the PAP is given less than 6 months to vacate after receiving the compensation award, a disturbance allowance of 30% is added on top of the compensation assessed. On the other hand, if the period given to the PAP is 6 months and above, then a disturbance allowance of 15% is added Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Assets /land used for business severely affected If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + moving allowance). Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold)	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) + moving allowance Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business. Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for.
Buildings and structures (both residential and commercial structures)	Structures are partially affected, remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<p>Cash or in-kind compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to full replacement cost or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance / livelihood assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training).</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold) Informal holder without title or lease	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to 4 months rental costs)
		Owner/Customary	<p>Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation.</p> <p>Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p>

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
			30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the 60m corridor	Owner/Customary	<p>Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation.</p> <p>Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/Customary	<p>Cash / in-kind compensation for affected assets</p> <p>Additional support or any assistance such as the replacement of house outside the corridor</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
Land, residential structures	e.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Public institutions	Construction of similar or better structures on land outside the electricity corridor. In-kind compensation as agreed by the management of the institutions.
Forest Reserves	Loss of trees in forest reserve	Owner / Customary	Planting of more trees outside the corridor to compensate the lost ones

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Community / owner	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement value.</p> <p>Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site.</p> <p>The approved district compensation rates for the graves shall be applied.</p> <p>On cultural and relocation costs, the assessor should be able to guide the affected PAP on a justifiable package taking into consideration the social and cultural norms as required.</p>
Cultural Assets (e.g. graves, shrines, etc.)	Loss of Cultural property	Owner / user	<p>Cash compensation at replacement value.</p> <p>In kind compensation as per the PAP's choice. If it's the PAP's livelihood is affected Livelihood restoration measures should be put in place, or assistance to find a suitable location and prepare it.</p>
Cattle Camps	Loss of Human and Cattle shelters	Seasonal Herders	Cash compensation at replacement value.
NA	ANY	Vulnerable Household As per results of census	Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment

4. Livelihood restoration and Community Development

Livelihood Restoration

All the affected 49 households of RAP can be considered vulnerable, due to the extreme poor conditions of the project area. In order to improve the life condition of vulnerable households the project will provide in kind assistance as agricultural assistance, small business, financial literacy and support to join in unskilled work activities with contractor for one the family member above 18 years old. The following budget has been estimated for the LRP

Activity	Cost in USD
Livelihood Restoration Activities	50.000 USD
<i>Financial literacy Training</i>	5.000 USD
<i>Agricultural Assistance / Small business training</i>	45.000 USD
Livelihood Restoration Implementation	50.000USD
<i>Trainers and coordinators</i>	30.000 USD
<i>Transports</i>	8.000 USD
<i>Monitoring and assistance over one year</i>	12.000 USD

5. Consultations held

During this study the consultation process was structured on two rounds of meetings, the first with district authorities and environmental authorities to verify the critical aspect of the project alternatives, and the second with direct affected people and villages authorities.

The sectorial experts met the different officers after a formal introduction of SSEC. The experts engaged various stakeholders and discussed matters relating to acquisition of land and land assets in the Republic of South Sudan. The mission included visits in Juba (Central Equatoria State), Torit and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria State). The following organizations/ offices were engaged for the purpose of the study: South Sudan Electricity Corporation; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development; State Ministry of Housing, Lands and Urban Utilities; South Sudan Land Commission; The Department of Natural Resources, University of Juba; the Deputy Governor, Eastern Equatorial State; the State Ministry of Housing, Land and Public Utilities; the County Commission of Magwi; the County Commission of Juba. The consultations allowed to assess the stakeholders' roles and capacities, as well as institutional and organizational arrangements. It also provided field observations that have been compared with the desk study on the South Sudanese legal and policy framework.

A second round was organized during the census survey, from district, sub county and village level to share information about the project and organize the meeting with affected PAPs. The target villages are those crossed by the project. Through the support of village leaders, meeting with PAPs were carried out. Meetings were conducted with two days' notice by the village leader, the meetings were carried out with the help of translators. During the meeting the concept were presented through posters and maps.

The study findings will be used for the next consultation phases and provide guidelines to support local institutions in implementing the RAP and land acquisition campaigns.

Table 1.1-1 Summary of the 1st Round of Consultations

Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
18/07/23, Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan national ministry of lands housing and urban development	The Ministry has a role of supervisory, registration and policy making in relation to land acquisition for government projects. It forms the link of National land Commission representation to the Council of Ministers.	Concerning land acquisition, valuation and compensation, all private land is allotted as leases by the national Government or County. Most of the land along the project foot print is community land. However, some of the community land is demarcated even though title documents are not issued. To date, there is only one valuer in the National Government who doubles up as the undersecretary and with a background in engineering. A registry of land parcels surveyed and allocated exists, but a cadastre-based land information system is still under development.	SS_MOM_01
19/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan Central Equatorial State, Ministry Of Lands Housing And Urban Development	Within the Ministry, critical to land acquisition and valuation is the directorate of survey and Directorate of Land administration and Town planning.	The state implements national laws but has a central equatorial state constitution that guides its operation, which is also a domestication of the Southern Sudan Transitional Constitution. To date, there is a lack of coordination and standardized procedures in evaluating the worthy of assets for compensation purposes. The national Land Commission is represented at the state level with an advisory role just as it does with the National Government Ministry of Lands.	SS_MOM_02
21/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	Juba University, Deputy Dean In The Faculty Of Natural Sources And Environment	To date, the State employs professional surveyors to carry out assessment of value of land for the purpose of taxation.	Possible land related conflict along the proposed transmission corridor have been identified as follows: between Dinka displaced groups, Mundari herders and CES communities around Juba and close to seasonal wet lands; among Bari community in Gondokoro	SS_MOM_03

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Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
		The university of Juba trains land professionals in land use course as well as integrated natural resources management.	and Lobonok area; in Mangalla and other payams in Juba outskirts on the east side of White Nile. In Torit, trees varieties such as Mahorgany and Kaya are used in traditional medicine and have cultural significance to local communities. The transmission corridor should avoid traversing in those areas.	
24/07/23 Torit (Easter Equatoria State)	East Equatorial State Administration-Deputy Governor & Hon. State Minister For Housing, Land & Utilities	Within the minister for Housing, land & Utilities, the Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning and Directorate of Survey are the technical arms involved in land acquisition, valuation and compensation.	The process of acquisition of community land by the state involve the following steps: 1. The Minister in charge of lands makes a written request to the community members/ landlords/ occupiers for a meeting to discuss about their land; 2. An agreement is reached between the community and the state; 3. The minister establishes a committee which includes officers from the technical directorates of Mapping & Town planning, survey and user directorate. This committee will be charged with survey and planning of the land for the use. The community representatives supervise the process; 4. After allocation leases are prepared and registered in the judiciary.	SS_MOM_04
25/07/23 Magwi (Easter Equatoria State)	County Commissioner And Executive Director Of Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State		Concerning the proposed process of land acquisition, the South Sudanese Electric Corporation will write to the Governors who will mark the request to Minister in charge of lands to guide the process/ SSEC will then draw a MOU and submit to Minister who will present it to the to the council of state ministers for approval before drafting the final agreement.	SS_MOM_05

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Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
26/07/23 Juba	South Sudan Land Commission	A body providing support to State and local government and advises on the process of land acquisition and compensation. Has offices at national level and at state level.	<p>Drafting of MOU will take approximately from 3 to 6 months. The process of implementation of acquisition will take approximately 2-3 months to complete.</p> <p>Land related dispute is likely to occur in sections where pastoralist communities reside, or where key resources are located. Hot spots to carry out accurate consultations have been identified as follows: Lobonok area due to existing connections between local population and government representatives Mungali area due to possible conflicts involving Madi tribes and returnees who might claim land rights and challenge land acquisition if consultations are not conducted properly. Gondokoro Island due to possible dispute over farms and small public facilities.</p>	SS_MOM_06

State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
Central Equatoria State	Juba County	Lokiliri Payam, Aru Boma	9/02/24	PAPs and local leaders	10 PAPs	Many PAPs raised their concern about compensation for perennial crops and trees (such a tree locally known as "Tik") that can be harvested several time and give yields for a long time. The consultant informed that these assets will be compensated at market rates at the time of destruction during field activities. Also, the valuer will consider the category and type of plants and trees during computations of value.	SS_MoM_1

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State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
						<p>During the meeting, a women considered that PAPs are not compensated equally depending on their status and wealth. Her comments brought the consultant to clarify valuation and compensation measures, and to point out the importance of the socio-economic survey.</p> <p>One of the PAPs was anxious of possible impacts of the transmission line on the ecological system, such as the increase of thunder storms. The consultant reminded that and EIA is being carried out to identify any environmental effects and provide mitigation measures.</p> <p>During FGDs, PAPs were expecting details on compensation rates for different areas such as parcels where pylons will be constructed. The consultant clarified the different phases of the consultation and the specific role of land valuer in this process.</p>	
Eastern Equatoria State	Magwi County	Pageri Payam	8/02/24	PAPs and local leaders	27 PAPS	<p>During the discussion, PAPs asked about validation of assets inventory with specific reference to size and ownership status of land. The consultant explained that the verification is done by the project affected person together with local leaders that were involved in the consultation with the survey team.</p> <p>A recurrent question raised by PAPs concerned project's impact on farmers' livelihood, and the possibility to keep on cultivating their land. The meeting allowed to clarify the project timelines and reasons for possible delays. The consultant explained that according to SSEC, the design phase is supposed to be completed by May 2024.</p>	SS_MoM_2

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State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
						<p>PAPs were worried about valuation rates and government's engagement in paying compensation. The consultant explained that the valuation of assets is availed by local communities during participatory meetings and FGDs. Also, the consultant reminded that the project is funded by AfDB, and that the government agreed to adopt the policies of the bank that require compensation in order to avail access of the corridor for construction.</p> <p>The provisions of the financier are that compensation should be before construction. This applies mainly due to structures to allow the PAP relocate.</p> <p>Concerning destroyed assets; the consultant explained that these were recorded during inspection. The owner or representative was required to sign in order to indicate that the inspection occurs in his/her presence or representative.</p> <p>The consultant explained that the cut-off date will be communicated to the authorities. The discussion allowed to clarify how this date applies to existing building and structures and other types of assets.</p>	

6. Schedule of the Payments and the execution of the Physical Relocation

The schedule of the RAP Study and implementation is detailed in the table below. The activities are divided in three main blocks: i) the scoping phase and the RAP study carried out in 2023 and 2024 by Consultant, ii) the RAP implementation that includes the payment, the notice to move, the resettlement and livelihood restoration, all this phase will be carried out by SSEC in the year 2025 in order to conclude the resettlement process before the beginning of construction, fixed in 2026; iii) Monitoring of RAP implementation, it will be carried out on monthly basis starting from 2025 by SSEC, while monitoring form resettlement committee will be done once and will propose corrective measures.

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	2024												2025								2026																
	1												2								3																
YEARS																																					
MONTHS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
STEP 0 - Approval of TL Alignment by SSEC																																					
<i>RAI off</i>																																					
STEP N1 - Scoping Phase																																					
Development of Project Brief by the land acquiring agency (SSEC)																																					
Submission of Applications for compulsory land acquisition to Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development and State Commissioners																																					
Revision of Project Brief by Technical Unit																																					
STEP N2 - Notice of Intention to Acquire Land																																					
MHAUD generates notices to issue notices of intention to acquire land, in consultation and disclose cut-off dates																																					
MHAUD sets up Valuation and Grievances Address Committee																																					
Published as early as possible among affected areas																																					
Provided information sent to affected households and displayed in public areas explaining the purpose of acquisition																																					
Establish Local Resettlement Coordination Committee																																					
STEP N3 - Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)																																					
Participatory census, socioeconomic and asset surveys and land survey																																					
Determination of eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance (eligibility criteria)																																					
Valuation of affected assets																																					
Development of full compensation packages through consultations (entitlements)																																					
Review by Technical Unit provision of awareness and development of revised RAP and IAP																																					
Public discussion of Revised RAP and IAP																																					
STEP N4 - Implementation																																					
Consultations with PAP on compensation packages and right of appeal																																					
Public announcement of RAP and IAP implementation with written and oral notice of timing of land acquisition to PAPs																																					
Provision of in-kind compensation																																					
Provision of cash compensation																																					
Provision of livelihood restoration																																					
STEP N5 - Land Acquisition																																					
Acquisition of land needed for the project																																					
Maintenance of sites																																					
STEP N6 - Facilitation																																					
evacuation undertaken by MHAUD and State Commissioners																																					
implementation of corrective measures																																					
STEP N7 - Monitoring																																					

RAP Schedule

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities.

In order to address Grievances in a way that is effective and respectful of cultural context, a Grievances Redress Committee (GRC) is proposed includes SSEC, customary authorities, formal authorities and trained grievances officers, and at least one grievances officer experienced in gender, in order to receipt, assess and address grievances in a coordinated system.

The process of developing resolution and response can be articulated in three steps

1. Step 1: Complaints of APs/AHs and community on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses of private and community property shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form in the field-based project office. The complaint can be discussed in a meeting between the PAPs/AHs, the Village Leader, the grievance redress committee (GRC). The GRC will be the main responsible to be in close contact with all affected people and public and hear, record, and formally file their complaints in the registers on a regular basis. The Team will resolve the issues at the field level in close coordination with APs within 15 days and two meetings of the received of the grievances. If the complaint remained unresolved at field level the GRC will forward the complaint to the second level of GRM.
2. Step 2: if the grievances are not solved at the local level within 15 days, the GRC will take over the case lodging the grievances to SSEC in Juba, the APs PAP/HHs and community may produce documents to support their grievances. SSEC will made field observation and discuss the issues with concerned Authorities and APs/HHs. Those issues thus brought to SSEC will be resolved within 30 days and two meetings from the date of the complaint received.
3. Step 3: If the PAPs/HHs and local community are not satisfied with the decision or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 30 days of the complaint, the PAPs/AHs and community may submit its case to the district court. The decision of the court will be acceptable to both Parties.

There are 3 stages of GRM mentioned here, nevertheless the APs/AHs will have full rights to approach to the appropriate Courts of law with their grievances at any stages of the process.

Monitoring and evaluation of the execution

Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement). This will be reported on a monthly and biannual basis.

Performance Monitoring shall include the monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation against entitlement matrix, budget and schedule. This activity will be undertaken directly by SSEC and it can be defined as Internal Monitoring.

Impact Monitoring shall include the periodic assessment of social changes that occur in the project affected areas as results of the mitigation actions imposed by the project. This monitoring should be undertaken by a consultant and it can be defined as External Monitoring. Such monitoring will

be addressed through the monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan, undertaking periodic HHs survey with the scope to measure the changing in living condition of the affected HHs during and after the income restoration program. The assessment shall be both qualitative and quantitative.

Completion Audit is an independent evaluation, with the key objective to determine whether the SSEC efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect.

Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP

For what concerns compensation costs of the resettlement plan the consultant has estimated the cost of all the land that is crossed by the project, being it public, private or customary and all the structures and assets on it.

The cost of compensation to individuals is 743.191,53 USD, while the cost for monitoring and income restoration is 300,000 USD

N	Item	Cost (USD)
1	Land	
1.1	Investment Land	404.629,80
1.2	Land of 49 HHs	190.365,25
2	Assets	
2.1	Bulidings and Stuctures	130.047,18
2.2	Trees and Crops	18.149,30
	Sub-Total	743.191,53
3	Activities	
3.1	Livelihood Restoration Plan	100.000,00
3.2	Internal Monitoring (GRM,SEP,Performance Monitoring)	100.000,00
3.3	External Monitorin g (Impact Monitoring)	100.000,00
	TOTAL	1.043.191,53

RAP Budget

1. INTRODUCTION

This report represents the Final Full Report of South Sudan valid in the framework of the Uganda-South Sudan 400kV interconnection Project and is composed by the following chapters:

- Chapter 2: project description
- Chapter 3: minimizing Resettlement
- Chapter 4: social and economic impacts
- Chapter 5: land tenure system
- Chapter 6: census and socio-economic survey
- Chapter 7: legal, Policy and Institutional framework
- Chapter 8: eligibility and compensation principle
- Chapter 9: valuation methodology
- Chapter 10: land survey methodology
- Chapter 11: stakeholder engagement
- Chapter 12: implementation schedule
- Chapter 13: grievances redress mechanism
- Chapter 14: livelihood Restoration and community development
- Chapter 15: monitoring and evaluation
- Chapter 16: cost estimation and budget

1.1. Project Background

The countries within the Nile Basin Initiative and Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) are building their interconnected electricity networks at several voltage levels including 132 kV, 220 kV, 400 kV as well as 500kV HVDC. The proposed 400 kV AC Overhead Transmission Line between Olwiyo (Uganda) and Juba (South Sudan) is an important additional asset to facilitate regional integration of electricity networks and facilitate power trade.

The proposed transmission line includes a first section in South Sudan from Juba to Nimule/Elegu (at the Uganda/South Sudan Border) which is estimated to cover a distance of 160 km, and a second section in Uganda from Nimule/Elegu (close to Bibia) and Olwiyo, with an estimated length of 150 km.

The project will impact a total of 905 ha of land, triggering land acquisition that shall be conducted following SS Legislation and AfDB OS2.

1.2. Overall objectives of the project

The ultimate goal of the project is regional integration by improving the livelihood of the people as well as the quality of the socioeconomic development environment for South Sudan and Uganda through increased availability and affordability of electricity supply.

The purpose of the Project is to improve access to electricity in South Sudan and Northern Uganda through increased cross-border sharing of power. Outputs of the preparatory activities would enable the NELSAP, the South Sudanese and the Ugandan involved stakeholders to take the necessary steps to have the transmission line constructed.

The Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) 400 kV Power Interconnection Project aims at contributing to the economic development of South Sudan in particular and to the regional integration of Uganda and South Sudan to aid in power trade in general. This Project was prioritized by the Governments of South Sudan and Uganda under Nile Basin initiative (NBI) and the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action

Program (NELSAP). It was also prioritized in the Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Electricity Grid completed in July 2015 as well as in the EAPP master plan study of 2014.

In the South Sudan section, the proposed Interconnection Project envisages the construction of:

- the 400 kV AC Over Head Transmission Line (OHTL) with Optical fiber Ground Wire (OPGW), approximately 160-170 km long, between Ugandan Border (Nimule) and Juba;
- the new Gumbo substation 400/220/132/33kV in the proximity of Juba.

The specific objectives of the Project include:

- Provide transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection between Uganda and South Sudan and its neighboring countries,
- Provide transmission infrastructure to cater for grid interconnections to other Nile Basin Initiative countries upstream and downstream.
- Promote regional cooperation through sharing of power generation resources i.e. cross-border electricity trading (promotion of electricity markets).
- Improve security in the project area by providing stable power supply
- Facilitate of rural electrification and improvement in the standard of living for the population in the project areas.
- Provide a stable power supply to the South Sudan around the Capital Juba and the Ugandan communities near the border in order to improve businesses for social and economic development of the project area.
- Poverty reduction and improvement in the standard of living by providing electricity needed for health, education, clean water and communication infrastructures.
- Reduce dependence of South Sudan on thermal power thus reducing carbon emissions

According to the energy generation and demand forecast scenarios analyzed in the Feasibility Study, the energy flowing on the interconnection is expected to increase more and more over the interconnection project lifetime. In the first period of operation of the interconnection, until 2038, the energy is expected flowing from Uganda to South Sudan, due to the significant increase of the demand and the lack of generation in South Sudan.

In the second period of operation of the interconnection, after the development of the transmission grid in South Sudan and the interconnection between Ethiopia and South Sudan, Uganda is expected to import from the interconnection with South Sudan. In addition, Juba substation will play a very crucial role allowing connection of the new planned hydro power plants, the development of the transmission grid towards the other countries of South Sudan and the development of the interconnections towards Ethiopia and Kenya. In this phase, South Sudan will play a crucial role in the development of the energy trade for the Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP) power system.

1.3. RAP Objectives

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) provides strategies for addressing resettlement and compensation issues arising from the impact of the project on people living within the project area. The RAP is meant to ensure that relevant social issues arising from the construction of the proposed transmission line and associated substations are taken into account to minimize the negative impacts on people and communities in the project area. The specific RAP objectives are:

- To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative designs.
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;

and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosures of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

- To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons by providing additional targeted assistance, such as training, or job opportunities, and opportunities to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and earning capacity.
- To provide transitional support to displaced persons based on a reasonable time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.
- To improve living conditions among displaced persons through provisions of adequate housing outside the project corridor.

1.4. Team Composition and Survey Methods

The Consultant set up a team of experts to undertake the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The team of Experts comprises a Land Economist who led the expert team in assets counting and communities' consultations, a senior land surveyor to carry out Land Survey and a Social Expert to implement the HHs census survey. The consultant designed a methodology for the assessment of compensation for land and property within the proposed wayleaves corridor as part of the RAP update study.

Specific Land survey was carried out in order to identify the transmission line corridor, by marking it on the ground with the instalment of control points and pegging. Topographic survey was implemented and cadastral maps have been verified on the ground and overlaid to the topographic maps with the aim to produce final strip maps of the project area with clear indication of plot of land and names of affected landowners. Upon completion of the field work, office work involving analysis of the data captured in the field, computation of the compensation values and compilation of the report was carried out. The land and property valuation report upon approval formed as an appendix to the RAP report. The valuation/assessment report is to be used in effecting/payment of compensation to Project Affected Person. HHs survey was carried out to 100% of affected household in order to gather primary information on the livelihood profile, estimate the magnitude of impacts and type of vulnerabilities.

1.5. Cut-off date

The date of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. The cut-off date for each claimant is the date on which the PAP signs the Field data capture/Asset Survey form. Cadastral and asset surveys was carried out in the presence of the owners, neighbors, and Local leadership. Community meetings will be held by SSEC and the Land Agency at most convenient venues to share the survey results and notify the cut-off date. It is suggested to issue a cut-off date with a validity of one year, and after the expiring date an updating of the valuation report will be implemented.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 400kV transmission line will be constructed using lattice towers. The steel monopoles will not be used since there are no major stretches of fragile ecosystems affected to warrant the use of such structures.

The steel lattice towers are the commonly used type worldwide. Tension towers will be used at angle points, dead end points, at points where the local topography demands it, and at intervals of approximately 5km along straight stretches of line. They are designed to take horizontal and vertical loads and thus, are heavier than the suspension towers.

Concrete pad and chimney foundations shall be used for the towers though raft foundations may be required for some locations especially around areas where the water table is high (wetland ecosystem), if erecting towers in wetlands is deemed necessary.

The corridor for the 400 kV transmission line is 60 m, according to the standards of Uganda (UETCL Policy): 10 m for the Right of Way (RoW) and additional 25 m of Wayleave to each side of the RoW.

No permanent structures, such as buildings will be allowed to remain or be constructed within the corridor. Growth of crops will be permitted, but limited to a height of 1.8 m or less, thus most annual crops and low growing perennial crops.

2.1. Site Location and Extent

The project will be located in Equatoria Region, crossing the states of Eastern and Central Equatoria. Each State is subdivided into counties, which are further divided into Payams, then Bomas. Each county is led by a County Commissioner, appointed by the State Governor in consultation with the President. The Counties that will be interested by the project will be mainly Juba (Central Equatoria) and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria). A primary road connects Nimule with Juba to its north, with branching roads connecting (across the river) to Kajo-Keji town (Kajo-Keji County) to its northwest and Magwi town to its northeast. These roads were open during both the rainy and dry season in 2019, according to the Logistics Cluster.

The project will cross the following administrative boundaries.

Table 2.1-1 – Administrative Boundaries

State	County	Payam
Central Equatoria	Juba	Gondokoro
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lobonok
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Mugali

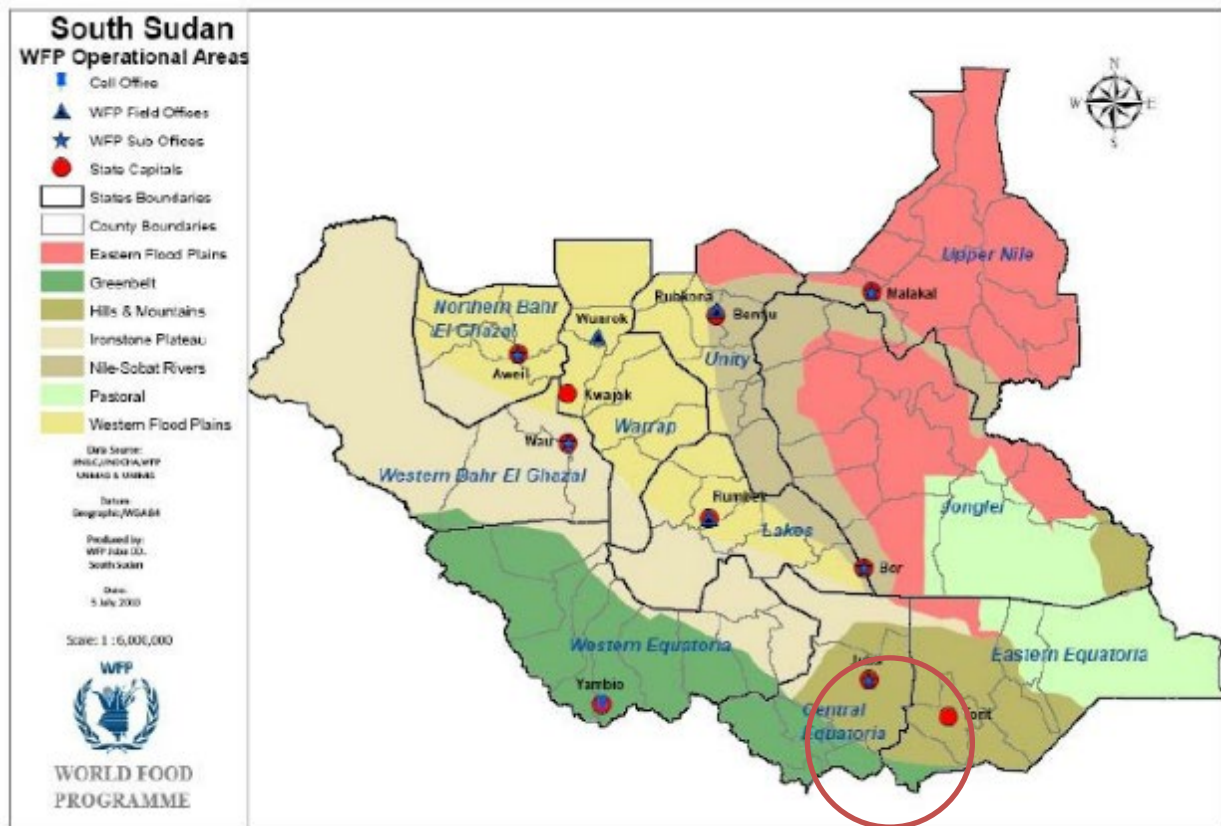


Figure 2.1-1 – Project Area

2.2. 400 kV Project Components

2.2.1. Access Roads

To the extent feasible, access to the transmission line wayleaves and substations will be gained largely by use of existing public highways and access roads. Where the planned transmission line follows the existing transmission line, the existing access tracks within such way leaves will be used. Access to the new tower locations will be gained via a short “spur” from such way leaves.

The right of way may also be used by the project proponent for building a maintenance road along the whole alignment, linking all pylons. This requirement however depends on the accessibility of the area and level of theft and vandalism of tower structures in the area. Where there are high incidents of thefts of tower parts and vandalism, the access road is required for rapid response and reconstruction.

The access roads leading to the transmission line corridor and substations will be constructed where they are absolutely necessary. However, where there are no existing access tracks, an access track (single carriage) of approximately 5 m width will be cut through vegetation along the way leaves following the centerline of the way leaves. To the extent feasible, in areas of the way leaves outside the access tracks, clearance of vegetation will be minimized

The additional access road designs/routings will be determined by the Contractor prior to construction. They are excluded from the present RAP's scope. However, resettlement required by those additional works will be treated and compensated for by the Contractor, as per the terms in his Contract, using the same principles in this RAP report.

2.2.2. Right of Way

A permanent area (60 m in width, i.e. 5 m Right of Way + 25 m of Wayleave per each side from the centre line, see figure below) of land will be required to accommodate the transmission line, when completed. A parallel strip of land through those sections of the route which pass through vegetation shall be completely cleared of all trees, scrub and undergrowth above a height of 150 mm during the construction stage.

Routine maintenance is carried out along the RoW to ensure the appropriate clearances between towers, conductors and vegetation and other objects are maintained according to the required safety/operation specifications listed above. A 5m wide path along the line route will be required in the absence of a public road.

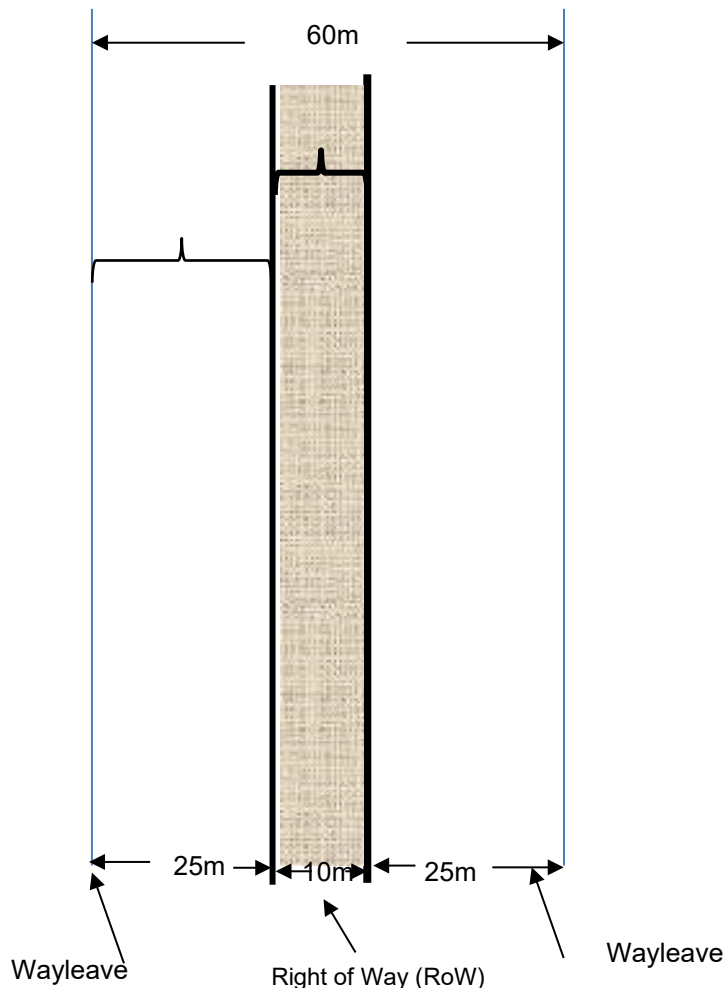


Figure 2.2-1 – Representation of the Right of Way and Wayleave (according to standards of Uganda, UETCL)

2.2.3. Foundations

Following construction of the access tracks and the clearance of the Right of Way, the construction of the overhead lines would begin with the construction of the foundations for the towers. Tower foundations will vary according to the prevailing geology. In flat or moderately hilly areas, the

foundations would generally comprise either standard pad and chimney, concrete block designs or be piled depending on ground conditions.

For the majority of towers, pad and chimney foundations will be used, which will be excavated mechanically. By this method, a concrete pad will be constructed at the bottom of the excavation, and each foot of the tower erected within its own 'chimney' of steel reinforced concrete. After 48 hours, the form work will be removed, and the excavation will then be back-filled to original ground level and compacted.

Pre-mixed concrete would be delivered to site along with steelwork for the foundation frames and bases. The foundation would comprise reinforcing steelwork cylinders encased in concrete.

In areas that may be prone to seasonal flooding and wetland areas, a raft foundation for transmission line towers will be used. The raft foundation is similar in concept to the pad and chimney foundation, except all four feet of each tower will be set on a single raft of concrete. If the tower is sited upon hard rock, a minimal foundation only is required. Any required excavation of rock will be carried out by drilling, barring, wedging or use of compressed air tools. It is not anticipated that blasting will be necessary.

2.2.4. Tower structures and equipment erection

All the towers of the transmission line will be constructed prior to the installation of conductors.

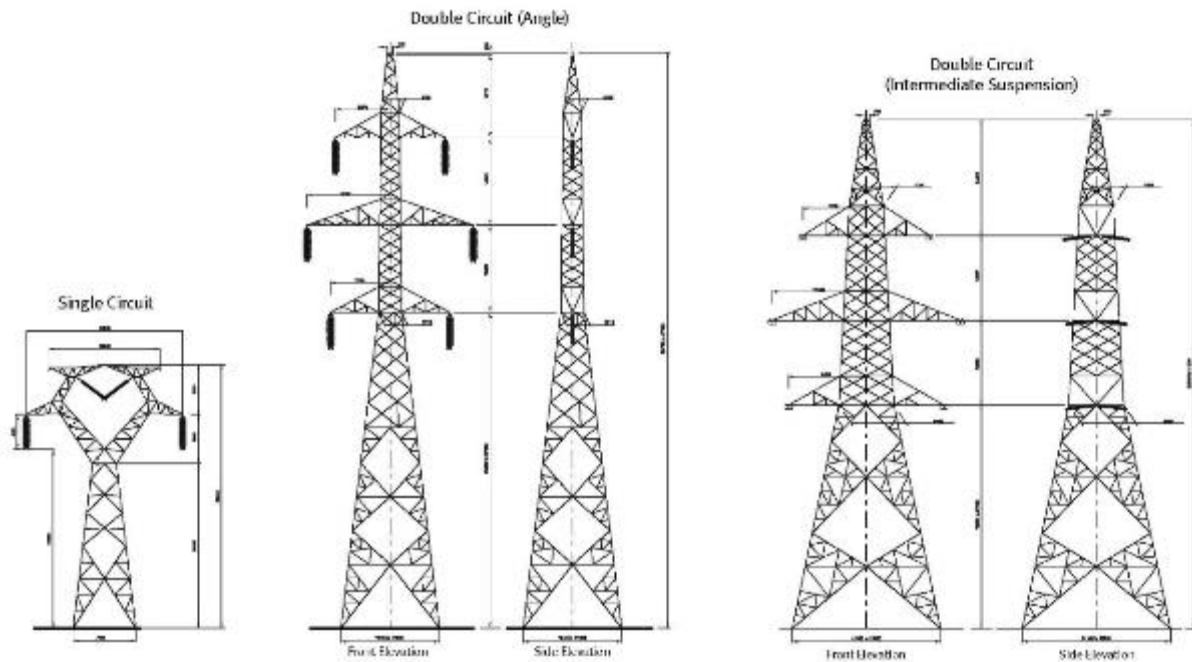
The tower structure is primarily made of lattice steel bolted together. The Tower shape will be designed for vertical arrangement. Lattice steel self-supporting double circuit towers will be used.

The positioning of the conductors and of the earth-wires on the tower shall be determined considering the following clearances:

- Clearance to ground and obstacles.
- The clearances between tower's live and earthed parts.
- The clearances between the conductors and between conductors and earth-wires in mid-span and still air.
- The earth-wire's shade protection angle.
- Clearances between conductors at structures.

Upon delivery of the steelwork from the storage yard to the tower location, erection of the transmission towers will proceed using a winch and gin pole. Typically, the gin pole will be supported on one leg of the tower while the sections are bolted on. The gin pole will then be lifted to a higher attachment point to repeat the process.

The modular lattice towers would be erected in sections, with a mobile crane. The insulators would be fastened to the towers in preparation for the installation of the conductors.



2.2.5. Conductor stringing

Once the towers are erected, the conductors and shield wires will be strung and tensioned with specialized equipment to achieve the designed sag. The conductor lines would be delivered to site on drums using HGVs and would be installed in sections between tension poles using tensioning and pulling machines.

Stringing is carried out first by hanging a pilot wire from each tower, connecting the pilot wires together, and then using the pilot wire to draw the conductor along the insulators. This is normally done in sections of six to seven km at a time. Guard structures will be used when installing the conductor over highways, main roads, waterways, railroads or any overhead power or communication lines to ensure the conductors do not cause a hazard to the public or the construction staff.

Compression dead-ends and splices will be used to secure the conductor to certain towers and join sections of conductor. After the conductors and shield wires are attached to the insulators or clipped to supports, the lines will be sagged to the proper tensions, and fitted with vibration dampers.

Scaffolding may be required in some instances to protect members of the public and assets from overhead line construction works. Items that may require protection include roads, tracks, railways, buildings, and lower voltage overhead lines. Scaffolding would be assembled in situ prior to stringing or other works on the overhead lines. Where scaffolding is not used temporary road closures would be used.

A number of tests will be undertaken to ensure that the line performs to specification. During testing, line ground clearance will also be thoroughly checked. Once construction of the transmission line is completed, the soil along the right-of-way will be assessed for problems such as erosion or compaction, and corrective action will be taken as appropriate.

2.2.6. Substation

Detailed technical analysis and power system studies are required to determine the orientation of equipment and the extension of the new substation.

During selection of the substation site, several factors are put into consideration which include:

- Sufficient land area required for installation of equipment with necessary clearances for electrical safety, and for access to maintain large apparatus such as transformers.
- Enough space for expansion due to load growth or planned transmission additions.
- Very low environmental effects such as drainage, noise and road traffic.
- Other factors to be considered is calculation of Grounding (earthing) and ground potential rise to protect passers-by during a short-circuit in the transmission system.
- Site accessibility (existing road network, land topography, etc.).
- Ingoing and outgoing distribution line configuration.

Of course, the substation site should be reasonably central to the distribution area to be served.

Generally, substation works will entail both civil and several mechanical processes such as site grading and levelling, construction of control rooms, construction of all substation infrastructure and installation of transformers and other support structures and equipment.

For the proposed new substation, topsoil would be removed, and an appropriate working platform established for the development. Construction of concrete foundations for some of the electrical equipment would be undertaken. A series of earth tapes or an earth grid would be installed below the ground to create an 'earth mat' to make the compound electrically safe. The substation support structures, electrical equipment and GIS/AIS buildings, where appropriate, would then be erected.

Substations would be constructed mainly on areas of permeable stone chippings. Rainfall intercepted by the site would run off external impervious surfaces into filter drains. Impervious site drainage would be collected in piped drains. Surface water drainage and disposal would follow GIP and would be formalized within a management plan for the substation.

Upon completion of the works temporary site installation facilities and working areas would be removed and the soil replaced.

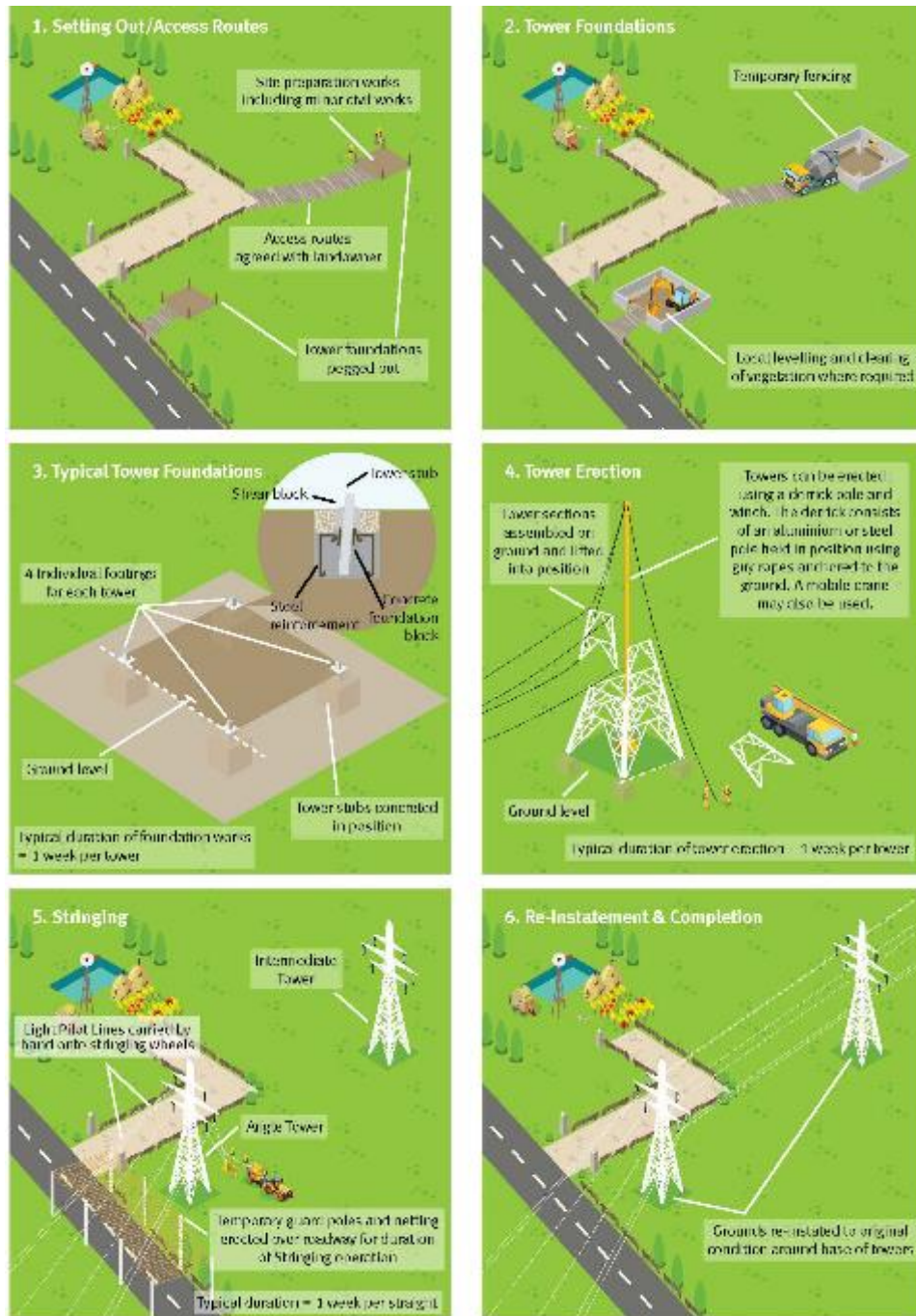


Figure 2.2-2 Example of Towers Erection (Ecology Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects)

2.3. Project Phases

2.3.1. Pre-construction Phase

Pre-construction activities associated with design work include soil investigations and detailed survey of the transmission line route and substation location. Before entering in the construction phase, the transmission line corridor (including Right of Way and wayleave) shall be marked and acquired by the Project proponent. Before any construction can start, the project requires the ESIA approval from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the RAP Approval from the Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development.

2.3.2. Construction Phase

The construction activities of the overhead transmission line (OHTL) include the following:

- Clearance works for the Right of Way (RoW) prior to the installation of the towers;
- Construct the site access tracks and Contractor's site camps;
- Storage and transportation of equipment and materials;
- Tower spotting;
- Construction of access and tower corridor tracks;
- Tower foundation and erection;
- Installation of tower suspension accessories: they are erected manually by hauling the accessory using chain pulley;
- Stringing of pulling line over each stringing block for the conductor: the pilot wire is manually strung over valley in mountainous area which is attached to power cable. The pilot wire is sometimes shot using winch or through drones;
- Tensioning and sagging of conductor: tension and sag corrected using manual winch, chain pulleys, bull wheel type pullers and other associated equipment;

The construction activities of the substation include the following:

- Site preparation: including but not limited to: site clearance (limiting ground disturbance to existing networks during site preparation), fences construction, preparing site camp, preparing access road (if needed) for moving construction material and machineries and temporary storage of construction materials, machineries, etc.
- Besides the site preparation, the approvals or the permissions from the competent authorities and surrounding establishments shall be obtained.
- Construction of concrete works: (footing, foundations, SS framework, support structures and equipment) and other concrete construction for OHTL path, etc.
- Construction of Supporting buildings: including administration building and facilities, control room, etc.
- Erection of the equipment: including transformers, switches yards, electrical panel, etc.
- Waste management: including generated domestic and construction waste (hazardous and non-hazardous). This activity will include waste identification, temporary storage, handling and transportation to the designated landfill.

2.3.3. Operation Phase

Once the transmission lines are constructed there is relatively little ongoing maintenance required. The key maintenance activities will involve surveillance of the condition of the transmission line and way leaves; emergency maintenance and repairs; and vegetation maintenance activities. Vehicular access to

sections of the way leaves during O&M will be for supervision, monitoring and to carry out line repairs when needed.

Cropping and grazing beneath the conductors is normally permitted. Outside agriculture areas or otherwise cleared areas, undesirable vegetation within the way leaves will be controlled by cutting. Herbicides will not be used in vegetation control. The vegetation clearance in the weaves will take place in accordance with existing wayleaves clearance programme which allows it to be done once annually.

As for the substations, their normal operations will generally be manned by 3-5 operational staff whose work will be to monitor and guard the installations. There will be modest public health facilities to serve such staff in the substations. The majority of traffic to and from the substation will be light vehicles, i.e. no regular loads greater than two tonnes, and should be no more than five vehicle movements per day.

The transmission system will be almost free from noise, and emissions will be limited to a low hum. This will not be noticeable from within buildings outside the substation site.

At the substation, the regular maintenance will be limited to annual cleaning and checking of circuit breaker connections, and will require a team of approximately five engineers and semi-skilled workers, for approximately one week. Regular/routine changing of transformer oil will not be required.

Other maintenance activities that could be required at the substation include:

- General check: for the fitting, oil quality, performance of the transformers, gas insulation quality and quantity etc.
- Oil filtration: during operation of the GIS/AIS substation. Please note that during the operation and maintenance, it is expected to generate limited amounts of the rejected oil, since oil is generally filtered using the oil filter machine available at the SS site.
- Transformer replacement: Due to the increased power demand at some areas, the owner may change the transformer. The old transformer would be reused at other SS with less demand on electricity.
- Replacement of cables and insulators: the old and rejected insulators, OHTL cables, etc.
- Waste management: including the generated domestic waste and rejected waste (rejected cables and spare parts). The waste management will include waste identification, temporary storage, handling and transporting to the designated landfill.

2.3.4. Decommissioning Phase

It is anticipated that the transmission facilities will be continuously maintained and repaired, and will be operated for several decades. Because of its long useable life, the circumstances under which it might ultimately be decommissioned are difficult to foresee at this stage.

Project facilities such as towers, cables and substation equipment have long lifespans. However, following their useful lifespans they may become less effective to continue operation, become difficult to repair or simply obsolete. In such an event, it can be deemed necessary to replace existing project equipment with new project equipment on the same site or abandon the line altogether.

The major components that will be required for decommissioning of a transmission line after its lifespan include:

1. Transmission line components removal;
2. Electrical systems removal;
3. Structural foundations removal;
4. Re-vegetation.

General decommissioning guidelines are provided below. However, it is noteworthy that the specific requirements and approach for each activity may not be as exactly as it was before commissioning because the technologies and construction techniques available when the project will be decommissioned may have changed.

Assuming the transmission line has gone through its useful life and no longer serves a useful purpose for the area, it will be disassembled and removed. Initially the conductors will be de-energized, removed from the tower hangers, collected and be transported and disposed-off in accordance with relevant national waste management regulations and guidelines applicable at the time of decommissioning. The lattice steel tower components would then be disassembled and removed, including grounding rods. Using lifting cranes, tower sections would be loaded in trucks and managed in accordance with relevant national waste management regulations guidelines applicable at the time of decommissioning.

The disassembly and removal of substation equipment will essentially be the same as its installation, but in reverse order.

The areas around the transmission line towers, along with any access roads that were necessary, will be reclaimed. When towers are removed from their foundations, the foundations need to be removed too so as to enable re-vegetation of the land. The concrete and steel in the foundations will be broken-up and removed to appropriate depth. All concrete and steel debris will be removed from the site and disposed-off as per National and financier's guidelines. The excavated lattice tower foundations are to be backfilled with soil material.

A re-vegetation plan is to be prepared following the project useful lifespan for re-vegetation of the project footprint. This plan is to be prepared in collaboration with a botanical expert and the following elements are to be considered in its preparation:

- Best native plant species to be chosen for restoration;
- Best time for re-vegetation depending on species to plant and habitat to restore;
- Preferential habitats for endangered species.

Reclaimed areas will then be re-vegetated according to the plan.

3. MINIMIZING RESETTLEMENT

3.1. Project alternatives

For the South Sudanese section, three line-route options (see Figure 3.1-1) were envisaged. All the three alignments run outside the boundaries of the Nimule National Park, near the South Sudan – Uganda border, and then roughly follow the route of Nimule - Juba main road (A43). The adopted criterion for alternative alignment was to avoid as much as possible settlements and cultivated areas, where feasible, but staying quite close to the existing road for ease of access.

The proposed alternatives and their length are as follows:

- a. Option 1 (blue line) – length 167 km
- b. Option 2 (green line) – length 161 km
- c. Option 3 (red line) – length 156 km

Regarding the new substation 400/220/132/33 kV (see Figure 3.1-2) to be constructed near Juba, two alternative locations were proposed:

- 1) Option 1 (blue line) – Substation site close to the existing thermal / solar power plant, East of Juba

- 2) Option 2 (green line) - Substation site close to the existing thermal / solar power plant, East of Juba
- 3) Option 3 (red line) – Substation site in Gumbo area, East of Juba

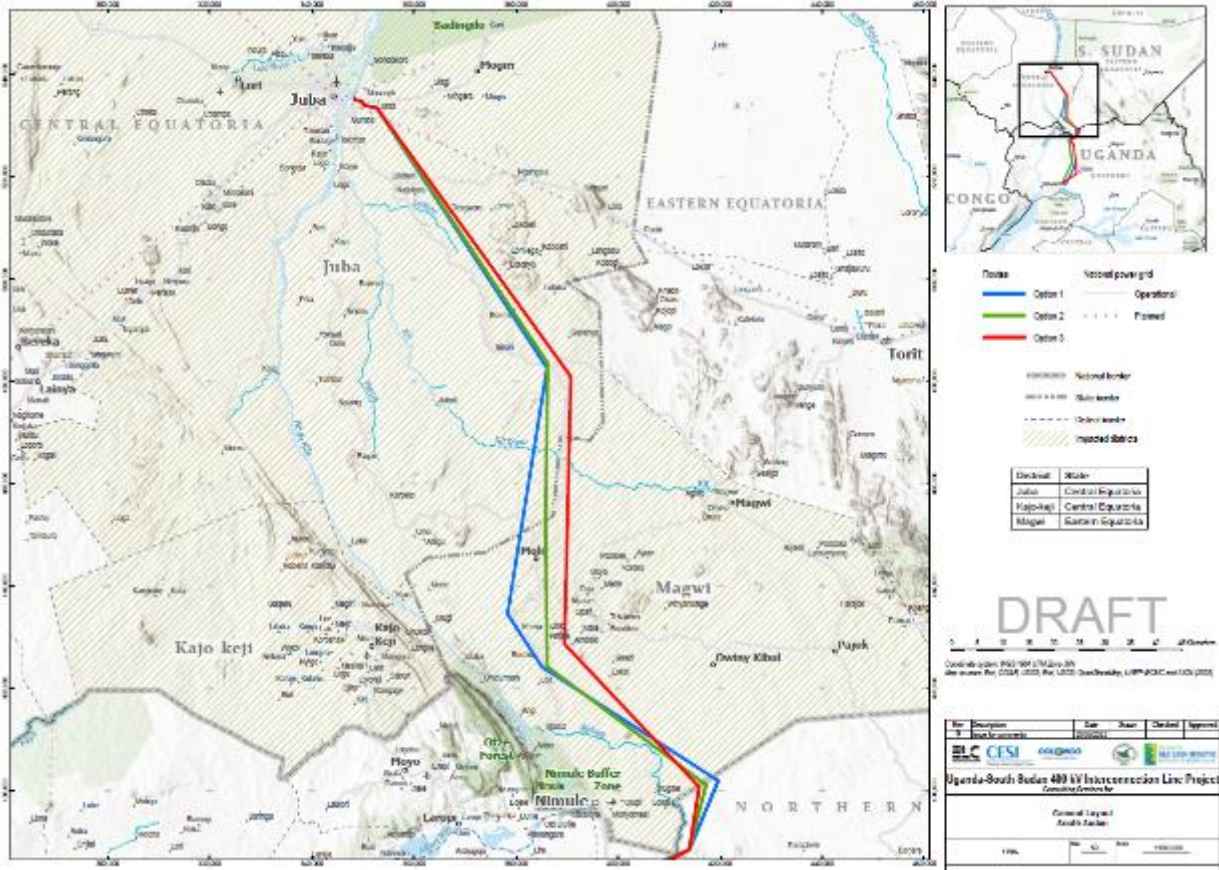


Figure 3.1-1 – Alignment options for the South-Sudanese section of 400 kV Interconnection project

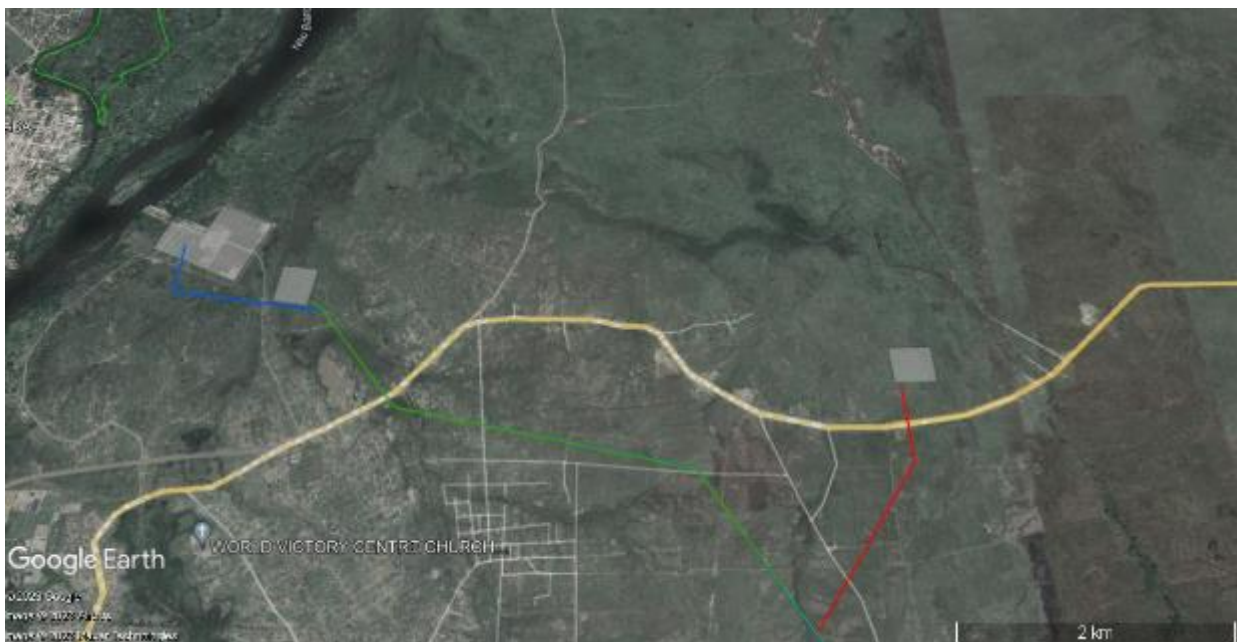


Figure 3.1-2 – Substation Sites in Juba- Gumbo

The best option was selected adopting a multi criteria analysis with the objective of identifying the least impactful option. The following criteria were used for the selection:

WATER	Alteration of wetlands and/or riverine habitats
LANDSCAPE	Alteration of natural landscape
VEGETATION	Loss of forested areas
FAUNA	Terrestrial corridor fragmentation
	Risk of collision and electrocution
	Migratory route fragmentation
HABITAT	Loss of Critical habitat
LAND	Agriculture
	Barren/Grazing
	Urban/semi urban
PEOPLE	Physical displacement
	Economic Displacement
PHYSICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE	Impact on sacred and cultural resources

4. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

4.1. Need of Resettlement Action Plan

The project will require land acquisition for the following components:

- Right of Way
- Substation
- Permanent Access Roads

The project will restrict the presence of any structures and tree above 1.8 m height for the following component:

- Wayleave

Land required for the construction and operation of the transmission lines falls into the right of way and wayleaves. The Right of Way (RoW) is the land required for a maintenance track under the line and for the location of the towers. The description of the Line Corridors follows the standards of Uganda, UETCL Policy⁷. The proposed 400 kV corridor is 60 m in width: 10 m for the right of way (RoW) and additional 25 m to each side of the RoW as per Figure 4.1-1. RoW of 10 m is enough for both the access track and the four legs of towers, and will be acquired permanently and ownership transferred to the project proponent. As per the UETCL's Wayleaves Policy, the wayleave is the strip of 25m on either side of the right of way, is recognised as the safety corridor outside of which negative impacts from transmission lines are assumed to be negligible.

Within the wayleave, no house is permitted and only annual crops are allowed and have to be less than 1.8 m (6 feet) in height. The land required for the wayleaves will remain under the ownership of the owners and no transfer is required. However, a percentage of the value of land will be paid for restricting (instituting an encumbrance) owner from planting trees and installing permanent structures on the land.

⁷ In absence of different indications from specific legislation, it is advisable to maintain the same RoW and wayleave dimensions specified in UECTL standards, which is the same of international standards.

The need of permanent land acquisition cannot be estimated at the moment. Only preliminary analysis on the land use is possible based on the available alignments and desktop studies.

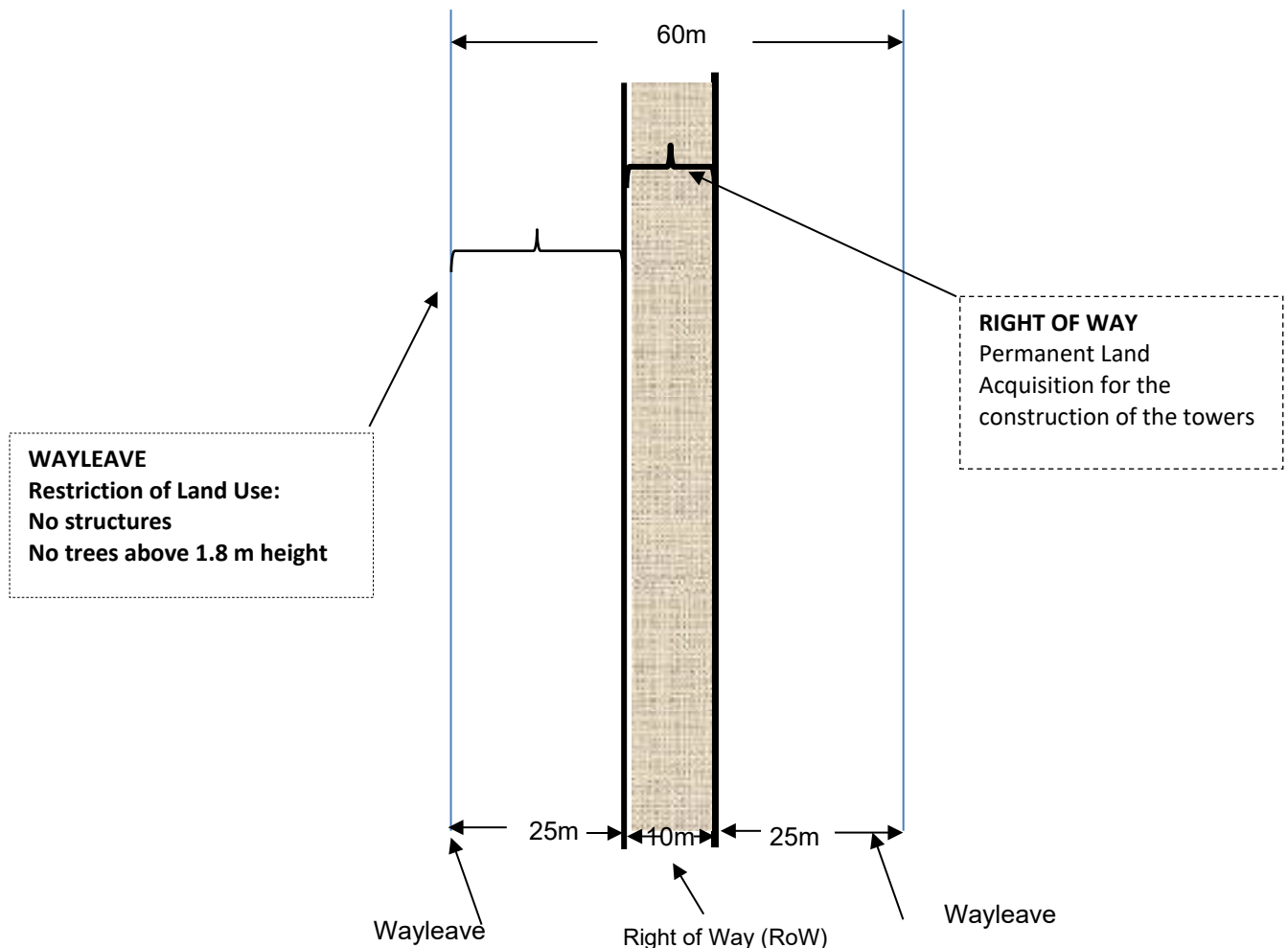


Figure 4.1-1 – Line Corridor - RoW and Wayleave.

4.2. Linear Resettlement

Linear resettlement describes projects having linear patterns of land acquisition (highways, railways, canals, and power transmission lines). In sparsely populated rural areas, a linear project such as an electric transmission line may have minimal impact on any single landholder. Compensation is characterized by a large number of small payments for the temporary loss of assets such as standing crops. If well designed, linear projects can easily avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures. Conversely, in a densely populated urban area, a linear project such as a road upgrading may require the demolition of structures along the project right-of-way, thereby significantly affecting large numbers of people. Linear resettlement contrasts with site-specific resettlement because of the problems that frequently arise when resettlement actions have to be coordinated across multiple administrative jurisdictions and/or different cultural and linguistic areas.

Displacement of people in rural areas typically results from a project's acquisition of farm land, pasture, or grazing land or the obstruction of access to natural resources on which affected populations rely for

livelihoods (for example, forest products, wildlife, and fisheries). Major challenges associated with rural resettlement include: requirements for restoring income based on land or resources; and the need to avoid compromising the social and cultural continuity of affected communities, including those host communities to which displaced populations may be resettled.

4.3. Land Requirements

Based on Copernicus land cover classification the project will have the following impacts in terms of land requirements.

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State	County	Sub-County	Land Use	Right of Way (ha)	RoW + Wayleave (ha)	Total (ha)
Central Equatoria	Juba	Gondokoro	Herbaceous vegetation	0.57	3.39	3.96
			Shrubs	5.67	34.13	39.80
			<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>37.52</i>	<i>43.75</i>
		Lobonok	Closed forest, unknown	0.34	2.06	2.40
			Cultivated and managed vegetation/agriculture	0.07	0.63	0.70
			Herbaceous vegetation	6.34	37.12	43.46
			Open forest, deciduous broad leaf	0.50	2.99	3.49
			Open forest, unknown	10.51	63.92	74.43
			Shrubs	13.25	79.33	92.59
			<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>31.01</i>	<i>186.06</i>	<i>217.07</i>
			Lokiliri	Closed forest, deciduous broad leaf	3.56	21.29
		Closed forest, unknown		6.40	39.25	45.65
		Herbaceous vegetation		6.79	40.77	47.56
		Open forest, deciduous broad leaf		4.51	26.66	31.17
		Open forest, unknown		16.42	98.53	114.95
		Shrubs		5.53	32.86	38.39
		<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>43.23</i>	<i>259.35</i>	<i>302.57</i>
<i>Juba Total</i>			<i>80.47</i>	<i>482.93</i>	<i>563.40</i>	
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Mugali	Closed forest, deciduous broad leaf	0.10	0.63	0.73
			Closed forest, unknown	0.08	0.54	0.62
			Herbaceous vegetation	9.04	54.12	63.16
			Open forest, deciduous broad leaf	0.02	0.15	0.17
			Open forest, unknown	0.22	1.29	1.51
			Shrubs	0.17	0.99	1.16

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State	County	Sub-County	Land Use	Right of Way (ha)	RoW + Wayleave (ha)	Total (ha)
			Sub-total	9.62	57.73	67.35
		Pageri	Closed forest, unknown	0.64	4.01	4.66
			Cultivated and managed vegetation/agriculture	0.97	5.98	6.95
			Herbaceous vegetation	18.49	111.29	129.78
			Open forest, unknown	17.62	106.44	124.07
			Shrubs	20.89	123.93	144.82
			<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>58.61</i>	<i>351.66</i>	<i>410.27</i>
			<i>Magwi Total</i>	<i>68.23</i>	<i>409.38</i>	<i>477.62</i>
			Final Total	148.70	892.31	1,041.01

4.4. Positive Impacts on the Socio-Economic Environment

4.4.1. Impacts during the Construction stage

4.4.1.1. Employment and Income

Positive opportunities for PAPs and communities can be in the form of temporary employment, as casual labour, cooking and cleaning services.

It is expected that some jobs will be available during construction of the power transmission line for the local population, mainly as casual workers. However, these employment opportunities are expected to be temporary and benefit the community in the short term only. There will be a moderately positive impact on employment, since limited number of people are likely to be employed. Nevertheless, it is a good opportunity in consideration of the poverty level in the region.

4.4.1.2. Small business opportunities

As for job opportunities, small business can raise during the construction phase, for all what concern the provision of services like the sale of food and other consumable goods to workers from other parts of the country and abroad.

Table 4.4-1 – Matrix of positive impacts on socio-economic and cultural environment during the construction phase

Impact Factor	Impact Factor Features		Component Sensitivity	Impact Features - Reversibility	Impact Value	Mitigation effectiveness	Residual impact value
Job opportunities	Duration (D):	Medium-long	Medium	Short-mid-term	Medium	High	Medium
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	Low					
Increase of business opportunities	Duration (D):	Medium-long	Medium	Short-mid-term	Medium	High	Medium
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	Medium					

4.4.2. Impacts during the Operation stage

4.4.2.1. Rural electrification

One of the most important anticipated benefits to the population is increased electricity supply to communities and households. With the additional energy supply, community institutions and trading centres could improve services, increase economic activity and accelerate their development in their areas of expertise. Effects of rural electrification are long terms and continuous, with high sensitivity in consideration of the lack of stable power in South Sudan.

Rural electrification will enhance the following aspects of livelihoods:

- Lighting: Rural electrification brings a significant improvement in lighting compared to traditional methods like candles. This translates to brighter and more energy-efficient light sources like fluorescent lamps. Additionally, connecting to the grid ensures reliable lighting, unlike candles that can be easily extinguished and require constant refilling.
- Education: energy access allows schools to be equipped with modern technologies, providing a better service. Schools can benefit from the use of appliances such as computers, printers, and copying machines and water and clean cooking

- Communication and entertainment: With the advent of cheaper energy access, television is more accessible to consumers. Their value may be estimated by the increase time of usage. Grid electricity also makes easier charging mobile phones easing communication and empowering rural businesses.
- Productivity: businesses are empowered through the timesaving resulting from the use of electrical appliances. For example, it allows to operate at lower costs larger machines that are required for agro-processing and producing trade, both sectors with a significant value adding potential in rural areas.
- Health: Improvements in health levels are a consequence of a multitude of factors. For instance, the possibility to operate water pumps allows an increase in hygienic standards; the reduced use of kerosene lamps, instead, reduces respiratory illnesses, relieving private and public healthcare. As reported by other studies in similar conditions connection to the grid can enhance the use of computers, printers, and copying machines, but also autoclaves, kettles and boilers. Other use of devices such as microscopes, fridges, freezers, and radio call antenna can guaranteed with grid connection, instead of generators as it happens.

Table 4.4-2 – Matrix of positive impacts on socio-economic and cultural environment during the operation phase

Impact Factor	Impact Factor Features		Component Sensitivity	Impact Features - Reversibility	Impact Value	Mitigation effectiveness	Residual impact value
Rural Electrification	Duration (D):	Long	Very high	Irreversible	Very High	High	Very High
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Regional					
	Intensity(I):	High					

4.5. Negative Impacts on the Socio-Economic Environment

4.5.1. Impacts during the Construction stage

4.5.1.1. Physical Displacement

The project will lead to land acquisition for transmission line right of way, causing permanent loss of land ownership for a number of families. Physical displacement can be also secondary, due to the presence of Internal Displaced People (IDP) connected to conflicts.

However, it is highlighted that the transmission line mostly passes in inhabited or sparsely populated areas. As a matter of fact, out of a total of 14 impacted structures, 12 are abandoned and 2 are currently in use, i.e. a police officer and a mud hut. For this reason, the intensity and the sensitivity of the physical impact are judged low. This impact shall be mitigated by adequate compensation of the property losses equal to market price with assistance for relocation. Land is an important asset in South-Sudan in general and in the project area in particular, as the majority of the people rely on land-based livelihoods.

The impact will have a medium duration, since the procedure of land survey, land acquisition will take approximate a year and will be continuous throughout all the RAP process. The mitigation effectiveness is medium-high since the RAP give the possibility to compensate for the loss of structures paying the asset at full replacement costs, giving assistance in finding alternative land and in moving in the new locations. Therefore, the impacting factor is considered low and will have a negligible residual impact.

4.5.1.2. Economic Displacement

Economic displacement refers to the loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or

operation of a project or its associated facilities. As specified above, the transmission line will require the permanent land acquisition of the Right of Way, that is a 10 m strip along the transmission line. Cultivation of seasonal crops and grazing/pastoral activities are likely to continue in the right of way / wayleave, although crop damage and restrictions to livestock movement is expected to occur during the construction phase (conductor stringing activities) and possibly also during site specific repair and maintenance interventions.

Restricted land use will forbid the cultivation of trees in the RoW and the erection of new buildings or other physical structures. Along the wayleaves (25 m on each side of the RoW) the cultivation of trees below 1,8 m will be still allowed.

According to the analysis, the agricultural land that will be impacted represent less than 1% of the project footprint, since most of the corridor is occupied by shrubs, herbaceous vegetation, forest and by urban areas for a minimum part. In consideration of this, the permanent loss of productive land can be considered negligible as intensity of the impact (less than 1%). The impact will have a medium duration, since the procedure of land survey, land acquisition will take approximate a year and will be continuous throughout all the RAP process. The sensitivity was marked at medium, because the impacted people losing agricultural land (even if in low number) are temporarily deprived of their main source of livelihood. The impact is compressively rated high.

Despite this, given that affected people are relatively low in number, they can still cultivate their land and the project will give agricultural assistance as restoration measure, the effectiveness of the mitigation measures is expected to be medium-high. Therefore, the residual impact results low.

4.5.1.3. *Physical Cultural Resources*

The survey has detected 3 graves and a valuable tree affected by the proposed transmission line. The impact is medium-long since it will happen during all the tower foundation works and it will be strictly localized to the RoW. The intensity is rated negligible and the sensitivity is low, even if the impact is irreversible. This kind of impact can be mitigated through appropriate measures, e.g. relocation of small holy places. Monetary provision (contingency) considered in the RAP budget and chance finding procedure included in ESMP for the undetected PCR. For this reason, the mitigation is considered medium high. The impact is rated low, and it can be reduced to negligible importance through the application of mitigation measures.

4.5.1.4. *Disturbance during construction*

Communities living in the proximity of project construction corridor will be affected by temporary disturbance factors, such as noise, air pollution, traffic that will affect Community health and safety. The impacts will continue for all the project implementation, nevertheless being the project linear the disturbance will follow the progress of tower constructions and line stringing. Therefore, all the location nearby the line will be impacted for few months only, for this reason the intensity is low and the sensitivity is medium low, with reversible effects and high mitigation effectiveness with a well implemented ESMP. The overall impact is rated as negligible.

4.5.1.5. *Sexual Harassment*

Large influx of male labor may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and human trafficking whereby women and girls are forced into sex work. The impact will be continuous during all the project construction and it will have a local extension, the intensity is considered high since conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls is widespread and systematic throughout South Sudan⁸

⁸ Human Rights Council, 2022

Sensitivity therefore is considered high as well and the impact irreversible, nevertheless still manageable through prevention and proper awareness training, workers code of conducts and effective GRM. The impact is judged potentially very high, but can be appropriately mitigated and reduced to a medium residual value.

4.5.1.6. Increase of social conflicts

The risk of social conflicts in the project area can be triggered either by land conflicts or by the influx of workers with different lifestyles or cultural backgrounds on the host community, in particular issues such as religious or other cultural proscriptions, local traditions and community structure and the relationship between men, women and youths. For this reason, the intensity of the impact is considered medium and the sensitivity medium high, nevertheless with a good GRM, stakeholder engagement and workers awareness the impact is mitigable. The overall impact is rated high, but the application of mitigation measures allows to reduce to a low residual impact.

4.5.1.7. Increase of STD and VBD

HIV prevalence in South Sudan is estimated at 2.7% among 15–49-year-olds, with around 200,000 people living with HIV in the country⁹. Since 2010, both new infections and AIDS-related deaths in South Sudan have increased by 3%, in contrast to the trend in sub-Saharan countries where HIV incidence is under control or decreasing¹⁰. Women and girls make up 64% of new HIV infections in South Sudan, with female sex workers and their clients accounting for 54% of these cases. Key populations, including young people, sex workers, and persons with disabilities, have poor access to sexual and reproductive health services and HIV prevention information. Barriers such as poverty, insecurity, and limited availability of quality health information and services prevent marginalized groups, including internally displaced persons and youth, from accessing necessary health care.¹¹ The WHO South Sudan Report 2018 identified over 10,000 tuberculosis cases, with 76% being pulmonary and 12% having TB/HIV co-infection. Malaria is endemic, particularly in the north, with malaria deaths reaching 5,342, or 6.37% of total deaths, according to WHO 2020. In consideration of the actual situation, the influx of workers from abroad or from other parts of South Sudan can increase the transmission of HIV and TB through contact with local communities, while poor management of water resources in camp or construction sited could increase the spread of malaria mosquitos. The community of the project is well aware on the risk and prevention practices of these diseases though awareness campaigns conducted by the Government and NGOs. Hence, the impact has been considered medium highly sensitive, irreversible. Nevertheless, mitigation effectiveness has been considered high, because with an Occupational and Community Health and Safety in place the risk can be extremely reduced and managed (medium residual impact).

4.5.1.8. Child Labor

The country's 2008 census found that 45.6 per cent of children aged 10–14 was engaged in work, with 60.2 per cent of them in agriculture. Nearly all street children in Juba are involved in some form of child labour. UNICEF describes child labour as 'endemic' to South Sudan¹². Labour is found in many economic sectors and predominantly in the agricultural sector. While in the construction sector child labour is found in activities such as building and transporting materials, rock breaking, making bricks, gold

⁹ UNAIDS. South Sudan | UNAIDS 2019

¹⁰ Hakim AJ, Bolo A, Werner M, Achut V, Katoro J, Caesar G, Lako R, Taban AI, Wesson J, Okiria AG. High HIV and syphilis prevalence among female sex workers in Juba, South Sudan. PLoS One. 2020 Sep 28;15(9):e0239543. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0239543. PMID: 32986767; PMCID: PMC7521730.

¹¹ UNFPA. South Sudan

¹² UNICEF, Situation Assessment of Children and Women in South Sudan. 2015

mining¹³ A Contractor will require local workforce for casual labour and in consideration of this trend the potential risk for the project to increase child labour is high and the impact highly frequent, highly intense and irreversible. Construction works, or quarry activities are considered as heavy work that can compromise the development of children, therefore also the residual impact remain high.

4.5.1.9. Summary

The potential negative impacts expected to arise from the project construction on socio-economic environment are summarized in the following matrix.

Table 4.5-1 – Matrix of negative impacts on socio-economic and cultural environment during the construction phase

Impact Factor	Impact Factor Features		Component Sensitivity	Impact Features Reversibility	Impact Value	Mitigation effectiveness	Residual impact value
Physical displacement	Duration (D):	Medium	Low	Irreversible	Low	Medium-high	Negligible
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Project footprint					
	Intensity(I):	Low					
Economic displacement	Duration (D):	Medium	Medium	Irreversible	High	Medium-high	Low
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Project footprint					
	Intensity(I):	Low					
Physical Cultural Resources	Duration (D):	Medium-long	Low	Irreversible	Low	Medium-high	Negligible
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Project footprint					
	Intensity(I):	Negligible					
Disturbance during construction	Duration (D):	Medium-long	Medium-low	Short-term	Negligible	High	Negligible
	Frequency (F):	Continuous					
	Spatial extent (E):	Project footprint					
	Intensity(I):	Low					
Sexual harassment	Duration (D):	Medium-long	High	Irreversible	Very High	Medium-high	Medium
	Frequency (F):	Sporadic					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	High					
Increase of social conflicts	Duration (D):	Medium-long	Medium-high	Irreversible	High	High	Low
	Frequency (F):	Sporadic					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	Medium					
Increase of STD and VBD	Duration (D):	Medium-long	High	Irreversible	Very High	Medium-high	Medium
	Frequency (F):	Sporadic					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	High					
Child labor	Duration (D):	Medium-long	High	Irreversible	Very High	Medium	High
	Frequency (F):	Frequent					
	Spatial extent (E):	Local					
	Intensity(I):	High					

4.5.2. Impacts during the Operation stage

4.5.2.1. Disturbance during operation and maintenance

Communities living in the proximity of project construction corridor will be affected by temporary disturbance factors, such as noise, air pollution, traffic and damages to crops. The impacts could happen during maintenance operations. Physical damages to crops will be compensated while disturbance will be limited in time, therefore the impact during operation is considered negligible.

4.5.2.2. Land use

Changes caused by project’s development could be permanent or temporary, and direct or indirect, as follows:

¹³ 2018 FINDINGS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

- Permanent direct impacts: such impacts will occur on the entire Transmission Line corridor, including land acquired and land whose use will be restricted with easements. Land will be acquired at the substation, tower locations and for roads (in practice, a small portion of land will be needed for roads). Most livelihoods activities such as production of annual crops, fruits trees that do not grow over a certain height, and grazing of livestock are allowed under easement agreements. Thus, the restriction on use will be legal but will not require changes in most uses. However, forests and orchards will be changed permanently since trees will be cut in the vegetation control zone and not allowed to grow over four meters high in future.
- Temporary direct impacts: land use will be affected temporarily during the construction phase for construction storage and staging areas near the tower locations and for a construction staging area and offices near the substation. Wires stringing would stay mostly on access roads and in the corridor, so would affect little or no additional land; however, it is possible that conductor stringing would cause some impacts on land plots (damage to crops, fences, etc.).
- Temporary restriction of access to land: access to areas under construction will be limited while construction is underway. Such restrictions will be temporary, no more than a few hours or days, and would apply to relatively small areas at any one time. In addition, improper construction practices can lead to temporary or permanent changes in land use due to erosion, landslides, unnecessary vegetation clearance, landslides, and other undesirable events.

Estimated direct impact on land use, based on land cover classification by Copernicus satellite imagery, along the transmission line route are provided in the following table.

4.6. Affected assets

The results of the inventory of losses is presented in the following chapters. It includes: land, structures, tree and crops.

4.6.1. Loss of Land

The project impact investment land in Nesitu, and agricultural land of 49 HHs.

Item	Land							
	Total Area		Area Affected by ROW		Area Affected by WL		Total Affected Area (ROW+WL)	
	Acres	Ha	Acres	Ha	Acres	Ha	Acres	Ha
Investment Land	85,5	34,6	5,0	2,0	24,9	10,1	29,9	12,1
Land of 49 HHs	52,0	21	6,5	2,6	29,2	11,8	35,6	14,4



Figure 4.6-1 – Nesitu Investments area (in pink 34,6 ha i.e. the Total Area)

4.6.2. Loss of Structures

The project will affect mainly abandoned structures except for two huts and one police station located within the wayleave. In total it will affect 9 buildings and 13 movable/semipermanent structures.

Type of Structure	QTY
Houses (Abandoned)	5
Huts (Operational)	2
Police station (Operational)	1
School (Abandoned)	1
Pit latrines /Bathroom	3
Kitchen	2

Type of Structure	QTY
Water tank / Water ponds	4
Other movable minor structures	4



Figure 4.6-2 – Police Station

4.6.2.1. Loss trees and crops

The main trees affected are Teak, Mango and Bananas.

Description	QTY
Number of trees	862

Out of the 14,4 ha of land of the Affected households, 10,6 are cultivated with crops as cassava, beans and sorghum.

5. LAND TENURE SYSTEM

The Constitution of South Sudan prescribes a three-category land tenure system divided in to:

- a. Public Land
- b. Community Land
- c. Private Land

Public Land means all land owned, held or otherwise acquired by any level of government. This classification includes land owned by Bomas, Counties, States and federal government or administration and all land that is not otherwise designated as community or private. Hence there is no such thing as no-man's land in South Sudan because land unclaimed by an individual or community belongs to the government by default.

Community land includes all lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members. This category could include communal grazing lands for animals, hunting grounds, or locations of traditional sacrifices and worship.

Private land includes registered land held by any person under leasehold tenure, investment land acquired under lease from the government, and any other land designated as private land in accordance with the law. The assumption implicit in this framework is that all investment land (Land for businesses) is acquired from the government through the leasehold tenure.

5.1. Formal and informal land tenure regimes

With more than 80 per cent of its population living in rural areas, a great deal of land in South Sudan is communally owned. Land is considered common property with no individual ownership, but strong usufructuary rights are inherited through generations. Most land is considered used, not privately owned by the individual. There is no absolute freehold ownership. Instead, families have an usufructuary right that passes down through the family and cannot be sold to another. Thus, selling or buying land to individuals has often been less important than securing land occupation within the family unit.

The right to land in the community derives from membership of the community through a common ancestry. There are four principal ways of accessing land under customary law, namely allocation, inheritance, gift, and purchase or exchange (of cows or other livestock). Of the four, inheritance is by far the most common way in which people gain access to land. Land can also be given as a gift, for instance to an in-law or to an outsider who with good intentions requests a piece of land to settle on and cultivate. In some areas such as Tore Payam in Yei County in Central Equatoria State, an outsider who wishes to be allocated land has to associate himself with a particular chief, who will “sponsor” his application to the elders and will take responsibility for his good conduct within the community.

In 2009, the Land Act introduced the distinction between three general types of land: public, private and communal, respectively owned by the state, private entities, and communities « on a basis of autochthony » (GoSSa 2009: 14). This policy considers private land as owned by individuals typically in freehold (full-fledged ownership) or leasehold (for a specified duration of time). Public land is owned by the government, while community land is owned in common by the local community with regulation by local tribal/clan leadership according to customary law.

Nevertheless, this distinction between public, private, and communal land is inaccurate because these categories often overlap and cannot be treated as distinct entities. Land tenure combines elements of the statutory and customary laws: for example, communal land is associated with open access, but in the South Sudanese context clans and families privately own land within communal land, sometimes retaining the right to exchange it for “gifts” which are becoming increasingly monetized¹⁴.

Similarly, different actors like the state or local association can impose their control over communal or private land in specific circumstances, such as relocation/resettlement plans, construction works and public investments. At this regard, the Land Act gives the state the right to convert community or “unowned” land into public land (GoSS 2009: 13), but the conditions for these conversions remain unclear.

In this context, the land survey was important to assess actual practices of land uses beyond the public, private, and communal land, in order to verify existing rights and stakeholders involved, and suggest a compensation and relocation plan accordingly.

5.2. Issues in land rights formalization

Common forms of land documents are those from a traditional authority (43%), tokens or informal documents given by traditional authorities or government agencies pending a complete formalization of the landholding (29%) and agreements with public authorities (26%)¹⁵. In this weak institutional setting,

¹⁴ Leonardi, Cherry, and Martina Santschi. *Dividing Communities in South Sudan and Northern Uganda: boundary disputes and land governance*. Rift Valley Institute, 2016.

¹⁵ South Sudan Law Society, 2019.

traditional authorities distribute land through parallel land administration processes. It is important to verify the existence of formal land titles and existing relations with informal processes.

Since the end of the civil war in 2005, statutory or “formal” laws have started to replace customary laws, primarily in urban areas. In practice, most towns or cities have developed semi-parallel systems of statutory and customary law that work in complement and conflict with each other. Major changes in customary land tenure are related to the introduction of local land policy, foreign investment, and creation of new government authorities. It is important to point out that the surveying and titling process of customary land is particularly problematic. This is because, in some cases, customary land that is surveyed eventually becomes freehold land once registered and titled, with equivalent rights of alienability.

The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure at the state level has ultimate responsibility for surveying and titling land. Agricultural land is not typically surveyed, except for large-scale investments. Thus, most agricultural land remains under the control of local chiefs. Nevertheless, the construction of large-scale infrastructures will facilitate land survey and the transfer of land from customary to private ownership. Despite these ongoing processes and the introduction of government's land laws, traditional authorities continue to allocate and manage land through customary laws in much of the predominantly rural southern region. Therefore, many southerners did not experience a break in their control over lands held under customary law.

5.3. Migrations and displacements

War in South Sudan has displaced 4.43 million people, including 1.96 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2.47 million refugees. The internal displacement is an ongoing process. Together with returnees who were displaced before 2013, some as far back as the 1970s, two-thirds (67%) of IDP respondents of a survey carried out in 2019¹⁶ were displaced in the period since 2016. The number of returnees and resettlement of displaced populations started to increase after the signing of the last peace agreement in September 2019. The concentration of ethnic groups in Nimule and Yei is reported as follows¹⁷:

Ethnic group	Nimule	Yei
Acholi	5%	2%
Dinka	43%	1%
Fertit	0%	1%
Kakwa	1%	59%
Kuku	2%	6%
Lango	1%	0%
Lotuka	1%	0%
Luo	0%	1%
Madi	42%	0%
Pojulu	1%	19%

¹⁶ South Sudan Law Society, 2019.

¹⁷ *ibid.*

Under customary law, in most of South Sudan when a person leaves his home for however long a time, with the intention of returning, he does not lose his right to the land. As long as a returnee comes back to his original land and community, there is no dispute about his entitlement to the land he left behind. Some state and county authorities have already demarcated large areas of community land for the returnee settlements without consulting chiefs or paying any compensation¹⁸. This might create tensions in the future between returnees and host community. These points were considered during the assessment leading to the resettlement policy, as land parcels which are currently empty or not used may be considered as a possible site for future relocations, with direct impact on project sustainability on the long term.

Also, land that appears unoccupied may in fact be designated for seasonal use by people and livestock. Many communities practice shifting cultivation, and an area that looks like bush may actually be a field left unused for a few years, sometimes up to a decade or more, until it is ready to be planted again.

5.4. Land occupation

Land became an increasing focus of dispute and conflict during the interim period (2005–2011) as a result of population return and growing urbanization. This includes displacement from previous wars and wages of conflict, with many areas still seeing arrivals and departures on a simultaneous basis. The return and resettlement of displaced population is a highly political issue. In particular, tensions were mostly located in the three Equatorial states, where people displaced from other areas of the country had moved during the war. Returnees often found their former plots of land inhabited by soldiers or displaced civilians, prompting accusations of land grabbing. This can lead to a complex situation of conflicting land claims or primary and secondary land rights that need to be acknowledged.

Local chiefs have adapted well to the challenge of returnee populations and conflicting land rights. In some states, chiefs form a community land committee (sometimes called a “community land surveyor”) to resolve disputes over customary land use, often involving returnees who claim family land occupied by others. The committees are composed of elders from the community, appointed by the chiefs who know the history of the area and can verify claims of family inheritance to land. They can allocate land as an alternative resolution under both statutory and customary regimes, and should be involved in the stakeholder engagement plan. The chiefs also regulate land and resource conflicts centered around agricultural use, and conflicts between tribes have traditionally been settled through chief councils.

5.5. Ownership Rights of Women

Despite the existence of legal provisions recognizing the equal rights of women to land, widespread knowledge, recognition and protection of those rights, remains limited throughout Southern Sudan. Women’s land rights remain largely conditional, derived through their marital or childbearing status and dispossession of widows, daughters, and divorced women is common. There is tension between competing notions that customary rules and practices should adapt to changing socioeconomic circumstances and those who resist change, fearing its impact on tradition and cultural identity, leading to a significant gap between the law and practice, particularly in rural areas.

5.6. Land claims and disputes

In rural areas of Greater Equatoria states, the effects of the statutory or formal system are less pronounced, and jurisdiction on all subjects remains in the hands of the customary authorities. Available

¹⁸ Norwegian Refugee Council, 2012.

literature shows that in 61% of the cases of land grabbing involving IDPs, the individual concerned tried to negotiate directly with the person occupying their land¹⁹. Self-help mechanisms and informal arrangements remain the first choice to settle land disputes, as capability to appeal to an institution responsible for land registration or to reach mediation or arbitration services to clarify land ownership issues is very weak.

Conflicts among pastoralist groups and between pastoralists and agriculturalists are widespread in Southern Sudan. In many parts of the region successful livestock production requires that herders move their herds in search of water and forage, whose availability varies from place to place seasonally. However, the expansion of permanent settlements and cultivation in some areas is affecting the free movement of livestock, resulting in conflicts between farmers and herders. Farmers complain that pastoralists destroy their crops by moving animals through cultivated areas while pastoralists complain of farmers expanding into areas traditionally used for grazing or transit. There are widespread reports of violent clashes, made worse by the use of automatic weapons and the inability of traditional leaders to mediate such crises.

In this context, rather than referring to the distinction between public, private, and communal land enshrined in national policies, the assessment should be carried out by referring to two criteria: the resident status of the occupants, and the analysis of actual use of land parcels.

5.6.1. Compensation based on residents' status

Land-related conflicts cannot be understood in terms of the opposition between the ethnic categories of "Equatorians" versus "Nilotics", the latter term often referring to pastoral and mobile groups²⁰. This representation simplifies tensions and conflicting claims over land rights and should be nuanced by considering how residents' background and status as victims of war, their historical residency, and contributions to the liberation movement influence claims over land. The different views of and interests in land rights are thus articulated by these diverse local actors according to their specific socio-economic status.

Land grabbing involving plots of land left behind by IDPs or occupied by returnees is a major issue. In this case, difficulties are related to 1) missing land titles and ownership, 2) violent appropriation, 3) soil quality. Sometimes relatives have sold the land of the returnee while those were in exile. Due to this, the assessment needed to pay attention to existing land titles and how they were obtained or produced, in case proper documentation and proof is not available.

There is very little good quality public land available, and tensions also emerged because of increased competition between returnees and host communities over good quality of land. Most agricultural activity whether livestock grazing or farming occurs on land which is typically split apart from residences, but returnees are only allocated residential plots. They would need permission from the local chiefs to acquire agricultural land, but this would not be easy for those who were not returning to their original village.

In many cases, upon their return returnees settled on land that was demarcated by the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, yet the quality of land was poor as it was that prone to flooding, or was not adapted to grow crops due to absence to water. In other cases, people who were resettled received plot

¹⁹ South Sudan Law Society, 2019.

²⁰ Rift Valley Institute, 2016.

numbers and paid ten SDG (\$3.30) to occupy the plots only temporarily. Should they wish to stay on it permanently, the market price for these plots will be between 300 and 500 SDG (\$100 – \$167), which is more than most returnees could afford²¹.

As a result, returnees may complain if land allocated to construction work is suitable for agriculture, and this point should be considered during the assessment and land survey. In case of relocation, the affected groups as well as the “host” community have to be consulted during the assessment and agree to the relocation plans, as this implies an increase in the local population, additional pressure on local resources, and likely a larger distance to agricultural plots and grazing land.

5.6.2. Compensation based on actual uses of land

In some cases, negotiations between communities who are involved in displacement and land leases may be regulated through customary agreements depending of land uses. For example, in rural settings of Yei River County (Central Equatoria State) rights to use the land can be exchanged with 25 per cent of the lease value, or *kewatat* in Kakwa language. This term is used to designate a compensation when the leased land is used as hunting ground²². Land values may change if the land is used for other purposes other than hunting, and compensation mechanisms need to be adapted accordingly. Generally, compensation practices are affected by high increase in land prices.

According to a survey carried out in 2019 in different locations including Yei and Nimule County in Central Equatoria state, the median increase in value between what the respondent paid for the land and the respondent’s estimate of its current worth was 300,000 SSP, reflecting the rapidly changing land markets and high rates of inflation in South Sudan. At the same time, land practices also differ according to the context, as land has gained new kinds of value in some areas, particularly in and around the towns. In some cases where returnees claimed back their land, it was determined that the current inhabitant would be compensated with land elsewhere. In other cases, compensation included additional money for the houses and other improvements made to the property, and considering the length and degree of the occupation.

5.7. Consideration to be adopted in designing the surveys

The assessment developed a comprehensive strategy for handling potential land conflicts alongside the following points:

- a) document land claims and identify strategic legal cases of land allocation for medium and large-scale investments in Greater Equatoria, if any
- b) in case of construction works where returnees are located, include affected groups as well as the “host” community in the consultation process
- c) include community awareness campaigns into community land surveys
- d) understand the customary consultation process and grievances mechanism, and inform the affected people about their rights and the formal court system (the county land authority or county court)
- e) consider cattle migration patterns and changes due to rainfall fluctuation or other factors, and develop indicators to monitors different scenarios and possible impact on project implementation

²¹ Rift Valley Institute, 2016.

²² Africa Spectrum, 2017.

6. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

This chapter presents the findings of a household-level census survey aimed at identifying and enumerating affected persons, data have been corroborated by secondary information from literature. A detailed analysis of the information gathered is presented in the next paragraphs.

Census survey has been implemented through door-to-door interviews in order to identify all the people who will be displaced by the project, including all the relevant characteristics of those people such as the conditions of vulnerability and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement

6.1. Project Affected People

The number of households with land in the direct area of influence of the project is 49 with 7 female household, Only one household is above 60 years old. The figures are reported in Table 6.1-1, Table 6.1-2 and Table 6.1-3.

Table 6.1-1 – Affected HHs

MHH	FHH	TOTAL
42	7	49

Table 6.1-2 – HHs above 60 years old

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARU 0017	Male

Table 6.1-3– Female HHs

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARA 0011	Female
ARA 0012	Female
ARA 0014	Female
ARU 0013	Female
ARU 0019	Female
ARU 0021	Female
ARU 0022	Female

6.2. Socio Economic Aspects of the Project area of influence

The project will be located in Equatoria Region, crossing the states of Eastern and Central Equatoria. Each State is subdivided into counties, which are further divided into Payams, then Bomas. Each county is led by a County Commissioner, appointed by the State Governor in consultation with the President. The Counties that interested by the project are Juba (Central Equatoria) and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria).The project will cross the administrative boundaries presented with the relative calculations in Table 6.2-2 and Table 6.2-1.

Table 6.2-1 – Calculations of area of direct influence (Project Footprint) in relation to administrative boundaries.

State	County	Payam	Area (ha)
Central Equatoria	Juba	Gondokoro	49.64
		Lokiliri	259.45
		Lobonok	186.15
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Mugali	57.77
		Pageri	351.83
Total			904.84

Table 6.2-2 – Project area calculations

Project Area	Area (ha)
Right of Way (RoW)	148.77
Wayleave	743.96
RoW + Wayleave	892.73
Direct Area of Influence (Project footprint)	904.84

6.2.1. Demographic features and Migration Pattern

According to the central bureau of Statistic, the projection of population in South Sudan for 2022 was of 14,234,976 people with 7,268,273 males and 6,966,703 females. Age dependency in South Sudan was reported at 90.7 % in 2021, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. High ratio means a high burden bare by the young population to manage the expenses of the dependent population through childcare, education, and pensions. Data from the International Labour Organization indicates that the unemployment rate in South Sudan remained relatively stable since the country gained independence, with estimated values of 12.6 % in 2010 and 12.7 % in 2020 (ILO, 2012).

Estimated demographic data on Juba and Magwi counties are presented in Table 6.2-3²³.

Table 6.2-3– Juba and Magwi Counties Population

State	County	Male (2020)	Female (2020)	Total (2020)
Central Equatoria	Juba	302838	280499	583339
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	148945	147378	296326

The project line affects agricultural areas and some structures on in two of the 5 payams that it crosses:

- iv) Nesitu in Lokiliri Payam CES: an area of future development planned by the Payam. At the moment the area is not developed and no people live or work there. Though the TL will pass on 545 (34 ha) plots of land, out of which 41 plots (equivalent to 12 ha) are already purchased by private investors
- v) Aru Junction, Lokiliri Payam CES: a total of 36 landowners were identified and registered in the area.
- vi) Arapi Boma, Pageri Payam EES: 13 affected landowners identified and registered in the area.

²³ South Sudan population projection by gender per year (2015-2020)

Table 6.2-4 – Affected HHs

MHH	FHH	TOTAL
42	7	49

Age	Male	Female
Above 18	75	88
Below 18	73	52

All the affected people (see Table 6.2-4) do not live in along the transmission line, the majority live in Aru Junction (see Table 6.2-5), other left the country and abandoned their properties. All the affected households living in the project area were farmers.

Table 6.2-5 – HHs Place of residency

Aru/Arapi	35
Migrated	14
Total	49

The families in the affected areas are monogamous or polygyny type. In South Sudan, polygyny (a form of polygamy where one man has multiple wives) is a common practice, deeply rooted in the cultural and social fabric of many communities.

Table 6.2-6 – HHs Family type and size

Monogamous families	17
Polygyny families	18
Average family size	7,6

6.2.2. Literacy and Education

More than 20% of affected households is illiterate.

Table 6.2-7– HHs Literacy Level

Illiterate	12
Primary	12
Secondary	7
University	2

6.2.3. Health

No chronic illness is reported among family members .In the project area the affected people were asked about the STD prevalence in the area, according to the answers they are AIDS/HIV, the households identified the use of condom as preventive measure. Access to health facilities is limited to few health posts.

6.2.4. Ethnicity, Religion and Language

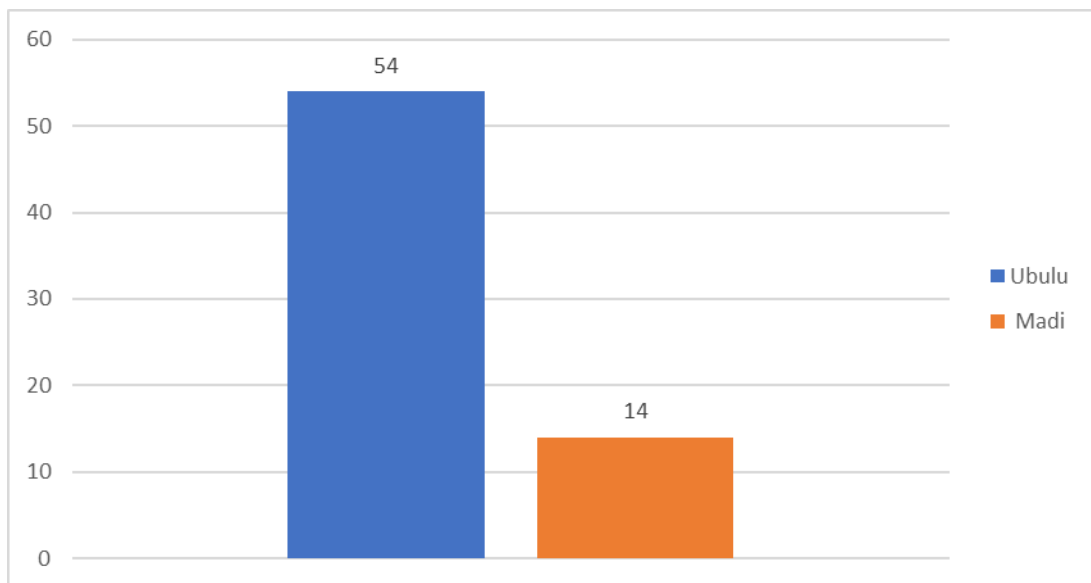
South Sudan is home to 64 different ethnic groups, within each of which there are further subdivisions. The largest ethnic group, the Dinka, for example, are divided into at least 25 ethnic sub-groups that each have their own distinct cultural practices and traditions.

In Greater Equatoria states, 36 ethnic groups are found, as detailed in Table 6.2-8. The majority of Affected Households is Ubulu while the remaining is Madi (see Figure 6.2-1).

Table 6.2-8 Ethnic groups in Greater Equatoria

Ethnic groups of Greater Equatoria
Adio (Makaraka), Acholi, Avukaya, Azande, Bai, Baka, Bari, Dongotona, Didinga, Ifoto, Kakwa, Lokoya, Lopit, Lotuka (Otuho), Larim (Boya), Kuku, Lango, Logir, Lulubo/Ulubo , Madi, Moro, Mundari, Pari, Pojulu Nyangwara, Suri (Kachipo), Toposa, Imatong, Keliku, Lugbwara, Moru Mundu, Nyangatom, Tenet, Tid, Woro.
Total: 36 (55%) ethnic groups

Figure 6.2-1– Household’s primary ethnicity



6.2.5. Local Economy and Livelihood

The project falls under two agroclimatic zones: hills and mountains and green belt zones²⁴.

All the affected households living in the project area are subsistence farmers, cultivating maize and cassava for food consumption, the crops are partially sold to afford the basic family expenditure. Mixed to the agriculture the household own chicken and ducks, which can guarantee the source of proteins in the diet which is paired to hunting activities. Affected families do not keep livestock due to the high risk of raiding by neighbors in the areas. Additional cash income is derived from the selling of charcoal, bamboo and grass. The agricultural production is rainfed and therefore it is subject to climate variation.

The households do not have access to electricity, they use firewood for cooking, community well for drinking water and community pit latrine. The assets owned by all the households are cellphone.

Table 6.2-9 Movable Assets owned by the HHs

Cell phone owners	30
Radio Owners	1
Bicycle Owners	8
Wood/Metal Bed Owners	26

The main expenses of affected people were for school, food and medicines. Affected households had no savings and debts, they did not join any savings group either.

6.2.6. House Ownership and Assets

In total 6 Households are affected by the loss of building or structures, 1 FHH will lose two tukuls where she does not permanently leave, 3 migrated households will lose 8 abandoned buildings, while 2 households will lose semi-permanent structures installed in their agricultural fields (pit latrine, water pond (see Annex 4) .

N of HHs	Type of structures	status
1	2 tukuls	Operational
3	8 buildings + Structures	Abandoned
3	Semi permanent Structures	Operational

²⁴ SOUTH SUDAN Livelihood Zones and Descriptions August 2013. FEWS.NET



Figure 6.2-2 –Tukuls in the affected area

Buildings in concrete were inventoried in the project area (see Figure 6.2-3), all were abandoned, some resulted to belong to people presently internally displaced.



Figure 6.2-3 – Abandoned Buildings in the affected area

6.2.7. Access to Facilities

Along all the transmission line (from Nesitu to Nimule) there are only two primary and one secondary school, as well as two health posts presently in operation. None of them is located on the ROW and none of them will be impacted by the project. The project will impact an operational police station and an abandoned school.



Figure 6.2-4 – Abandoned Public School



Figure 6.2-5 – Operational Police station along the wayleave.

6.2.8. Gender, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

Elderly Households and women households directly affected by the land acquisition are listed in Table 6.2-10 and Table 6.2-11. Among the affected people the project count 52 girls who are below 18 and live with their families. No female household below 18 are reported.

In terms of livelihood activities women/girls are mostly engage in Farming crops, small scale business, selling fire wood and cutting grass while men boys are involved more in Boda Boda Rider, farming seasonal crops, making charcoal and hunting animals in the bush.

Women can own land independently of her husband or any male relative. From FGD people clarified that there are no differences in economic activities and productive specializations (for example between different ethnic groups, or historical residents and new comers)

Table 6.2-10 – HHs above 60 years old

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARU 0017	Male

Table 6.2-11 – Female HHs

PAP CODE	GENDER
ARA 0011	Female
ARA 0012	Female
ARA 0014	Female
ARU 0013	Female
ARU 0019	Female
ARU 0021	Female
ARU 0022	Female

6.2.9. Physical Cultural Resources

Studies on burial practices among different ethnic groups in South Sudan is scares, though it is possible to highlights the significance of common practices. These practices typically include washing the body of the deceased, delaying burial for several days, and placing graves within or near family homesteads.²⁵

PCR sites, such as burial places, cultural sites, large crown trees, etc., have been mapped out in the land survey. Three tombs have been found and they belong to one household.

²⁵ Cultural practices on burial and care for the sick in South Sudan, Iffat Idris GSDRC, University of Birmingham

7. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

7.1. South Sudan Laws

Under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011, the people of South Sudan own all the country's land and its usage is regulated by the government in accordance with the Constitution and Law. The applicable laws in this case are: the Constitution of South Sudan 2011, the Land Act of 2009²⁶ and the Local Government Act of 2009.

7.1.1. *The Constitution of South Sudan 2011*

According to the Constitution, the people of South Sudan own all the land and the government regulates its usage (Art 170).

It clarifies the main principles on land ownership and land tenure, recognizing the customary rights over the land and designating the regulation through the appropriate or designated level of government (Art. 170 and Art. 171)

It recognizes the rights of every person to own property and to housing, and states that 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 and prior consultation (Art 28, 34, 170, 171).

Article 170 of the Constitution clarifies the land tenure system of the Country dividing it into public, private (registered land owned by individuals, investment land, other) and community (customary land). In this context Community land shall include all lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members.

Within the same Article 170, the Constitution recognizes the customary land law and specifies that all the level of Government shall progressively include such land rights in their respective legislation, considering the customary rights while exercising rights over land owned, acquired or held by the Government.

The Constitution establishes the Land Commission as an independent institution and defines its structure (Art171). Land Commission itself in the same year issued the draft land policy of South Sudan identifying gaps between the law and common practices giving guidelines on how to enhance the system of securing land to all individuals in the Country.

Relevance to the Project: the project will need to permanently acquire land from individuals and communities for the construction of the 150 km transmission line which will need 60 m of corridor for all its extension.

7.1.2. *The Land Act of 2009*

This Act shall regulate land tenure and protect rights in land in Southern Sudan while creating an enabling environment for economic development in the land and natural resources sectors. The Act provides procedures for land acquisition in case of government interest and within it, it stipulates the principle of compensation, the eligibility, settlement of disputes, consultation and disclosure.

²⁶ The Land Act was formulated during the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, before the enactment of the Transitional Constitution

It covers and reiterates the customary land rights and the relevant registration in the in the collective name and endorsed by a customary leader.

The Act treats also the pastoral lands. Restrictions are imposed on communal Grazing Land. Thus, no person without permission is allowed to obstruct the approaches to any water point in the communal grazing land or to other appurtenances installed or constructed at such a watering place; or 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; and take any other measure that the community land users find appropriate to take in order to protect such an area.

The Act consists of 101 sections divided into 16 Chapters:

1. Preliminary Provisions
2. Land Ownership
3. Land Classification
4. Rights to Land
5. Customary Rights to Land
6. Derivative Rights to Land
7. Land Administration and Management
8. Registration of Land Rights
9. Acquisition of Land for Investment Purposes
10. Pastoral Lands
11. Land Use, Social and Environmental Preservation
12. Expropriation of Land for Public Interests
13. Land Rights Restitution and Compensation
14. Unauthorized Occupancy
15. Land Disputes Settlement
16. Miscellaneous Provisions

Relevance to the Project: the project will need to permanently acquire land from individuals and communities for the construction of the 150 km transmission line which will need 60 m of corridor for all its extension.

7.1.3. Local Government Act of 2009

The Act has provisions that apply to land management. Sections 88, 89, 90 and 92 provide the mandate of the Local Government Councils to include the following mandates:

- Administer and regulate territorial land which is demarcated and gazette by the Government of South Sudan;
- Administer land surveys and land master plans developed by the State authorities;
- Administer the procedure for acquiring community land within a Local Government Council;
- Enact bye laws to regulate land management on land use control and protection systems, land acquisition, allotment and withdraw systems, land lease and land rights transfer systems and pastoral and agricultural land to guarantee land safety;
- Administer processes and procedures for the maintenance of ownership and derivatives rights of access to land; registration of land rights, cadastral administration, acquisition of land for investment purposes and pastoral land.

Section 91 provides for the establishment of Council Land Committees or Authorities to ease the processes of land management and administration within its jurisdiction.

The Land Council Committee shall have the following functions:

- Protection of the Council land;
- Organization of Council Land Development Plans in Consultation with the State Government authorities and the Committee concerned;
- Preparation of local policy guidelines for the development of Council physical and social infrastructure;
- Preparation of policy guidelines for land use rights and the maintenance of Council cadastral systems for keeping up to date records of land registration, allotment, title deeds and statistics;
- Preparation of housing, shelter, human settlement, urban renewal or slum upgrading plans and projects for Council land use;
- Development of land registration, distribution and allocation schemes and schedules for Council land management;
- Mediation of consultation processes of land lease between the community and other investors;
- Supervision of operational processes of land survey, valuation and statistical data collection by government and non-government organizations;
- Establishment of dispute resolution mechanisms;
- Representation of the council during the process of urban and rural planning, land use planning and Land Master Plan development initiated or undertaken by state government of South Sudan; and
- Any other functions assigned to the Council concerned by the State government and or/the Government of South Sudan.

The Council is required to form sub-committees to perform the same functions of the Council Land Committees at Payam or Block Council level and Boma or Quarter Council level.

Relevance to the Project: the project will need to permanently acquire land from individuals and communities for the construction of the 150 km transmission line which will need 60 m of corridor for all its extension. It will cross several Counties and Bomas which are ruled by the Local Government Council in terms of land administration and registration of title

7.1.4. South Sudan Electricity Corporation Act 2011

The Act established the South Sudan Electricity Corporation and set out the responsibilities of SSEC in the electricity sector. The Act empowers SSEC to develop medium- and long-term power generation and transmission plans and operate the grid, including generation, transmission, and distribution

Relevance to the Project: SSEC is the Project Developer

7.1.5. The Labour Act, 2017

The purpose of this Act is to establish a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labour relations, labour institutions, dispute resolution and provision for health and safety at the workplace; in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, and in conformity with international and regional obligations of South Sudan. It further reinforces the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value as guaranteed by the constitution. Section 6(1) of the Labour Act provides that 'No person shall discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee or job applicant in any work policy or practice'. Section 6(2) also forbids discrimination by any Trade Union, Employers Association or Federation. Section 6(3) defines discrimination as 'any distinction, exclusion or preference with the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation' based on a series of grounds including sex and pregnancy or childbirth.

Relevance to the Project: The Construction of the Transmission Line will involve labor force

7.2.2. The South Sudan National Gender Policy, 2012

The goal of achieving gender equality in South Sudan is anchored in the country's Transitional Constitution and guided by a vision of equality as an inalienable right for all women, men and children, and gender equality as a human right. The ultimate goal of this policy is to ensure that gender equality is an integral part of all laws, policies, programs and activities of all South Sudan's public institutions, the private sector and civil society so as to achieve equality in the cultural, social, political and economic spheres in South Sudan. Gender related concerns such as Gender Based Violence, sexual harassment, gender discrimination among others that may be associated with the development of the project should be addressed in line with the policy to ensure that the project objectives/desired benefits are attained. Relevance to the Project: the project will acquire land owned by women. The influx of workers for the project construction will increase the gender-based violence,

7.2.3. South Sudan's Vision 2040

The Vision is aimed at ensuring equality, freedom, justice, peace and prosperity for all. The overarching goals of Vision 2040 are to create a vibrant, competitive and diversified economy driven by agriculture, industry, mining, tourism and services that attracts investors.

The Vision does also promise the Government of South Sudan's commitment to sustainable environmental management alongside limiting environmental pollution due to other development programs such as industrialization. The Vision emphasizes the need to minimize greenhouse gas emissions as a measure against climate change while building on traditional knowledge and supporting community-based resilience.

The Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) for South Sudan, 2021 – 2024, is the main vehicle being used to pursue and realize aspects of the Vision.

7.3. International Policies

7.3.1. Comparison of Laws of the Country, WBESS5 and AfDB OS2 Policy

The main gaps between Laws of the Country and WBESS5 AfDBOS5 consist: in the eligibility of compensation, in the provision of livelihood restoration and specific assistance due to the land taking, in the consultative and disclosure process, in the definition of a cutoff date and in the census- socio economic survey, detailed gap analysis is included in ANNEX 1.

It is worth of noticing that despite GOSS Land Laws recognizes the ownership rights with individuals with formal and communities with customary titles and the relevant rights of compensation it is not clear in the procedures to adopt assigning part of the responsibilities to the local governments.

The GOSS does not consider eligible for compensation those classified as unlawful occupant, i.e who settles or occupies a land without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge before the Land Act 2009, While WBESS5 and AfDBOS5 recognize right of compensation for those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence.

Land replacement is not mentioned in the GOSS laws as well as the cut-off date concepts, while they are key issues in the banks policies. At the same time GOSS Legislation applies the principle to take possession of the land upon agreement on compensation while banks policies impose the principle that the borrower can take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation and that no construction activities can start if compensations are not paid.

7.3.2. NBI Gender mainstreaming Policy and Guidelines, 2012

The purpose of the NBI gender mainstreaming Policy and Strategy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in all NBI policies, strategies, processes, programs and projects through

capacity building, rationalization and harmonization, research, resource mobilization, partnership development and advocacy. Guiding principles for the implementation of the

NBI Gender mainstreaming Policy and Strategy: a) Gender Equality and non-discrimination: Working towards equity and justice by ensuring that everyone irrespective of sex, age, race, colour, ethnicity, class and religion has an equal opportunity to express and utilize her/his potential;

b) Gender mainstreaming: Considering gender concerns systematically from planning through implementation strategies and programs to outcomes;

c) Inclusiveness: this policy stresses paying attention to special needs and the disadvantaged groups;

d) Partnership and collaboration of all stakeholders at all levels;

e) Sensitivity to socio-cultural diversity in the Nile Basin region.

The strategy forms an integral part of projects activities and aims at providing a view of the gender goals and to facilitate a process of learning and increased capacity to analyse and mainstream gender in the course of the work.

Relevance to the Project:

- The project will acquire land owned by women.
- The influx of workers for the project construction will increase the gender-based violence,
- The project will create job opportunities

7.3.3. East African Community (EAC) Gender Policy, 2018

This Policy provides a framework, intended to accelerate the realization of gender equality, fairness between men and women, non-discrimination, and fundamental rights in East Africa. The Policy framework is a tool to facilitate the advancement of East Africa's political and social economic integration, guarantee that gender issues are included in the East African Community agenda, accelerate gender mainstreaming, contribute to higher living standards, and enhance the efforts exerted by the East African people to play their rightful role in a globalizing world. The EAC is committed to increase access to affordable energy for men and women to increase economic development and improve standards of living. Gender, Energy and Lighting is a priority action area of the Gender policy, and the commitment of increasing access to energy for men and women is expressed in the Project.

Relevance to the Project:

- The project will acquire land owned by women.
- The influx of workers for the project construction will increase the gender-based violence,
- The project will create job opportunities

7.3.4. The IGAD Regional Gender Equality Strategy (2023-2030)

The IGAD Gender Equality Strategy sets the strategic framework for priority interventions areas of the implementation of IGAD's Vision 2050 and builds on several ongoing programs established to develop resilient ecosystems and economic growth. The gender strategy outlines an approach that intends to translate IGAD's commitments to gender equality, inclusion, and empowerment into demonstrable results and impacts. The priorities of the strategy include:

Increase women's participation in sustainable management of natural resources, resilience building, food, and nutrition security;

Advance gender equality in regional trade and economic integration;

Increase equitable access to health and basic social services for gender transformation;

Increase the participation of women in peace building and conflict management and protect women living in situations of conflict;

Advance efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual exploitation, and all other forms of exploitation;

Strengthen IGAD's institutional capacity for leadership and coordination of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment interventions

The Project aims to promote gender equality in regional trade and economic integration by improving energy accessibility in remote areas. This will enable women to start new trades at a local level or connect existing ones to the rest of the country. Availability of energy will also improve the access of women to technology, education, and health.

Relevance to the Project:

- The project will acquire land owned by women.
- The influx of workers for the project construction will increase the gender-based violence,
- The project will create job opportunities

7.3.5. The African Development Bank Group Gender Strategy (2021-2025)

The African Development Bank has made gender equality and women central to its activities through developing and implementing strategies that integrate women's concerns into the Bank's internal and external operations and engagement. The Gender Strategy 2021-2025 will prioritize the need to reduce gender inequalities across Africa by increasing access to finance and technical assistance, enhancing technical skills and gender-responsive infrastructure. In recognition of the opportunity to further enhance gender equality and women and girl's empowerment on the continent, the Bank, through its High 5s, intends to accelerate the continent's economic and social transformation. The 5s are: Light up and Power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa.

In a country such as Uganda and South Sudan, where gender inequalities are prevalent, this Project will provide women in relatively isolated areas with access to electricity. This resource will contribute to the development of their local businesses and economy, ensuring a higher level of security. The Project is placed into the first High 5, Light up and Power Africa, with the aim of empowering women increasing access to social services through infrastructure and creating job opportunities.

Relevance to the Project:

- The project will acquire land owned by women.
- The influx of workers for the project construction will increase the gender-based violence,
- The project will create job opportunities

7.4. Institutional framework

The Land Act (2009) and the Local Government Act (Constitutions of the Central and Eastern Equatoria States) are the main frameworks on land reform in South Sudan. There is the need to assess gaps and differences between policies of the two States where the project will be implemented. Central Equatoria State has its own Constitution which also acts as a domestication of the South Sudan Transitional Constitution. The National Land Commissions at national and state levels should play a key role in harmonizing existing procedures between different states, in particular for the evaluation of the worthy of assets and compensation measures.

Land acquisition in the project area will also need to comply with regulations as defined in the following texts:

- Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011)
- The Southern Sudan Electricity Corporation Act (2011)

According to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), South Sudan was supposed to institute the South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC), which would be decentralized to the lower levels of the government (states, counties, payams, and bomas) in the following way: each state was to have a state land commission (SLC), each SLC was to be decentralized to a county land authority (CLA), each CLA to a payam land council (PLC), and each PLC to a boma land administration (BLA)²⁷.

Until 2017, only Jonglei and the three states of Equatoria (Eastern, Central, and Western Equatoria) managed to institute state land commissions. However, none of those commissions actually devolved their duties to the county authority, then to the payam land council, then to the boma land administration. In Nimule, land is primarily administered by a Land Board presided over by community leaders and the Town Council.

At institutional level, the South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC) was established in 2005 to provide leadership on many land-related issues, but as an independent commission without representation in the Council of Ministers, the SSLC does not have the mandate to execute the reforms called for in the Land Act. To address this gap, the 2013 Land Policy proposed the creation of a new position of Deputy Minister of Lands in the RSS Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning. The Deputy Minister would be responsible for promoting the reforms and fostering greater coherence among land governance institutions at all levels²⁸.

At the lower administrative levels, counties, payams, and bomas, are respectively headed by paramount, head, and executive chiefs who act as local government officials. Only paramount and head chiefs are included in the government's payroll. Prominent actors in dispute resolution related to land grabbing are the state-level Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, the statutory courts, traditional authorities, and county, payam or boma officials.

Findings from the first round of consultations show that land acquisition and compensation for land and other assets should be provided by the Republic of South Sudan through the South Sudan Electric Corporation (SSEC).

²⁷ Africa Spectrum, 2017.

²⁸ South Sudan Law Society, 2014.

The land acquisition process will be undertaken via an application submitted by SSEC through the Governors to the Ministry of Electricity and Dams. The application will be discussed by the Minister in charge of land in consultation with the members of the National Land Commission, and the Council of ministers will be requested to approve the RAP with or without amendments before drafting the final agreement.

In Eastern and Central Equatoria, community representatives together with other stakeholders will join a compensation committee set up by the Minister in charge of land to supervise the land acquisition process.

SSEC Technical Unit will be responsible for the RAP implementation and coordination of the compensation and grievances redress committees. It has been reported that the SSEC would need external support for the implementation of the RAP, and more specifically to carry out activities of land management and land valuation at State and county level.

Similarly, county land commissions' capacity to follow up the land acquisition campaigns would need to be strengthened by State and national governments and Ministries. County land authorities are expected to engage in diverse activities, including the holding and allocation of public land, facilitating registration, supporting land surveys and advising traditional authorities and communities on land tenure and rights.

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No.	Institution	Role	Capacity
1.	Ministry of Electricity and Dams	It provides policy direction and supervision on development of electricity projects within South Sudan. Further it coordinates with ministry in charge of lands in ensuring land is availed for the project	The Ministry has the capacity for supervision and coordination of acquisition activities with SSEC and relevant ministry of lands
2.	South Sudan Electricity Corporation	Project Proponent charged with responsibility of Production, transmission and distribution of electricity and establishment of national grid	The corporation has insufficient capacity for implementation of the RAP since it doesn't have experts in the necessary key areas: land management and land valuation. A consultant should be hired to support implementation of RAP
3.	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development;	It provides policy direction and supervision of the land acquisition process on behalf of national government	The Ministry has the capacity to establish policy on RAP implementation and supervision of the exercise since it has technical staff in the department of lands such surveyors and land use and planning experts
4.	State Governments	The implementing authority of land laws and policies enacted by the national Government. The state domesticates the national laws passed by parliament at the state level.	The States have capacity to this mandate.
5.	County Commissions	Implements the land acquisition processes by engaging the PAPs at the ground and key to negotiation process and approval through the County Land Authority	The county has inadequate capacity in implementation of the acquisition such a magnitude of the project and require to hire technical support to enhance capacity from the state and national government ministry as well as the land commission.
6.	PAYAMS	Supports implementation of land acquisition through provision of important information and data as well facilitating the resolution of land disputes	Have capacity to support land acquisition in terms of resolution of land disputes through the PAYAM council
7.	BOMA	Provides liaison between government and traditional leaders and communities	The chiefs in charge of Boma have capacity to provide liaison for land acquisition and implementation of project

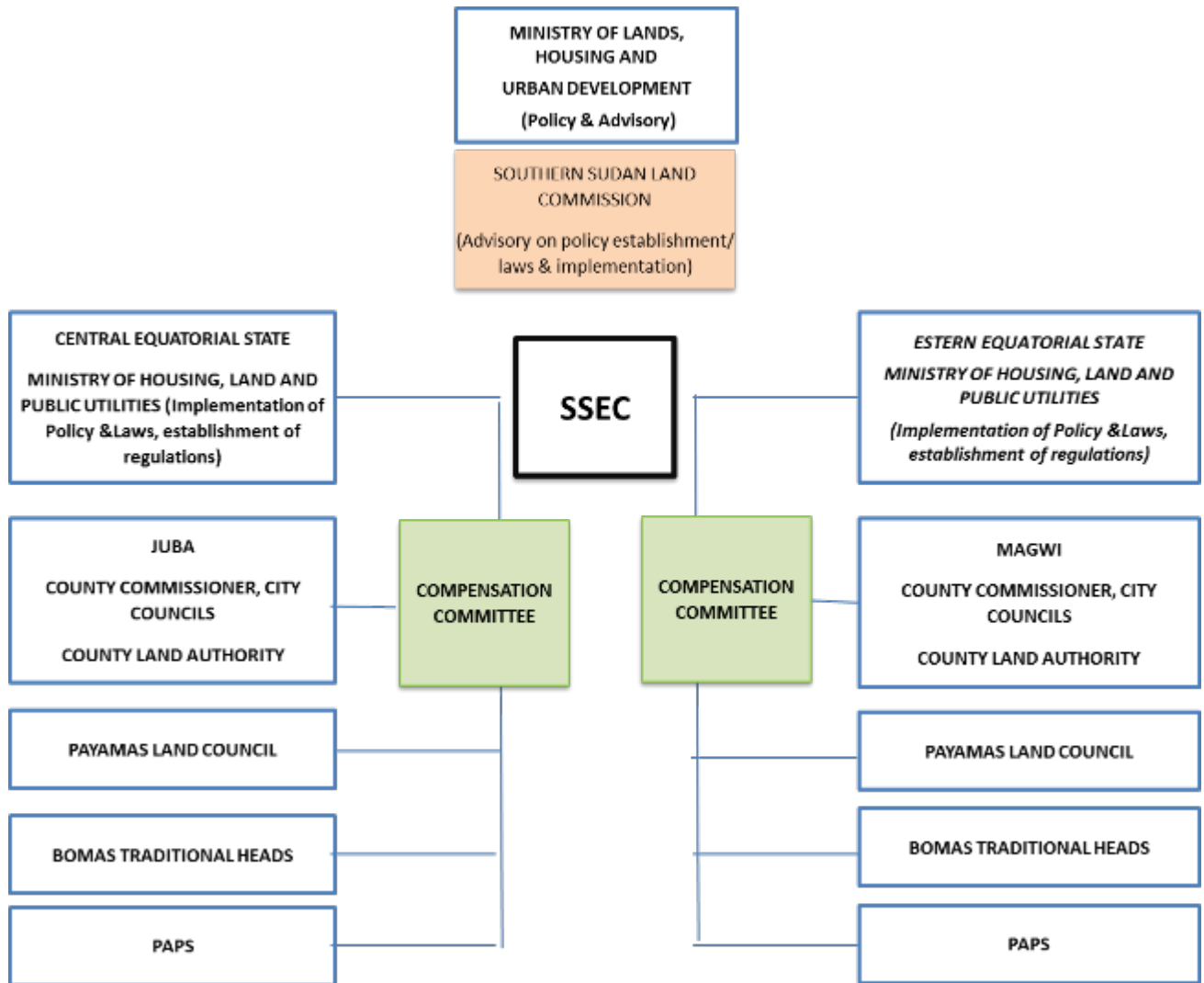


Figure 7.4-1 Institutional Framework

8. ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

8.1. Principles of eligibility for compensation

This chapter summarizes the entitlements and the eligibility criteria for each type of losses. PAP eligibility criteria used for purposes of the RAP are meant to respect both national legislation and AfDBOS2 requirements. Under the applicable standards, the Project proponent is required to compensate and/or assist people affected by physical or economic displacement. Anticipated Project Affected persons includes three categories as reported by the following paragraphs.

Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category includes the people who have ownership and Leasehold titles. During the process of compulsory acquisition of leasehold land by the government, the law recognizes two interests over the property in question; i) The rights of the person granted a lease; and ii) The interest of the land owner. Therefore, both these parties are entitled to compensation from the government in the event of compulsory acquisition.

Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Most land in South Sudan is held under customary tenure. This is when the owners have no papers of land, but they are still the legal owners of the land.

Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

Therefore, any household meeting one or many of the following criteria will be eligible:

- having land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having annual crops or trees within the project wayleave and/or RoW
- having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises,
- being affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase, or
- being affected by opening up of any access road
- renting structures or land on the wayleave and RoW

8.2. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix (Table 8.2-1/2.1-1) will be presented to various institutions involved in RAP preparation and implementation for approval. The following institutions and organizations to be consulted before approval of the entitlement matrix by the compensation committee:

- Respective Payams
- County Land Authority
- Public works Department- State Level
- Department of Agriculture- State Level
- Department of Forestry- State Level
- Department of Lands- State Level
- South Sudan Electricity Corporation

Table 8.2-1 Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Agricultural Land	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land at replacement value including transaction costs 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs.
	Land remains economically unviable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice at full replacement cost 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Land for land replacement which is a OS5 preferred option when PAP's livelihood is land-based, will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP
	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	No recognizable legal right or claim to the land occupying land 6 months before the cutoff date	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice in order to restore previous living standards

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Residential Land	Land used as a residence partially affected, limited loss, Remaining land economically viable No need for relocation	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based at full replacement cost including transaction costs for titled or customary land. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Compensation of the whole land and assets, if 100% of plot is affected, at full replacement cost. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs (Cash or in-kind compensation as per the PAP's choice) Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost). If the PAP is given less than 6 months to vacate after receiving the compensation award, a disturbance allowance of 30% is added on top of the compensation assessed. On the other

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
			<p>hand, if the period given to the PAP is 6 months and above, then a disturbance allowance of 15% is added</p> <p>Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs</p> <p>Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for</p>
	<p>Assets /land used for business severely affected</p> <p>If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)</p>	<p>Formal Title holder</p> <p>Customary Right Holder</p>	<p>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</p> <p>Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + moving allowance). Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for.</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
		<p>Formal Title holder (Leasehold)</p>	<p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) + moving allowance</p> <p>Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business. Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for.</p>
Buildings and structures (both residential and		Structures are partially affected, remaining	Owner

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
commercial structures)	structures viable for continued use		15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash or in-kind compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to full replacement cost or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). Rehabilitation assistance / livelihood assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training). 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold) Informal holder without title or lease	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to 4 months rental costs)
		Owner/Customary	Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation.

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
			<p>Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the 60m corridor	Owner/Customary	<p>Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation.</p> <p>Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/Customary	<p>Cash / in-kind compensation for affected assets</p> <p>Additional support or any assistance such as the replacement of house outside the corridor</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period</p> <p>30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate</p>
Land, residential structures	e.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Public institutions	Construction of similar or better structures on land outside the electricity corridor. In-kind compensation as agreed by the management of the institutions.

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Schools, Health facilities and other public assets (e.g. water provision facilities)	Loss structures, loss of land	Public institution	Planting of more trees outside the corridor to compensate the lost ones
Forest Reserves	Loss of trees in forest reserve	Owner / Customary	Cash compensation for any assets affected as per the provisions of this RAP or as per the negotiations between the contractor and the PAPs. Replacement value shall be considered in all the transactions.
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Community / owner	Cash compensation at full replacement value. Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site. The approved district compensation rates for the graves shall be applied. On cultural and relocation costs, the assessor should be able to guide the affected PAP on a justifiable package taking into consideration the social and cultural norms as required.
Cultural Assets (e.g. graves, shrines, etc.)	Loss of Cultural property	Owner / user	Cash compensation at replacement value. In kind compensation as per the PAP's choice. If it's the PAP's livelihood is affected Livelihood restoration measures should be put in place, or assistance to find a suitable location and prepare it.
Cattle Camps	Loss of Human and Cattle shelters	Seasonal Herders	Cash compensation at replacement value.

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Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
NA	ANY	Vulnerable Household As per results of census	Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment

9. VALUATION METHODOLOGY

All the rates for land, structures/ buildings, crops and trees shall be approved by the **state compensation committee** before being applied.

9.1.1. Valuation of Registered Land and Customary Land

All land was valued on the basis of current market value for comparable land in the subject locations or capitalized rent converting a stream of incomes into value. Registered land is valued in accordance with the comparable sales whereas demarcated customary and community land is valued using income capitalization method.

Market Value is defined as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange hands on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion" (International Valuation Standards 2022).

Land is valued via the schedule of land values by zones obtained from the field survey, as well as rates provided by the local communities and authorities at Payam or the County level. The rates are obtained from comparable sales/ leases availed in the locality adjusted accordingly to allow for the proposed acquisition or restriction due to proposed the electricity transmission line. The proposed rates should be presented and approved by the Payam and County Land Authority in order to receive acceptance.

Market values will be determined by the Valuer and based on land selling values or prices governed by the following factors:

- Location in relation to urban centers
- Economic activity in the area
- Physical and geographical factors
- Population density
- Vicinity to services such as water electricity and roads
- Cultural attitudes to land transactions.

Sources of information for market values are derived from field enquiries in the various villages where land is to be compensated, land/valuation offices, estate agents, and enquiries for market values from the various Land Offices.

Most of the land involved in the compensation exercise is under customary ownership with some incidences of registered land.

In some cases, the registered land (in which case a land title should be available) could not be conclusively identified for purposes of this Valuation, but the owner would be well known and identified by the lawful tenants' neighbors and local council authorities. Information from the concerned land offices may also not be conclusive. The land is in that case assessed as customary, pending conclusive identification of the land (registered title) at a later date (possibly during project implementation). If the land is found to be registered, the extra cost for registration shall be awarded to the subject registered owner as the title is made available or confirmed.

9.1.2. Valuation of Structure

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as buildings and structural works, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. are assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of the subject property or similar/comparable structures.

Replacement cost is defined as the present-day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present-day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and technology of the day.

Replacement Cost Values of permanent buildings and structures are derived from the project area in accordance with prevailing construction costs as governed by the following factors:

- Location in relation to urban centers
- Type and quality of materials used
- Workmanship and design of buildings
- Location of building in relation to sources of materials and labor
- Terrain of the building site and the possible amount of levelling involved
- Age of structure and condition of buildings

The consultant reviewed and synchronized the costs to the relevant types of construction materials used for buildings at the various rural regions of South Sudan. The consultant will review various construction costs provided by the contractors and adjust according the materials used, the design and the built-up area of the structures. The consultant will adopt an appropriate rate during valuation of structures after consultation with department of public works at state level.

The structures/buildings will be categorized as under:

- Permanent structures – modern houses with modern finishes including concrete, natural stone, coral, bricks and treated timber
- Semi-permanent structures-sawn timber, timber off-cuts, sun-dried bricks or cemented floors
- Temporary structures –thatched roofs, earth floor, manyattas
- Domestic storage facilities-this will depend on the permanency, design, size and construction materials used
- Domestic animal units-chicken pens, zero grazing units
- Water storage facilities-plastic tanks, concrete tanks, GCI tanks
- Fencing-chain link, barbed wire, concrete/stone wall

Disturbance allowance of 15% will be added to the final gross replacement cost. This will cover costs of inconveniences in relocating structures and buildings. When rate schedules do not exist or are out of date, recent quotations by contractors for similar types of construction in the vicinity of the project can be used for calculating replacement costs.

9.1.3. Valuation of Crops/Trees

Vegetation damage shall be compensated at the value assessed on the basis of prevailing Government rates for crops and trees as revised from time to time. Valuation for Crops requires an area rate is established based on the acreage of cultivation, whereas for trees a rate is established depending on the type, number, age and size of the tree affected by the development.

The consultant should consult the department of Agriculture for input for the proposed rates for crops and department of forestry for the proposed rates for trees at the State level. Crops and trees are assessed using District compensation rates. In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District, then it would be fairer to the PAPS (for the Consultant) to compare the relevant rates with those of neighboring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

9.1.4. Compensation

The compensation considers full acquisition over the RoW and restrictions on the rest of the wayleave corridor. The conventional methods of valuation were adopted for the assessment of loss of land and other landed assets. The consultant adopted full compensation of the 10 m RoW, whereas for the rest of the wayleave corridor the consultant adopted a percentage of current market value as compensation depending on the impact.

Market Comparative approach for Nesitu Planned and demarcated area was adopted for valuation. This is where an analysis of sales of neighboring and fairly similar parcels of land is used to adjust and come up with the current market value for the subject parcels of land. The rates were established consulting existing sales agreements and crossed checked with the information collected through interviews with private land agents in Juba. The factors for consideration in the adjustments were based on the user and distance from public infrastructure.

Income approach for customary land of 49 affected households. This was adopted by discounting annual rental incomes capitalized and discounted to come up the current market value. The method was adopted where there was no evidence of land sales within the communities. Direct capitalization of a stream of expected incomes is applied at the estimated market rent as at the time of valuation. The area traversed by the transmission is farmed mainly for consumption of the farmers and their families.

Due to the fact that in the rural areas affected by the project a land market does not exist, the entitlement matrix proposed a cash compensation based on an income approach or, in alternative land for land compensation with assistance to improve the land.

10. LAND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The land surveying exercise preceded the valuation exercise. The exercise was carried out in the presence of the owners or their representatives.

10.1. Data Retrieval

Cadastral prints, photocopies of cartridge drawings, relevant maps, and any other relevant survey data were obtained from district land offices affected by the project and from the office of the Commissioner for Lands and Surveys.

10.2. Provision of Control Points

The control points were casted/built inter-visibly within the interval of 7 km. Beacons, STA 0 to STA 21, were used to establish the control points (see Figure 10.2-1, Figure 10.2-2 and Figure 10.2-3).

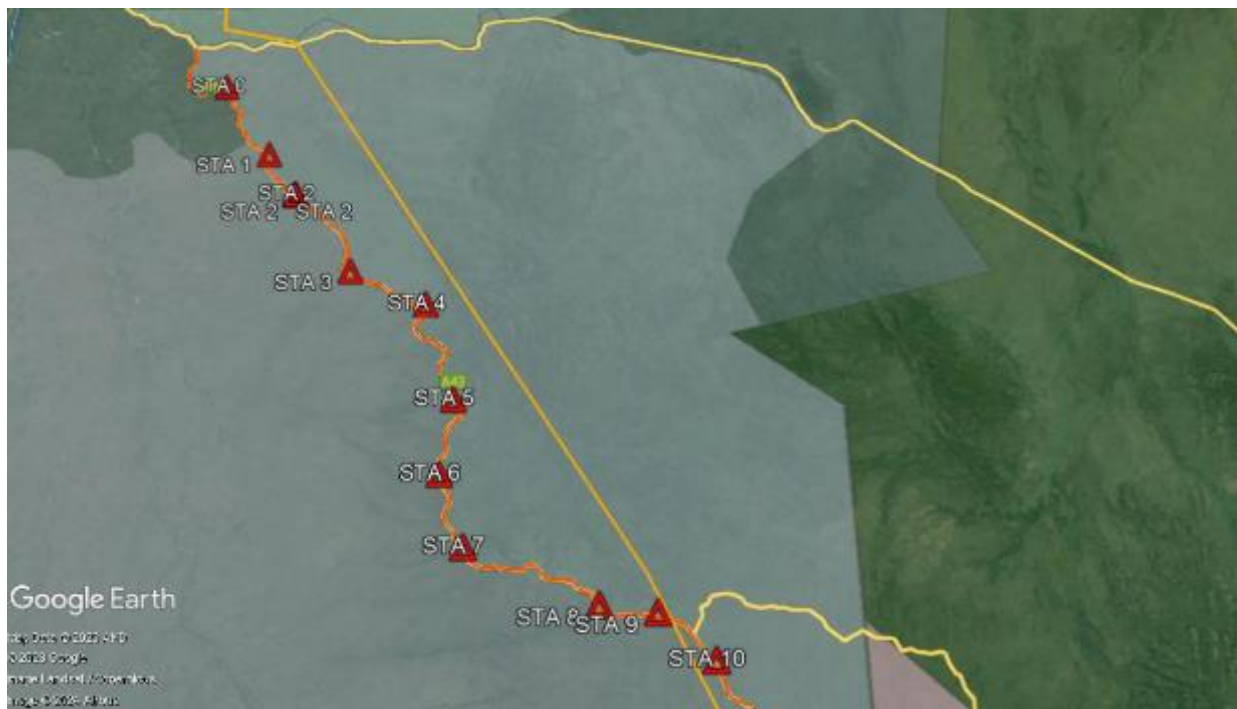


Figure 10.2-1 – Control points from STA0 to STA10

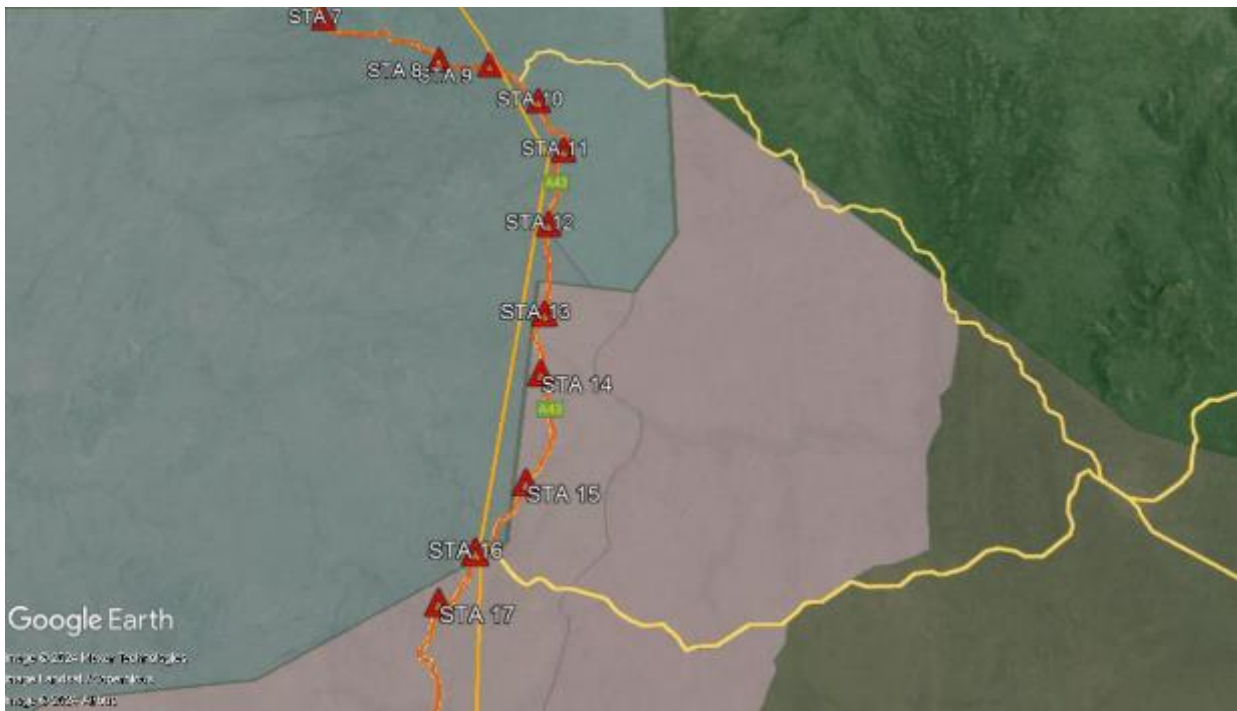


Figure 10.2-2 – Control points from STA7 to STA17



Figure 10.2-3 – Control points from STA14 to STA21

10.3. Topographical Survey

Using the data provided by the client, and the control points as established, the center line of way leaves was set out, demarcating and coordinating all turning points for the whole project area. The limits of the way leaves were surveyed and pegged with prominent wooden pegs and warning tape within the intervals of 300 meters for corridor visibility hence helping the valuation and other teams carry out their work. Prominent features (structures, utility facilities, etc) will also be coordinated and their positions plotted.

10.4. Cadastral Surveys

Using the cadastral prints and other cadastral information obtained from the relevant offices, boundaries of surveyed plots within and near the project area were opened up, coordinating as many of the plots survey mark stones as practically possible using short traverses and the already established control points. The center line of the way leaves was set out as designed and surveyed, demarcating and fixing all turning points. In the presence of the local leadership and property owners, all land holdings falling within the project area, was be pegged and surveyed, land owners documented, area of respective portions calculated/computed and later will be passed on to the valuation team.

The cadastral prints of Nesitu investment plan were obtained from the relevant offices and geo-referenced using the coordinated survey mark stones of the digitized plots. The geo-referenced information was superimposed with the topographical map to get a strip map of the project area containing the affected land holdings, structures, utility facilities, etc. Using the strip map, coordinates for points of intersection between the Right of Way (RoW) and the geo-referenced cadastral plots will be clicked and read off and used to set out the position of the Right of way in relation to the affected plots. The acreage of the affected plots falling in the Right of way were calculated/computed and passed over to the valuation surveyor. The Right of way were surveyed.

All the details were plotted in AutoCAD software to produce a compensation strip map for valuation purposes and a list of PAPs, their Reference numbers, affected acreages in hectares and acres were also attached.

10.5. Survey Equipment

The setting out and geometric survey was carried out using precise surveying equipment that can measure and fix position, linear dimensions and shape of the property physical boundaries. This was achieved using equipment such the Global Positioning System (GPS) or Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology. To avoid difficulties arising from the use of individual national geodetic networks with different reference systems, the Surveyor worked in Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS, receiving corrections from the control points network of SURVNET CORS that was established. This method of work allowed the surveyors using GNSS receivers to achieve absolute accuracies of +/- 10-20 mm in plan and +/- 20-30 mm in height.

11. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

11.1. DIRECTLY AFFECTED PARTIES

The parties directly affected by the project are the villages located near the construction sites as per in these categories the key stakeholder in each village is: Head of Village; Informal/customary leader; Women Group, Children, Landowners, Sharecroppers etc.

State	County	Payam
Central Equatoria	Juba	Gondokoro
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lokiliri
Central Equatoria	Juba	Lobonok
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Pageri
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	Mugali

11.2. INDIRECTLY AFFECTED PARTIES

Other villages located outside the project area could be indirectly impacted by the heavy traffic and induced activities. To be identified in later stages, at the moment no parties are indirectly impacted.

11.3. OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

11.3.1. Government Bodies

The administrative authorities and technical offices will be part of consultation and disclosure activities due to their role in the decision making and monitoring purposes. The list below shows the main public institutions that will be involved in the engagement plan.

- Minister of Lands in the RSS Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning
- South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC)
- Central and Eastern Equatoria States
- Central and Eastern Equatoria Land Commissions
- Juba and Magwi Counties
- Paramount head of Affected Payams (Gondokoro, Lokiri, Lobonok, Pageri, Mugali etc)
- Executive Chiefs of Affected Bomas
- Nimule Community Leaders and Town Council
- Juba Town Council

11.3.2. Project Proponent

The project proponent is responsible for planning and development stage. This institution has responsibility to establish Transmission Line Development Plan. The proponent shall guide the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management measures during construction and operation phase at corporate level through a dedicated Chief Executive Officer responsible of the Project.

11.3.3. Project Implementation Consultant

The Project Consultant is represented by an association of international engineering firms with the scope to assist and support the proponent in all relevant fields for the realisation and implementation of the Transmission Line including but not limited to design, ESIA and RAP Studies.

11.3.4. Contractors

The Project Contractors will be selected through competitive bidding. They will be responsible to apply all the environmental mitigation measures that will be described in the ESIA and any additional land acquisition according to this RAP.

11.4. DISADVANTAGED/VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerable people are distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, and iv) elderly household heads. These specific groups will be reached during the consultation phase through the selection of representatives who can take the role of spokesperson and facilitators. In order for vulnerable groups to participate in project activities, they need to be invited to consultation activities with appropriate assistance according to the actual needs.

11.5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

This section presents the purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program through a framework for the entire project life cycle.

Table 11.5-1 – Consultation

RAP Consultations	Method	Stakeholder	Period	Implementing Agency
ROUND 1				
classification of the value of land by use, classification of the Land properties, land title certificates issues, customary land, cadastral maps, grievances handling, land for returnees. Means of communications.	KI INTERVIEWS CHECKLIST	Minister of Lands in the RSS Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC) Central and Eastern Equatoria States Central and Eastern Equatoria Land Commissions	JULY 2023	Consultant
classification of the value of land by use, classification of the Land properties, land title certificates issues, customary land, cadastral maps, grievances handling. Means of communication.	KI INTERVIEWS CHECKLIST	Juba and Magwi Counties Nimule Community Leaders and Town Council Juba Town Council	JULY 2023	- Consultant
ROUND 2				
CENSUS AND LAND SURVEY CUT OFF DATE	HH Questionnaire with opening and closing consultations.	All affected land holder along the right of way	JANUARY 2024	- Consultant
COMMUNITIES SOCIAL PROFILE	KI INTERVIEWS and FGDs	Affected people from Bomas and respective Chiefs	JANUARY 2024	Consultant
ROUND 3				
RAP IMPLEMENTATION	FGD and Meetings (2 rounds)	DIRECTLY AFFECTED PAPs and CUSTOAMRY LEADERS	FIRST HALF OF 2025	SSEC/ RAP IMPLEMENTATION CONSULTANT
LRP	NEEDS ASSESSMENT MARKET ASSESSMENT DEFINTION OF MAIN COMMUNTIY RPIORITIES FRO LRP	AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS, TRAINING PROVIDERS AND NGOs	FIRST HALF OF 2025	SSEC/ RAP IMPLEMENTATION CONSULTANT

Table 11.5-2 – RAP Information Disclosure Program

RAP Disclosure Process	Method (applicable to COVID prevention procedures)	Stakeholder	Period	Implementing Agency
CENSUS /CUT OFF DATES AND PROJECT STUDIES ANNOUCEMENT	Information through sub district and villages to affected peoples	Directly interested Parties Other interested Parties	1 st announcement on February 2024 during census 2 nd announcement And after the Approval of RAP Brief by MLHUD	SSEC
Disclosure of RAP	PIB (Public Information Booklet, bulletin on board in every sub districts/villages) Collection of written comments via booklet and presentation of answer to AP representatives selected by the communities	All Affected Parties	Mid 2024	SSEC
Payment Notification	Letter, Radio Announcement, Meeting	All Affected Parties	Mid 2025	SSEC
Displacement Notification	Letter, Radio Announcement, Meeting	All Affected Parties	End of 2025	SSEC

11.6. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

During this study the consultation process was structured on two rounds of meetings, the first with district authorities and environmental authorities to verify the critical aspect of the project alternatives. The sectorial experts met the different officers after a formal introduction of SSEC. This round was essential to gain all the contacts of the key stakeholders at local level. A second round was organized during the census survey, from district, sub county and village level to share information about the project and organize the meeting with affected PAPs. The target villages are those crossed by the project. Through the support of village leaders, meeting with PAPs were carried out. Meeting was conducted with two days' notice by the village leader, the meetings were carried out with the help of translators. During the meeting the concept were presented through posters and maps.

11.6.1. 1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

The consultant travelled to South Sudan from 16th to 27th July in order to engage various stakeholders and discuss matters relating to acquisition of land and landed assets in the Republic of South Sudan. The mission included visits in Juba (Central Equatoria State), Torit and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria State). The following organizations/ offices were engaged for the purpose of the study:

- South Sudan Electricity Corporation;
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development;
- State Ministry of Housing, Lands and Urban Utilities;
- South Sudan Land Commission;
- The Department of Natural Resources, University of Juba;
- The Deputy Governor, Eastern Equatorial State;
- The State Ministry of Housing, Land and Public Utilities;
- The County Commission of Magwi;
- The County Commission of Juba.

The field mission allowed to assess the stakeholders' roles and capacities, as well as institutional and organizational arrangements. It also provided field observations that have been compared with the desk study on the South Sudanese legal and policy framework. The study findings will feed into a tentative workplan for the next consultation phases and provide guidelines to support local institutions in implementing the RAP and land acquisition campaigns.

The main findings are resumed in the following table.

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Table 11.6-1 Summary of the 1st Round of Consultations

Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
18/07/23, Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan national ministry of lands housing and urban development	The Ministry has a role of supervisory, registration and policy making in relation to land acquisition for government projects. It forms the link of National land Commission representation to the Council of Ministers.	Concerning land acquisition, valuation and compensation, all private land is allotted as leases by the national Government or County. Most of the land along the project foot print is community land. However, some of the community land is demarcated even though title documents are not issued. To date, there is only one valuer in the National Government who doubles up as the undersecretary and with a background in engineering. A registry of land parcels surveyed and allocated exists, but a cadastre-based land information system is still under development.	SS_MOM_01
19/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan Central Equatoria State, Ministry Of Lands Housing And Urban Development	Within the Ministry, critical to land acquisition and valuation is the directorate of survey and Directorate of Land administration and Town planning.	The state implements national laws but has a central equatorial state constitution that guides its operation, which is also a domestication of the Southern Sudan Transitional Constitution. To date, there is a lack of coordination and standardized procedures in evaluating the worthy of assets for compensation purposes. The national Land Commission is represented at the state level with an advisory role just as it does with the National Government Ministry of Lands.	SS_MOM_02
21/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	Juba University, Deputy Dean In The Faculty Of Natural Sources And Environment	To date, the State employs professional surveyors to carry out assessment of value of land for the purpose of taxation.	Possible land related conflict along the proposed transmission corridor have been identified as follows: between Dinka displaced groups, Mundari herders and CES communities around Juba and close to seasonal wet lands; among Bari community in Gondokoro and Lobonok area; in Mangalla and other payams in Juba outskirts on the east side of White Nile.	SS_MOM_03

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Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
		The university of Juba trains land professionals in land use course as well as integrated natural resources management.	In Torit, trees varieties such as Mahogany and Kaya are used in traditional medicine and have cultural significance to local communities. The transmission corridor should avoid traversing in those areas.	
24/07/23 Torit (Easter Equatoria State)	East Equatorial State Administration-Deputy Governor & Hon. State Minister For Housing, Land & Utilities	Within the minister for Housing, land & Utilities, the Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning and Directorate of Survey are the technical arms involved in land acquisition, valuation and compensation.	The process of acquisition of community land by the state involve the following steps: 5. The Minister in charge of lands makes a written request to the community members/ landlords/ occupiers for a meeting to discuss about their land; 6. An agreement is reached between the community and the state; 7. The minister establishes a committee which includes officers from the technical directorates of Mapping & Town planning, survey and user directorate. This committee will be charged with survey and planning of the land for the use. The community representatives supervise the process; 8. After allocation leases are prepared and registered in the judiciary.	SS_MOM_04
25/07/23 Magwi (Easter Equatoria State)	County Commissioner And Executive Director Of Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State		Concerning the proposed process of land acquisition, the South Sudanese Electric Corporation will write to the Governors who will mark the request to Minister in charge of lands to guide the process/ SSEC will then draw a MOU and submit to Minister who will present it to the to the council of state ministers for approval before drafting the final agreement.	SS_MOM_05

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Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Key Issues discussed	MOM (annexes)
			Drafting of MOU will take approximately from 3 to 6 months. The process of implementation of acquisition will take approximately 2-3 months to complete.	
26/07/23 Juba	South Sudan Land Commission	A body providing support to State and local government and advises on the process of land acquisition and compensation. Has offices at national level and at state level.	Land related dispute is likely to occur in sections where pastoralist communities reside, or where key resources are located. Hot spots to carry out accurate consultations have been identified as follows: Lobonok area due to existing connections between local population and government representatives Mungali area due to possible conflicts involving Madi tribes and returnees who might claim land rights and challenge land acquisition if consultations are not conducted properly. Gondokoro Island due to possible dispute over farms and small public facilities.	SS_MOM_06

11.6.2. 2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

Boma of Lokiliri Payam (Central Equatoria State) on 08/02/2024, and in Pageri Payam, Magwi County of Eastern on 09/02/2024. A socio-economic questionnaire was also used.

During these meetings, the team briefed the local community about the project and more specifically on the following issues:

- Description of the project, indicating the purpose, the scope and benefits to the country and the individual project affected persons
- The land survey activities
- The collection and purpose of socio-economic survey in the project area
- Compensation and Valuation of assets within the project area.

Local leaders facilitated the organization of these meetings who were translated in local language. The affected communities were given the possibility to raise their concerns and ask for information about land expropriation and compensation process. The results of these meetings allowed to outline socio-economic profiles, local livelihoods of PAPs and to have an overview of risk dynamics of most vulnerable groups.

Below is a summary of key issues discussed during the focus groups.

Issue	Remarks
Livelihoods and vulnerable groups	In the project area, local livelihoods are mainly based on crop farming (mainly maize, cassava, sweet potato), small scale business, selling fire wood and cutting grass. Youth are engaged in complementary seasonal activities such as riding Boda Boda, making charcoal and hunting animals in the bush. Agricultural production varies greatly depending on seasonal rainfall. beyond ecological variability, patterns of vulnerability may depend on other factors such as tensions with neighboring communities. At this regard, FGDs participants mentioned conflicts with herders who may destroy crops. In Pageri Payam of Juba County, farmers are not keeping cattle because of the risk of looting by neighbors' groups.
Land rights	It is difficult to valuate median increase of land value during the past five years because of customary tenure and informal ownership, land being in most of the cases not demarcated. Nevertheless, in all the visited payams there is a clear difference in value between customary land (used for residential purpose and different economic activities such as agriculture production, charcoal production) and parcels only used as agricultural land. Lokiliri payam, Juba County is mainly inhabited by the Ulubu tribe. Other ethnic groups like Achuli, Lokoya are found in this locality, and are using land for both agricultural and residential purpose. In Pageri payam of Magwi county, Madi tribe is the only represented ethnic group. These communities experienced land expropriation and compensation related to previous projects and construction works. Land allocation to returnees is done through consultation between local community, chiefs, elders, and land lords. According to local informants, returnees have already their own customary land. Concerning conflicting land rights, a dispute between Ulubu tribe and Achuli tribe has been reported in the area called Nyolo.

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Issue	Remarks
	Among the visited communities, women are reported to have the right to own the land.
Displacement and returnees	Cases of people displaced from their land by conflict with cattle herders and gradually coming back have been reported. In Lokiliri payam of Juba County, there are members of Lokoya and Achuli tribes coming from Amei Boma and Edemo Boma. In Mageri payam of Magwi county, many returnees coming from Uganda are found. According to FGDs, it is possible to allocate land in advance to anticipate the relocation of future arrivals, even if this can trigger tensions over conflicting land rights. This is the case in Nyangua Boma, Arapi Boma and Amoria Mountain.
Grievances and traditional mechanisms for disputes resolution	Land disputes are usually settled by chiefs' councils, while the State Government is accountable for bordering disputes. Consultations are led by Land Commissioners. Sometimes, religious or church leaders may be involved in land negotiations and dispute resolution. These procedures are reported to be accessible to each and every individual, without any discrimination or bias mentioned during FGDs. In Mageri payam of Magwi county, consultation for land disputes is only customary. There are no examples of cases removed from the chiefs and customary system to reach the formal court system.

During sensitization meetings, the project affected persons (PAPs) raised several concerns relating to the project timelines, compensation, and assets' valuation. In many cases, they expressed their fears about compensation by the SS Government due to previous experiences. Also, the meaning of cutoff date and procedures to ensure community participation in assets' valuation were matters of concern to the locals. An overview of the key issues raised during the meetings are listed in the following table.

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Table 11.6-1 Summary of the 1st Round of Consultations

State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
Central Equatoria State	Juba County	Lokiliri Payam, Aru Boma	9/02/24	PAPs and local leaders	10	<p>Many PAPs raised their concern about compensation for perennial crops and trees (such a tree locally known as "Tik") that can be harvested several time and give yields for a long time. The consultant informed that these assets will be compensated at market rates at the time of destruction during field activities. Also, the valuer will consider the category and type of plants and trees during computations of value.</p> <p>During the meeting, a women considered that PAPs are not compensated equally depending on their status and wealth. Her comments brought the consultant to clarify valuation and compensation measures, and to point out the importance of the socio-economic survey.</p> <p>One of the PAPs was anxious of possible impacts of the transmission line on the ecological system, such as the increase of thunder storms. The consultant reminded that and EIA is being carried out to identify any environmental effects and provide mitigation measures.</p>	SS_MoM_1

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State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
						During FGDs, PAPs were expecting details on compensation rates for different areas such as parcels where pylons will be constructed. The consultant clarified the different phases of the consultation and the specific role of land valuer in this process.	
Eastern Equatoria State	Magwi County	Pageri Payam	8/02/24	PAPs and local leaders	27 PAPS	<p>During the discussion, PAPs asked about validation of assets inventory with specific reference to size and ownership status of land. The consultant explained that the verification is done by the project affected person together with local leaders that were involved in the consultation with the survey team.</p> <p>A recurrent question raised by PAPs concerned project's impact on farmers' livelihood, and the possibility to keep on cultivating their land. The meeting allowed to clarify the project timelines and reasons for possible delays. The consultant explained that according to SSEC, the design phase is supposed to be completed by May 2024.</p> <p>PAPs were worried about valuation rates and government's engagement in paying compensation. The consultant explained that the valuation of assets is availed by local communities during participatory meetings and FGDs. Also, the</p>	SS_MoM_2

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State	County	Payam and boma	Date	Stakeholder group	Attendance	Key issues discussed	Minute of Meeting (annexes)
						<p>consultant reminded that the project is funded by AfDB, and that the government agreed to adopt the policies of the bank that require compensation in order to avail access of the corridor for construction.</p> <p>The provisions of the financier are that compensation should be before construction. This applies mainly due to structures to allow the PAP relocate.</p> <p>Concerning destroyed assets; the consultant explained that these were recorded during inspection. The owner or representative was required to sign in order to indicate that the inspection occurs in his/her presence or representative.</p> <p>The consultant explained that the cut-off date will be communicated to the authorities. The discussion allowed to clarify how this date applies to existing building and structures and other types of assets.</p>	

During the first two consultation phases, field activities were hampered by a very fragile security situation along the line and near the border with Uganda. The local population is directly affected by this insecurity situation, which makes it difficult to organize public meetings to present the project and the different activities with regard to assets valuation of and the compensation process. These problems related to the security framework in the project areas are aggravated by the difficulties and delays encountered in informing the different parties involved and obtaining the necessary authorizations and clearances from government offices at different administrative levels.

In the next stages of the project, it will therefore be essential to ensure the direct involvement of other institutional actors, starting with the Minister of the Interior. The objective will be the creation of a coordination unit or ad hoc committee including SSEC, UETCL and Lenders focusing on security issues, to be activated in cooperation with other interested ministers or departments, to follow the process of activities on the ground and ensure the presence of security personnel.

One of the priorities of this unit will be to facilitate the coordination of efforts to secure census and field construction operations in the cross-border areas, to ensure that adequate funds are made available for this purpose, and to ensure that the communities living in these regions on both sides of the border are informed of the ongoing activities and involved in the project activities through awareness-raising campaigns and other initiatives as deemed appropriate.

This process will have to be extended to organize consultations with all the institutions involved. This relates in particular to the possibility of financing development initiatives as a form of collective compensation at community level, as discussed during the workshops and coordination meeting with the client. A feasibility study will be needed to select the development interventions, and to identify the localities and communities that will benefit from these projects. This study will need to consider several factors such as the geographical distribution of funded projects and the forms of involvement of local communities to identify priority interventions. These issues will involve local authorities in Eastern and Central Equatoria states, as well as authorities at county level. Other criteria will have to be taken into account to assess the social and economic impact of the interventions, their environmental sustainability and long-term impact.

Continuous consultations with affected people and communication on their legal rights, on compensation procedures and on livelihood restoration programs, will be essential to build consensus and trust among the directly affected people who experienced bad or absence of safeguards practices from other construction projects. Despite initial distrust, the PAPs gained knowledge about the safeguards practices that will be applied with this project and after the second round of consultations the major doubts were cleared. Consultation program is to be developed further along with local administrations and SSEC in order enhance the knowledge of affected households about compensation procedures and the available compensation options throughout all the RAP implementation phases.

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

South Sudan is lack of clear steps in land acquisition procedural process, nevertheless following the discussion held with the stakeholders, a schedule has been developed. The following paragraphs show the steps for the land acquisition process in South Sudan that apply to this project. It is worth of noticing that Compensation Committee and Grievances Redress Committee play a key role in the smooth implementation and in the share of information among the stakeholders involved in the land acquisition process. In fact, once that the project brief will be shared with MLHUD/Land Commission and SSEC will receive no objection to proceed, the coordination of these two committees by SSEC and MLHUD/Land Commission Technical Unit will be crucial for the implementation of all the other steps.

STEP N1 - Scoping Phase

A scoping is undertaken and set out in a project brief, in line with current practice for social impacts. The purpose of the project brief is to assess the feasibility of the land acquisition, demonstrate its public purpose or use, set out the potential social and economic impacts, weigh the public benefits against the social costs, determine the requirements to develop a Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan to mitigate impacts of displacement and estimate the budget and schedule required for the RAP process. This project brief constitutes an application by the land acquiring agency for compulsory acquisition to the MLHUD at National Level and States Level. MLHUD/Land Commission is supposed to review of Project Brief and issue comments or no objection to proceed.

STEP N2 - Notice of Intention to Acquire Land

MLHUD / State Commissioners issue a notice of land acquisition and publicize as widely as possible to ensure that all affected people are aware of the land acquisition and explained in a public meeting and prepare the affected communities for the land survey and property evaluations. MLHUD sets up of Compensation Committee and Grievances Redress Committee that have the role to follow up the process of valuation validation, the negotiation with PAPs and to settle the grievances related to land acquisition process through the GRM.

STEP N3 – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for submission to Land Acquisition Technical Unit (TU) including Stakeholder Engagement

SSEC submits the RAP to the MLHUD/Land Commission Technical Unit (TU) . The TU evaluates the RAP, disclose the RAP and proceed with the individual compensation with the support of the Compensation Committee and Grievances Redress Committee.

STEP N4 – Implementation

SSEC with the support of TU, Compensation Committee and Grievances Redress Committee will implement the following activities:

- Public announcement of RAP and LRP implementation with written and oral notice of timing of land acquisition to PAPs
- Un-freeze any areas no longer needed for the project
- Provision of financial literacy and other capacity building training and establishment of bank accounts

- Provision of in-kind compensation (adequate replacement land, housing, business structures, public infrastructure, social assistance and livelihood restoration support measures etc.)
- Payment of cash compensation and allowances, salvage and moves
- Internal monitoring of RAP and LRP implementation

STEP N5 - Land Acquisition

SSEC will proceed than with the following

- Acquisition of land needed for the project
- Mutations of titles

STEP N6 - Evaluation

- Outcome evaluation undertaken by MLHUD / State Commissioners
- Implementation of corrective measures by SSEC

13. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

This subsection describes the GRM that SSEC will put in place for all the activities under the Employer's responsibility. At the same time the Contractors will have their own GRM in place for what concerns Contractor's human resources and any damage caused to the surrounding communities and properties throughout all Project phases, as defined in the Bidding Documents.

The main objectives of GRM are:

- Provide a clear, accessible, and transparent process for individuals and communities to raise their grievances related to resettlement activities.
- Address grievances at the earliest possible stage to prevent escalation into more serious conflicts or legal disputes.
- Provide amicable way to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action
- Use feedback from grievances to identify and address issues in project implementation, ensuring that resettlement activities are conducted in a socially responsible manner

13.1. Grievances Redress Committee

As described before, in rural areas of Greater Equatoria states, the effects of the statutory or formal system are less pronounced, and jurisdiction on all subjects remains in the hands of the customary authorities. Available literature shows that in 61% of the cases of land grabbing involving IDPs, the individual concerned tried to negotiate directly with the person occupying their land. Self-help mechanisms and informal arrangements remain the first choice to settle land disputes, as capability to appeal to an institution responsible for land registration or to reach mediation or arbitration services to clarify land ownership issues is very weak.

For this reason, it is necessary for the project to set up a Grievances Redress Committee that includes SSEC, customary authorities, formal authorities, PAP representative and trained grievances officers, and at least one grievances officer experienced in gender, in order to receipt, assess and address grievances in a coordinated system.

The Committee shall have funds to regularly meet and operate on the field during all the RAP process and project implementation.

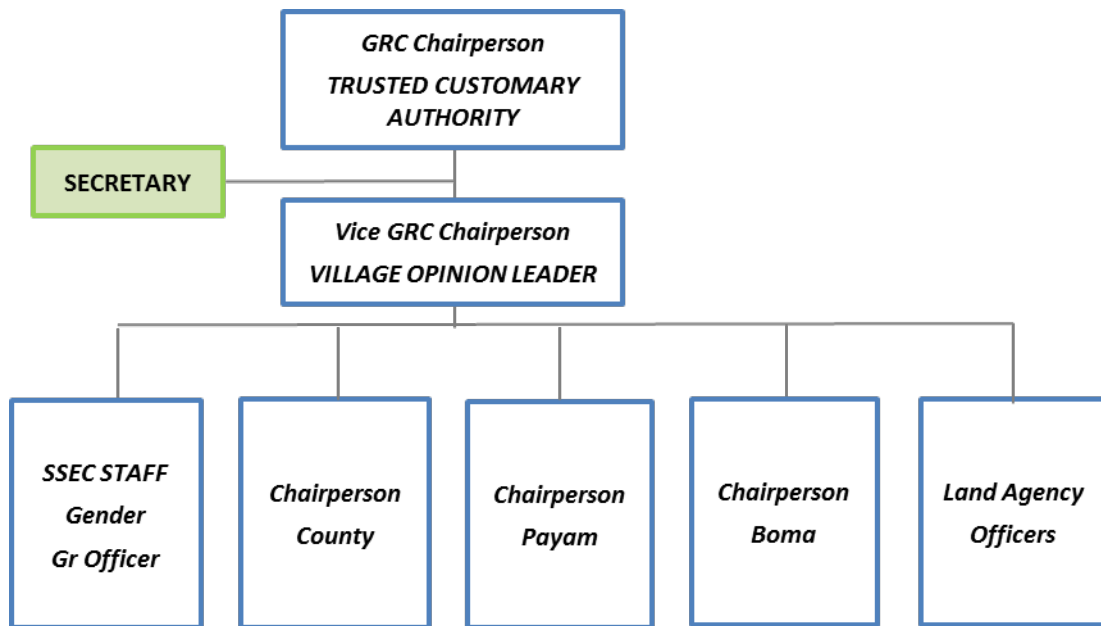


Figure 13.1-1 Grievances Redress Committee

13.2. GRM Principles

The complaints related to any aspect of the land acquisition process will be handled through fair negotiations in order to reach an acceptable resolution. All complaints will be documented and kept with SSEC. The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to the implementing partners for timely payment of compensation and preparation and implementation of social activities, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before beginning of major construction works. The PAPs/AHs and community will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redress procedures except for cases filed in court

The grievance redress mechanism recommended to manage land acquisition related issues is described below:

A) **Disclosure of the Mechanism to Community** – once designed and approved the mechanism shall be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner in the local language and format that is understandable to all community groups. The disclosure will be implemented through public meetings with local authorities, and through meetings in schools and meeting with women groups, involving Customary Institutions in the process as participants.

B) **Receive and Recording** – Grievances will be received by the Committee. The grievances can be filed through grievances offices directly or by phone. A dedicated channel for GBV grievances will be set through the appointment of one grievances officer with experience in gender. They shall be captured in a logbook, classified, and reported to the Committee. The complainant shall receive an acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance within a prescribed and reasonable timeframe, preferably in writing. Keeping a record of those who lodged grievances helps to know who and where the vulnerable and most affected persons by project activities are. Therefore, data such as gender, age and location are also recorded, which assists in understanding the grievances better. Most importantly, the project shall recognize that those who register grievances must be protected and, therefore, handles grievances with the highest level of confidentiality; complainants are free to remain anonymous and should feel free to give as little personal information as they wish. While there is no formal minimum requirement for submitting a grievance, to enable effective review and management, the project prefers that any stakeholder who submits a complaint to include the following information:

- Name(s) of the complainant(s);
- Information on whether the identity of the complainant should be kept confidential or can be disclosed to relevant individuals/structures during the investigation process;
- Contact details (geographical location, telephone number, e-mail ...);

Even without individual or personal detail, the Project will follow up and solve each grievance.

C) **Categorize grievances** – Having received and registered a complaint, the next step is to establish the eligibility of the complaint. The following criteria should be used to assess and verify eligibility:

- The issue falls within the scope of the GRM
- The complainant is anonymous or identifiable with a name and contact details provided
- The complainant is affected the project

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- The grievance is clear
- The complaint has a direct relationship to the project or activity; and
- All the mandatory preliminary information is available.

The purpose of this step is to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the project. If the grievance is not eligible, the complainant will immediately be given the reasons. On the other hand, a decision on eligibility is only meant to trigger an initial assessment and response. It is not an admission that the organization has caused an impact, or a commitment to provide the complainant with any specific form of redress. The assessment at this step will also enhance decision-making as to whether the complaint should be directed to a different entity.

As a result of the assessment, the grievance will be assigned to one of the four categories:

- CATEGORY 0: Complaints that are not related to the project;
- CATEGORY 1: Queries, comments, and suggestions;
- CATEGORY 2: Complaints and concerns, which are not criminal in nature or do not require the involvement of police. Concerns and complaints about land acquisition or livelihood restoration, environmental damages, nuisance impacts such as noise or dust, waste management, risks to public safety.
- CATEGORY 3: Complaints and concerns that involve allegations that require investigation or intervention by the police or other law enforcement authorities. Any grievance which involves loss of life, child abuse, rape, defilement, child sacrifice, sexual harassment or any violence against children.

If the grievances fall under categories 1, 2 or 3 they can be further classified:

SURVEY GRIEVANCES: Grievances may arise at the design stage, such as where some communities feel they were not offered enough information about the objectives of the exercise. In such situations, the SSEC shall be notified to prepare an appropriate response.

SOCIAL GRIEVANCES - social-related grievances may arise at any stage of the project management cycle as a result of inadequate consultation, sensitization, and or disruption of social setups by migrant workers. There are also situations when social grievances arise out of unrealistic expectations. When these kinds of impacts arise, the project related experts shall be notified to assess the grievance and take appropriate remedial measures.

RESETTLEMENT GRIEVANCES: Resettlement, Land Acquisition, and Compensation Related Grievances. The grievances are mainly caused by inadequate consultation and sensitization; delayed release of compensation packages or delayed return of land titles to Project Affected Persons. The process involves a lot of interaction with people during the implementation of (a) RAP implementation, the (b) land and asset inventories, (c) land valuations and verifications, (d) disbursement and during a final land take.

D) Review and Investigate – In this phase, the grievances will be classified into basic categories.

In general, Category 0 grievances will involve verification that the stakeholder is satisfied with the response. If the grievance involves another project or an institutional issue, the complainant should be referred there accordingly. Category 1 grievances will involve confirming receipt of the positive feedback and informing the relevant technical staff within SSEC. Regarding category 2 grievances,

verification, investigation, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, coordination with appropriate authorities, making decisions, proposing resolutions, as well as the implementation of agreed actions, will involve a thorough assessment and getting back to the complainant for more information in case it is required. A grievance which falls in category 3 shall be logged and escalated to police without any delay. If grievances include more than one issue, the Grievance Officer will make sure that all issues are reviewed and addressed at the same time to avoid any delays.

To ensure the investigation is fair, trackable and thorough each step and agreed action shall be documented with related evidence

- E) **Develop Resolution and Respond** – A range of proposed resolutions will be recommended based on the investigation result. The proposed resolution shall be agreed and accepted by both parties (the Project and also the complainant). The project will follow the steps of the grievance's resolution. Hence, following the above principle the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow project affected persons/households (PAPs/AHs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs/AHs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures. The PAPs/AHs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every PAP/AH can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately.

The process of developing resolution and response can be articulated in three steps

Step 1: Complaints of APs/AHs and community on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses of private and community property shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form in the field-based project office. The complaint can be discussed in a meeting between the PAPs/AHs, the Village Leader, the grievance redress committee (GRC). The GRC will be the main responsible to be in close contact with all affected people and public and hear, record, and formally file their complaints in the registers on a regular basis. The Team will resolve the issues at the field level in close coordination with APs within 15 days and two meetings of the received of the grievances. If the complaint remained unresolved at field level the GRC will forward the complaint to the second level of GRM.

Step 2: if the grievances are not solved at the local level within 15 days, the GRC will take over the case lodging the grievances to the SSEC Division at Headquarters in Juba, the APs PAP/HHs and community may produce documents to support their grievances. SSEC will made field observation and discuss the issues with concerned Authorities and APs/HHs. Those issues thus brought to SSEC will be resolved within 30 days and two meetings from the date of the complaint received.

Step 3: If the PAPs/HHs and local community are not satisfied with the decision or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 30 days of the complaint, the PAPs/AHs and community may submit its case to the district court. The decision of the court will be acceptable to both Parties.

Though there are 3 stages of GRM mentioned here, the APs/AHs will have full rights to approach to the appropriate Courts of law with their grievances at any stages of the process.

- F) **Close Out and Reporting** - If the solution is not accepted by the complainant, the Project will conduct further consultation with the complainant to obtain more detailed clarification on the issues with the aim of agreeing upon a mutual solution. Should the complainants agree and accept the provided resolution, the Project will record the agreement in a Grievance Resolution Minutes

Form and update the Grievance Log. All documentation will be stored in one central place for easy management. The fulfilment of agreements, satisfaction of complainants, and number of complaints received shall be monitored over the land acquisition process as this data will be required as part of the external monitoring for the lenders.

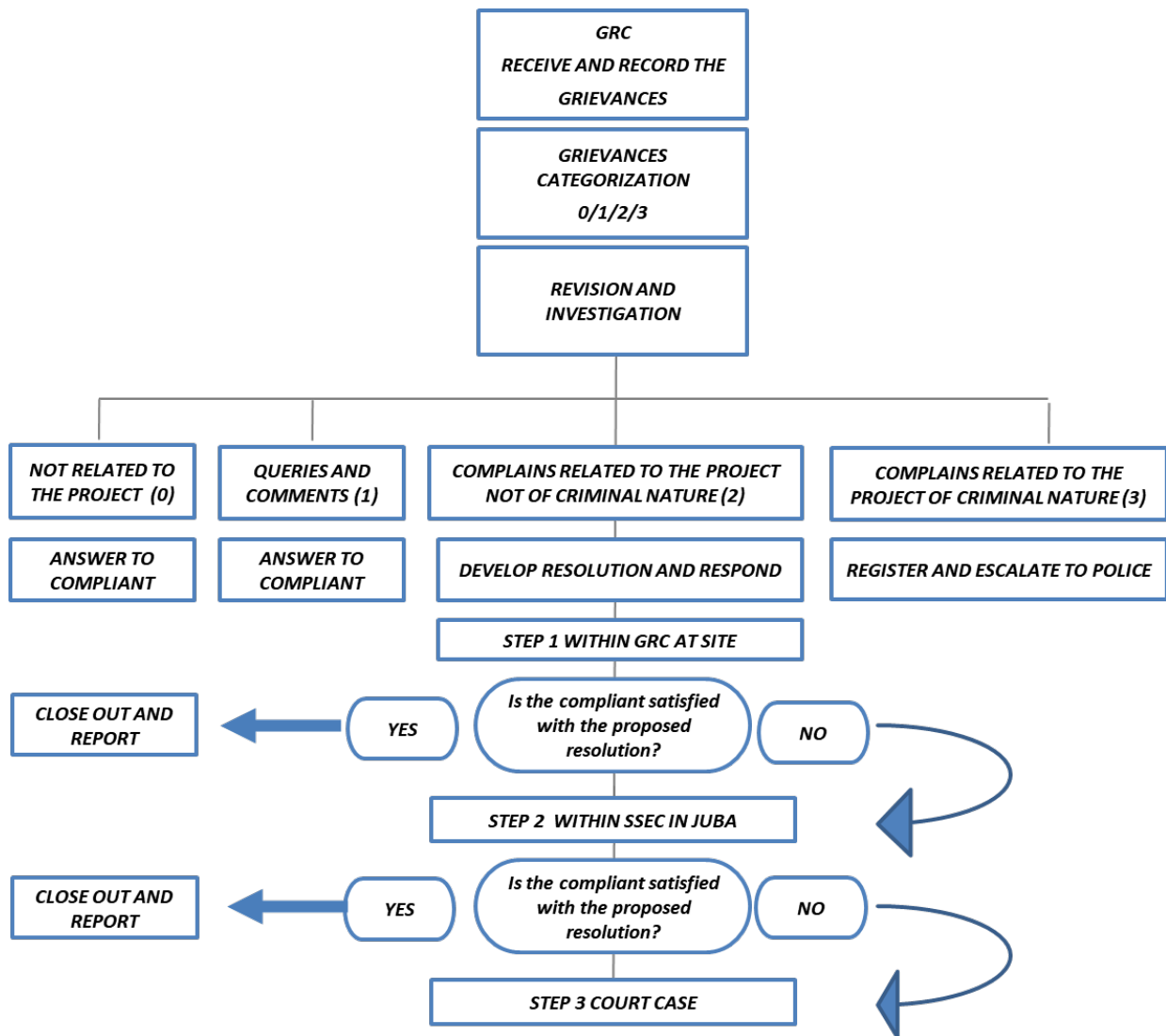


Figure 13.2-1 Grievances Redress Committee

14. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Land acquisition will entail with economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) to the affected parties.

In the view of international regulations, SSEC is required to avoid severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damages upon the appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out through the project's Environmental and Social Management System of the project.

Therefore, a mitigation of physical and economic displacement needs to establish to ensure improvement the land owners or land occupier's livelihood. The livelihood restoration consists of additional compensation in terms of training, assistance and job provision that will be delivered to the affected households based on the magnitude of the impacts caused by the land acquisition and existing vulnerable status. All the affected customary households of this RAP are vulnerable and eligible for livelihood restoration.

Livelihood Restoration

The scope of the LRP is to restore the living standards of the affected people to the pre project level or better than that. Within the RAP framework and according to the Socio-Economic Analysis we know that the affected HHs will be mostly impacted by economic displacement and restriction on land use.

Consultation program have been developed targeting the direct affected parties and other parties so as to explain the project impacts and the overall mitigation measures

All the affected households of RAP can be considered vulnerable, due to the extreme poor conditions of the project area. People in the affected areas are subsistence farmers planting cassava. They grow teak for firewood and construction, teak and extra cassava are used also for selling. The source of cooking is firewood and charcoal and there is no access to electricity. None of them practice casual work. The diet of affected people is based on cassava, which is a staple food. People plant cassava for basic subsistence and do not sell any products to the market. Better off households in the vicinity of the project area grow also sorghum, cassava, pepper and tomato and sell them on the streets. In fact, there is not a specific market place, being the main road where trucks are parked the spots for the selling of products. The main expenses of affected people are for school, food and medicines. Affected households have no savings and debts, they do not join any savings group either.

In other to improve the life condition of vulnerable households the project should consider to provide in kind assistance as:

- Agricultural assistance in the form of training and input or alternatively, as per HHs preference, input to start a new small business activity in form of goods or access to credit, and financial literacy training
- Unskilled Job provision during construction: the top priority will be given to the family members of this category who are above 18 for the employment in the project during pre-construction, construction and operation phases. The first unskilled job positions that will be opened by the first contractor will be channeled to this category of affected HHs through the monitoring of

ESMD and compensation/or grievances committee. Affected HHs will have priority in the selection that anyhow will be based on skills and experience of the candidates.

Livelihood restoration Budget

Livelihood Restoration Activities Cost	50.000,00 USD
<i>Financial Literacy Training</i>	<i>5.000 USD</i>
<i>Agricultural Assistance / Small Business TRAINING</i>	<i>45.000 USD</i>
Livelihood Restoration Implementation NGO	50.000,00 USD
<i>Trainers and coordinators</i>	<i>30.000 USD</i>
<i>Transports</i>	<i>8.000 USD</i>
<i>Monitoring and assistance over one year</i>	<i>12.000 USD</i>

15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement). This will be reported on a monthly, quarterly and semestral basis.

Performance Monitoring shall include the monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation against entitlement matrix, budget and schedule. This activity will be undertaken directly by SSEC and it can be defined as Internal Monitoring.

Impact Monitoring shall include the periodic assessment of social changes that occur in the project affected areas as results of the mitigation actions imposed by the project. This monitoring will be undertaken by a consultant and it can be defined as External Monitoring. Such monitoring will be addressed with two strategies. For the directly affected people through the monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan, undertaking periodic HHs survey with the scope to measure the changing in living condition of the affected HHs during and after the income restoration program. The assessment shall be both qualitative and quantitative.

15.1. Performance Monitoring

The Performance Monitoring will be undertaken directly by SSEC. SSEC will monitor the progress of resettlement preparation and implementation through monthly progress reports and it will report to AfDB and NELSAP on the effectiveness of RAP implementation on monthly basis. The objective of quarterly monitoring is to provide AfDB and NELSAP with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

The key criteria for performance resettlement monitoring include:

- Physical Progress of land compensation process conducted by the Land Acquisition Committee;
- Disbursement of Compensation against the schedule and the budget
- Effectiveness of Consultation through the number of consultation activities conducted and awareness and understanding of land acquisition process amongst PAPs;
- Progress of implementation resettlement program for project affected people (PAPs), RAP
- The effectiveness of implementation of the community grievance mechanism, such as number of grievances received every month, total resolved grievances; and
- Measurement of impact of resettlement and livelihood activities on the PAPs.

SSEC is responsible for gathering information monthly from the Committees and sectorial experts. An information database of monitoring on the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated every month.

15.2. Impact Monitoring

The main objective of the external monitoring is to assess the impacts of LRP on affected HHs, the impact of project on indirectly affected people, and the overall achievements of RAP. SSEC is recommended to engage an independent agency to conduct the external monitoring. The external monitoring team will measure effectiveness of the program on a regular basis throughout the land acquisition process ending in a Completion Report once all PAPs have been compensated and livelihoods are considered restored.

The key criteria for impact resettlement monitoring include the:

- Efficacy of LRP
- Efficacy of Consultation Program
- Efficacy of GRM

15.3. Completion Audit

Completion Audit is an independent evaluation, with the key objective to determine whether SSEC efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, including the host population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, (as established through the census and socioeconomic studies).

The completion audit should be undertaken after all RAP inputs have been completed, but well before financial commitments of lenders to the sponsor have been met so as to have time to address any gap to the RAP before the termination of the financing.

15.4. Reporting Requirements

The monitoring activities will be organized into the reporting matrix reported in this paragraph. The impact analysis will have to focus on, without being limited to, livelihood restoration effectiveness analyzing the economic profile and living standards of affected households before and after the project. The activities are to be implemented through dedicated structured surveys in order to provide robust data. In addition, the impact report shall include and analysis the effectiveness of the Consultations and Grievances mechanism. The performance reporting shall consider all the progress of the implementation activities (compensation payment, displacement and assistance, periodic consultations and grievances registering process). The reports shall have a section on key recommendations and corrective measures.

Table 15.4-1 – Reporting Matrix

Progress Report	Performance Monitoring	UETCL	Monthly
Impact Analysis Report	Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Biannual
Completion Audit Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Once

Table 15.4-2 – Monitoring Activities

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of Payments against budget and schedule • N of AHs compensated 	SSEC	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Physical Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N of AHs physically relocated 	SSEC	Monthly

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Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Vulnerable HHs compensated 	SSEC	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation against budget and schedule N of Beneficiaries reached by livelihood restoration 	SSEC	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of consultation against the SEP Type of consultation against SEP Percentage of participation men, women, youth, IP Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached 	SSEC	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of Open Grievances step 1 N of Open Grievances step 2 N of Open Grievances step 3 N of Grievances to KFW system N of Closed Grievances Breakdown of Grievances N of Survey Grievances N of Social Grievances N of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances Breakdown of complainants N of Women N of Elderly N of IP N of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH 	SSEC	Monthly
Impact Monitoring External	Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with entitlement matrix Compliance with budget disbursement Compliance with schedule 	Consultant	Semestral
Impact Monitoring External	AHs living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N of AHs who are better off N of AHs who are worse off N of AHs with same living conditions 	Consultant	Semestral
Impact Monitoring External	Community Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts Analysis of Restoration programs on community living conditions 	Consultant	Semestral
Impact Monitoring External	Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts analysis of consultation programs on the affected community and project development 	Consultant	Semestral

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Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts analysis of Stakeholder engagement 		
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficacy of grievances mechanism 	Consultant	Semestral

16. COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGET

The cost of compensation to individuals is 742.831,53 USD, while the cost for monitoring and income restoration is 300,000 USD as presented in the table below.

Table 15.4-1 RAP Budget

N	Item	Cost (USD)
1	Land	
1.1	Investment Land	404.629,80
1.2	Land of 49 HHs	190.365,25
2	Assets	
2.1	Bulidings and Stuctures	130.047,18
2.2	Trees and Crops	18.149,30
	Sub-Total	743.191,53
3	Activities	
3.1	Livelihood Restoration Plan	100.000,00
3.2	Internal Monitoring (GRM,SEP,Performance Monitoring)	100.000,00
3.3	External Monitorin g (Impact Monitoring)	100.000,00
	TOTAL	1.043.191,53

16.1. ANNEX 1: AfDBOS5_WBESS5_SSLEGISLATION_GAP ANALYSIS

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
Design alternatives	To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives	To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise resettlement impacts where Involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;	The Land Act of 2009 Any allocation of land for investment purposes shall be subject to a social, economic and environmental impact assessment to ensure that the social, economic and environmental implications of the activities on the land are taken into account before any decision is made thereon	No specific mention in South Sudan Legislation, though there is an indication of implementation of EISA, resettlement plan before any allocation of land for investment take place.	Explore project alternatives in order to identify the less impacting option in accordance to OS2 provision
Forced Eviction	To avoid forced eviction	No specific mention When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project	Constitution Art 28. Right to Own Property 1. Every person shall have the right to acquire or own property as regulated by law. 2. No private property may be expropriated save by law in the public interest and in consideration for prompt and fair compensation. No private property shall be confiscated save by an order of a court of law 34. Right to Housing 1. Every citizen has the right to have access to decent housing. 2. The State shall formulate policies and take reasonable legislative measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of these rights. 3. No one shall be evicted from his or her lawfully acquired home or have his or her home demolished save in accordance with the law. Land Act 2009 CHAPTER II LAND OWNERSHIP All lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members shall be defined, held, managed and protected by law in Southern Sudan. Customary seasonal access rights to land shall be respected, provided that these access rights shall be regulated by respective states taking into account the need to protect agricultural production, community peace and harmony, and without unduly interfering with or degrading the primary ownership interest in the land, in accordance with customary law.	South Sudan legislation recognizes the ownership rights over the land, house for private owners and it recognizes the customary rights over the land hold by communities. Citizens will enjoy high levels of security of tenure over their parcels and holdings, regardless of the tenure system under which it is held. Section 8 of the Land Act 2009 constitutes a set of legal protections ensuring security of tenure. Importantly, Section 8 (6) provides that "Customary [Community] land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights acquired through statutory allocation, registration or transaction." Moreover, Section 8 (2) provides that "Pursuant to Article 32 (2) of the Constitution, 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."	OS2 provision
	<i>The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of this ESS, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).</i>	No mention	170. Land Ownership 1. All land in South Sudan is owned by the people of South Sudan and its usage shall be regulated by the government in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law. 2. Notwithstanding sub-Article (1) above, and the provisions of Article 28 of this Constitution, the government at all levels, may expropriate land in the public interest as shall be prescribed by law. Land Act 2009 CHAPTER XI LAND USE, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION	Souths Sudan legislation consider expropriation of land and assets in case of public interest, nevertheless it does not clarify how customary land is threatened.	

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
			<p>The Government of Southern Sudan, State Government or private company shall proceed with a resettlement plan for the communities affected by an expropriation plan described in Chapter XII of this Act or by any investment activity.</p>		
<p>Compensation and Assistance</p>	<p>To 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, or at least restore, 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</p>	<p>It seeks to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated fairly, equitably, and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner; that they receive compensation and resettlement assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.</p> <p>Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.</p>	<p>Art 171. Land Tenure 11. Communities and persons enjoying rights in land shall be entitled to prompt and equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land in their areas in the public interest.</p> <p>Land Act 2009 1. to promote a land management system, 2. to provide 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.</p>	<p>South Sudan does not mention any provision for livelihood restoration or assistance</p>	<p>OS2 provision</p>
<p>Vulnerable People</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Member countries and other borrowers/ clients are responsible for protecting the physical, social and economic integrity of vulnerable groups and for paying particular attention to health needs, particularly for women, including access to female health care providers and to such services as reproductive health care and appropriate counselling for sexual and other abuses.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>OS2 provision</p>
<p>Consultation and Disclosure</p>	<p>To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected</p>	<p>When displacement cannot be avoided, the borrower or client must consult in a meaningful way with all stakeholders, particularly the people affected and the host communities, and involve them at all stages of the project cycle in a clear and transparent manner in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan.</p>	<p>Constitution Art 171. Land Tenure 10. Communities and persons enjoying rights in land shall be consulted in decisions that may affect their rights in lands and resources.</p> <p>Land Act 2009 Prior to any decision related to their lands whether in urban or rural area the land administration shall consult with the communities concerned.</p> <p>Land Act 2009 CHAPTER XII - EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC INTERESTS 74. The procedure for expropriation shall be based on a consultative process with the communities or individuals concerned prior to conception of the plan of expropriation. A public hearing may be carried out before expropriation for public purposes for large scale development. The history of the acquisition of the ownership shall be considered, whether community, individual or private.</p>	<p>South Sudan Legislation consider the practice of consultation and disclosure procedures</p>	<p>OS2 provision</p>

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
			<p>The plan of expropriation shall lay out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the land to be expropriated; (b) the nature of the interest intended to be expropriated and whether the interest is intended to be subject to any existing interest in the land; (c) an indication of the public purposes for which the interest is required; and (d) a statement of the reasons of expropriation by the public authority as provided for in this section. <p>Concerned Minister shall serve a notice containing the information referred to sub-section above on the owner of the land likely to be expropriated and on the owner of any land that may be affected by the expropriation plan. Such a notice shall also be made available to the public and published in the newspapers and any other media which can inform people about the expropriation plan.</p>		
Funding	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.	Monitoring also evaluates the borrower or client's commitment to the Resettlement Action Plan and the availability of sufficient financial resources, as identified in the budget, to carry out the Resettlement Action Plan.		No mention in South Sudan Legislation	OS2 provision
Monitoring		To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities which result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise.		No mention in South Sudan Legislation	OS2 provision
Social Assessment		To ensure resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments (including gender issues).		No mention in South Sudan Legislation	OS2 provision
Eligibility					
	<p>Affected persons may be classified as persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. 	<p>Three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement</p> <p>who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally, includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.</p> <p>Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Art 171. Land Tenure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulation of land tenure, usage and exercise of rights thereon shall be governed by this Constitution and the law • Sudan shall consist of: public land, community land, private land • Public land shall include, but not be limited to: all land owned, held or otherwise acquired by any level of government as defined by law; and all land which is not otherwise classified as community or private • Community land shall include all lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members. They shall be defined, held, managed and protected by law. 	The South Sudan legislation does not recognize the eligibility for those without recognizable legal rights over the land they occupy.	OS2 provision

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
		<p>and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights.</p> <p>Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private land shall include: registered land held by any person under leasehold tenure in accordance with the law; investment land acquired under lease from the Government or community for purposes of social and economic development in accordance with the law; and any other land designated as private land by law <p>Land Act 2009 Land may be acquired, held and transacted through the following tenure systems (a) customary; (b) freehold; and (c) leasehold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights in land under customary tenure shall be an assured security of occupancy irrespective of whether or not their interest is held individually or in association with others. Any person or group of persons holding a customary land right before the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold the same. Customary land shall be demarcated and registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any other law. Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights acquired through statutory allocation, registration or transaction. <p>The Land Act 2009 Right to land shall not be denied by the Government of Southern Sudan, State Government or community on the basis of sex, ethnicity or religion. Women shall have the right to own and inherit land together with any surviving legal heir or heirs of the deceased as stipulated in Article 20(5) of the Constitution. Any person who settles or occupies a land without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge of the said land before the commencement of the Act, shall be considered an unlawful occupant.</p>		
	Project Design				
Project alternatives	The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic	The borrower or client considers feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project.	No mention in South Sudan Legislation, though their s an indication of consultation with local communities before any decision on project development is taken	No specific policy	Explore project alternatives in order to identify the less impacting

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	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
	displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable				
	Compensation and benefits for affected persons				
Replacement Cost	The Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods	Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	Land Act 2009 CHAPTER XII - EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC INTERESTS 75. The compensation shall be just, equitable, and shall take into account the following factors (a) the purpose for which the land is being utilized (b) the land market value; and (c) the value of the investment in it by those affected and their interest. 76. The amount of compensation shall be determined by a Committee where the expropriation is affected and this shall be composed of (a) representative of the Concerned Ministries in the Government of Southern Sudan; (b) representative of the Investment Authority; (c) representative of the Concerned Ministries at the State Level; (d) the concerned County Commissioner; (e) representatives of the community concerned or affected; and (f) representative of the County Land Authority or Payam Land Council, as the case may be.	South Sudan does not mention any provision for livelihood restoration, assistance /Transaction costs That include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons	OS 5
Land to Land	Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land in accordance with paragraph 35(a), unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable	The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.	The compensation shall be in cash or in kind or both according to the agreement.	South Sudan does not mention land replacement.	OS2
Compensation Timeline	The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS	Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	No transfer of ownership or rights over land shall be made until the type, amount, method and timing of the payment of compensation has been agreed upon with those affected. Where payment of compensation is not made within sixty days of transfer of the property, the affected persons shall, in addition, receive interest on the sum due at commercial rates, recoverable until such compensation is fully paid	South Sudan Legislation apply the principle to take possession of the land upon agreement on compensation	The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation
	Community engagement				

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	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
Consultation	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose	<p>Specific consultation, participation and broad community support guidelines are incorporated in the revised IESIA Guidance Notes, which are part of the ISS. Open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities are to be implemented.</p> <p>When displacement cannot be avoided, the borrower or client must consult in a meaningful way with all stakeholders, particularly the people affected and the host communities, and involve them at all stages of the project cycle in a clear and transparent manner—in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan</p>	South Sudan Legislation considers consultation process	No specific policy	OS2- OS10
Disclosure	Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs referred to in paragraph 11, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7	The Bank posts the FRAP/ARAP in its Public Information Centre and on its website for public review and comment, in accordance with the Bank's ESAPs. The FRAP is released to the public at least 120 days before the proposed operation is presented to the Board and the ARAP at least 30 days before Board presentation	<p>Land Act 2009</p> <p>The plan of expropriation shall lay out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the land to be expropriated; (b) the nature of the interest intended to be expropriated and whether the interest is intended to be subject to any existing interest in the land; (c) an indication of the public purposes for which the interest is required; and (d) a statement of the reasons of expropriation by the public authority as provided for in this section. <p>Concerned Minister shall serve a notice containing the information referred to sub-section above on the owner of the land likely to be expropriated and on the owner of any land that may be affected by the expropriation plan. Such a notice shall also be made available to the public and published in the newspapers and any other media which can inform people about the expropriation plan</p>	South Sudan Legislation define a procedure of disclosure of information over the land that needs to be expropriated, though it does not mention any other content of disclosure.	OS2
Inclusion	The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored	<p>Particular attention is given to ensuring that the interests of both women and men and of the elderly and the handicapped are taken into account when formulating and implementing compensation packages, resettlement assistance measures and livelihood improvement measures.</p> <p>The Resettlement Action Plan includes a specific protocol specifying safeguards for the quality and quantity of land to be allocated for women, especially widows and divorcees, to ensure their means to generate income and achieve food security</p> <p>Land titles at the resettlement site are in the name of both spouse or of single heads of household, regardless of gender, if this does not conflict with the borrower or client's own laws and legislation.</p>	No specific policy	No specific policy	OS2

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
		<p>Husbands and wives, unmarried women, and elderly sons and daughters are explicitly included as eligible for compensation, including compensation for loss of land, shelter, livelihoods and any other privately owned assets. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable</p> <p>Differentiated measures for vulnerable groups include the development of mechanisms for consultation that ensure that sufficient time is provided for the traditional decision-making processes and for employing intermediaries such as specialist nongovernmental organisations that have expertise in working with vulnerable groups, in elucidating their concerns and needs, and in developing measure to address these concerns and needs.</p>			
	Grievance Redress mechanism				
GRM	<p>The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner</p>	<p>The Bank ensures that clients establish credible and independent local grievance and redress mechanisms to help resolve affected people's grievances and concerns regarding the environmental and social impacts of the project.</p> <p>The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle, and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports.</p>	<p>Land Act 2009 CHAPTER VII LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT</p> <p>The regulation of land tenure, usage and exercise of rights over land thereon shall be exercised at the appropriate level of Government in Southern Sudan as stipulated by Article 180(1) of the Constitution. The land administration shall be based on the principles of decentralization, participation and transparency for the benefit of all the people of Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Land in Southern Sudan shall be managed in a uniform and coordinated manner in which the State Government assigns the management responsibilities to Concerned Ministry at the State level, the County Land Authority and the Payam Land Council.</p> <p>A process of appeal is guaranteed at both levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the County Land Authority may appeal to the Concerned Ministry in the State within a period of one year from the date he or she became aware of such decision. The aggrieved party shall have the right to institute court proceedings after dismissal of the appeal by the Concerned Ministry mentioned in sub-section (1) above. Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Payam Land Council may appeal to the County Land Authority, within a period of one year from the date upon which he or she became aware of such decision. The aggrieved party may institute court proceedings, after dismissal of the appeal by the concerned state Ministry, as mentioned in sub-section (1) above. 	<p>The souths Sudan Legislation does not consider the setup of grievance mechanism at project level to solve the dispute among project stakeholders.</p>	OS2

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	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
	Census, Inventory of Losses, Socio economic survey, cut-off date				
Census, Inventory of Losses, and Socio-Economic Assessment	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users	The borrower or client carries out a comprehensive socioeconomic survey in line with international standards for social and economic baseline studies as agreed to in the environmental and social assessment process including a population census and an inventory of assets (including natural assets upon which the affected people may depend for a portion of their livelihoods). This survey identifies the people who will be displaced by the project; all the relevant characteristics of those people, including conditions of vulnerability; and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement.	CHAPTER XI LAND USE, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION The Government of Southern Sudan, State Government or private company shall proceed with a resettlement plan for the communities affected by an expropriation plan described in Chapter XII of this Act or by any investment activity.	No specific indication in South Sudan Legislation a part from the requirement of RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION	OS2
Cut-off date	In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal	At a minimum, the borrower or client conforms to any relevant host government procedures. In addition, or in the absence of host government procedures, the borrower or client establishes a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	CHAPTER XI LAND USE, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION The Government of Southern Sudan, State Government or private company shall proceed with a resettlement plan for the communities affected by an expropriation plan described in Chapter XII of this Act or by any investment activity.	No specific indication in South Sudan Legislation a part from the requirement of RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION	OS2
	Physical displacement				
Resettlement Option and Assistance	If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, the Borrower will: (a) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation; and (b) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.	The borrower or client consults the affected people about their preferences pertaining to resettlement and gives them genuine choices among technically, (a) economically, and socially feasible resettlement options.		No mention	OS2
Those who have formal legal rights	Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash	Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement cost.		No mention	OS2

	WB ESS 5 Objectives	AfDB Os2	National Legislation	GAPS	PROJECT POLICY
Those who have no recognisable legal right	the Borrower will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these displaced persons own structures, the Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost. Based on consultation with such displaced persons, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site	Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).	Land Act 2009 CHAPTER XIV UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANCY Any person who settles or occupies a land without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge of the said land before the commencement of the Act, shall be considered an unlawful occupant Any public authority or person who owns or holds land may institute proceedings for the eviction of an unlawful occupant. Where the eviction is initiated by a public authority against an unlawful occupant described in section 84 (2) of this Act, minimum standard alternative resettlement conditions may be provided by the authorities.	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 in the compensation process	OS2
	Economic displacement				
	In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods	comprehensive livelihood improvement programme is formulated and implemented as part of the Resettlement Action Plan. Strategies to improve livelihoods may involve providing access to training through appropriate technologies. The affected populations are offered a range of different compensation package, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options, as well as options for administering these measures at different levels (e.g., family, household and individual), and the affected persons themselves are given the opportunity to express their preferences. This option-based resettlement planning is part of a development approach that aims to ensure that the affected populations are able to reconstruct their production foundations and become self-sustaining producers and wage earners.		No specific policy	OS2

16.2. ANNEX 2: RECAP OF PAPS

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Code PAP	Affected Person First Name	Affected Person Last Name	Gender	Profession	Telephone of mAffected Person	Next-of-kin's relationship	Next-of-kin's telephone number	RESIDENCY STATUS
ARA 0001	Peter	Nyika Otto	Male	farmer	(2119) 2911-1214	Cousin	(211)925728137	
ARA 0002	<i>Celestino</i>	<i>Nyai Dumo</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>+211924040894</i>	<i>Grandchild</i>	<i>(2119) 2911-1214</i>	<i>In Juba</i>
ARA 0003	Arapi	Peri School			(0211) 9404-0894			NA
ARA 0004	<i>Robert</i>	<i>Baajala</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>farmer</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>(211)929111214</i>	<i>In camp in Uganda</i>
ARA 0005	Martin	Voni	Male	farmer	+211925187676	Brother	(211)929111214	Not in the area
ARA 0006	John Sasa	Ottolo	Male	farmer	+256773145180	N/A	(211)929111214	In the area
ARA 0007	<i>Jurugo</i>	<i>Philip Modi</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>+211928041873</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>In Juba</i>
ARA 0008	<i>Remijo</i>	<i>Longa</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>In the Camp in Uganda</i>
ARA 0009	Saba Saba	Bosco	Male	farmer	N/A	Relative	+256773145180	
ARA 0010	<i>Koji</i>	<i>James</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Cousin</i>	<i>+211928041873</i>	<i>Australia</i>
ARA 0011	Antasia	Poni	Female	farmer	+211922910577			In the area
ARA 0012	Margret	Itto	Female	farmer	(2119) 2099-8997			In the area
ARA 0013	David	Wani	Male	farmer	(0211) 2915-5701			In the area
ARA 0014	Agnes	Wallikary	Female	farmer	(2119) 2915-5701			In the area

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Code PAP	Affected Person First Name	Affected Person Last Name	Gender	Profession	Telephone of mAffected Person	Next-of-kin's relationship	Next-of-kin's telephone number	RESIDENCY STATUS
ARU 0001 -2	Saverio	Pitia	Male	farmer	(2119) 2488-5347	Grandparent		In the area
ARU 0003	Yousif	Carlos	Male	farmer	(2119) 2000-2208	Cousin	-92000-4197	In the area
ARU 0004	Samuel	Pitia	Male	farmer	(0211) 2518-5172	Cousin	(2119) 2518-5172	In the area
ARU 0005-6-7	Thomas	Iwong	Male	farmer	(0211) 9425-7879	Niece/Nephew		In the area
ARU 0008	Community	Church Land			(0211) 2323-5579			In the area
ARU 0009	Augustin	Pitia	Male	farmer	(2119) 2227-2704	Cousin	(0211) 2726-4050	In the area
ARU 0010	Peter	Logwan	Male	farmer	(2119) 2243-0900	Niece/Nephew	(0211) 2043-4803	In the area
ARU 0011	Tom	John	Male	farmer	(2119) 2964-7221	Grandparent	(2119) 2078-0628	In the area
ARU 0012	George	Golong Golong	Male	farmer	(2119) 2078-0628	Grandparent	(2119) 2078-0628	In the area
ARU 0013	Betty	Poni	Female	farmer	(2119) 2926-7453	Spouse	(2119) 2028-8011	In the area
ARU 0014	Christopher	Ladu	Male	farmer	(2119) 2028-8011	Uncle/Aunt	(2119) 2488-5347	In the area
ARU 0015	Solomon	Pitia	Male	farmer	(2119) 2350-7580	Other Rel	(2119) 2350-7580	In the area
ARU 0016	George	Ladu	Male	farmer	(2119) 2350-7580	Niece/Nephew		In the area
ARU 0017	Serjio	Tombe	Male	farmer	(2119) 2043-4803	Grandparent	(2119) 2043-4803	In the area

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Code PAP	Affected Person First Name	Affected Person Last Name	Gender	Profession	Telephone of mAffected Person	Next-of-kin's relationship	Next-of-kin's telephone number	RESIDENCY STATUS
ARU 0018	John	Wallcod	Male	farmer	(2119) 2569-7808	Grandchild	(2119) 2914-6923	In the area
ARU 0019	Beatrice	Lagua	Female	farmer	(2119) 2310-6010	Uncle/Aunt	(0211) 2607-9025	In the area
ARU 0020	Liberio	Kolo	Male	farmer	(2119) 2034-5757	Cousin	(2119) 2425-7879	In the area
ARU 0021	Semira	Kaku	Female	farmer	(21192) 4111-5451	Niece/Nephew	(2119) 2512-4454	In the area
ARU 0022	Agnes	Keji	Female	farmer	(2119) 2692-6171	Other Rel	(2119) 2425-7879	In the area
ARU 0023	William	Wani	Male	farmer	(0211) 2658-4354	Other Rel	(2119) 2783-5098	In the area
ARU 0024	James	Wani	Male	farmer		Brother	+211924257879	In the area
ARU 0025	James	Pitia	Male	farmer	(2119) 2488-6133	Grandchild	(0211) 2122-3666	In the area
ARU 0026	Justin	Tombe	Male	farmer	(2119) 2768-9888	Uncle/Aunt	(2119) 2969-9013	In the area
ARU 0027	Aru - Junction	Police Station						NA
ARU 0028	Philip	Jada	Male	farmer	(2119) 2560-7735	Niece/Nephew	(2119) 2106-3555	In the area
ARU 0029	K.K Simon	Modi	Male	farmer	(2119) 2368-7301	Cousin	(2119) 2154-2485	In the area
ARU 0030	Marcello	Kolo	Male	farmer	(2119) 2408-0094	Cousin	(2119) 2319-7061	In the area
ARU 0031	Amin	Alfred	Male	farmer	(2119) 2229-9987	Spouse	(2119) 2421-5356	In the area

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Code PAP	Affected Person First Name	Affected Person Last Name	Gender	Profession	Telephone of mAffected Person	Next-of-kin's relationship	Next-of-kin's telephone number	RESIDENCY STATUS
ARU 0032	Simon	Modi	Male	farmer	(2119) 2020-9796	Cousin		In the area
ARU 0033	Rose	Ayo	Male	farmer	(2119) 2171-0682	Uncle/Aunt	(2119) 2488-5347	In the area
ARU 0034	Deigo	Milito	Male	farmer	(2119) 2555-7773		(2119) 2421-5377	In the area
ARU 0035	Rose	Ajuwa Pitia	Male	farmer	(2119) 2229-9987		(2119) 2229-9987	In the area
ARU 0036	Agnes	Poni	Male	farmer	(2119) 2408-0094	Spouse	(2119) 2408-0094	In the area
ARU 0037	Longweleng	Ladu	Male	farmer	(2119) 2512-4557	Uncle/Aunt	(2119) 2405-2012	In the area
ARU 0038	Kenyi	Emmanuel	Male	farmer	(2119) 2914-7110	Cousin	(2119) 2048-2339	In the area
ARU 0039	Sadiya Anduwa	Siliman	Femal	farmer	+211920206122	Husband	N/A	In the Area
ARU 0040	Evaline	Moyo	Male	farmer	(2119) 2229-9987	Husband	(2119) 2229-9987	In the area
ARU 0042	Michael	Jada	Male	farmer	+211924006592	N/A	N/A	In the Area

16.3. ANNEX 3: STRIP MAPS

16.4. ANNEX 4: VALUATION REPORT

16.5. ANNEX 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRES

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INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The following survey is conducted as part of SSEC project to construct a new 400 kV double circuit transmission line, from Nimule to Juba, the purpose of the survey is to collect and assess socio-economic baseline data along with land and asset data. The information collected will be analyzed and all individual information collected will be treated confidentially and not released to any public, private, or non-profit organization besides SSEC and Project Partners. The survey is being conducted to establish a baseline against which progress indicators can be measured over time and ensure all assets are captured. Resulting aggregated information will be shared with authorities to support the planning and design of development activities and programmers.

***Your participation is voluntary. You are encouraged to tell the interviewer if you wish to stop the survey at any point. The survey should take 30 minutes; thank you in advance for your support. ***

SURVEY IDENTIFICATION

SURVEYOR CODE	
QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMEBR	
GIS LOCATION OF THE AFFECTED LAND	
PICTURE OF THE AFFECTED ASSET	
PAP REF:	Date of Survey
State	County:
Payam	Boma

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Affected Person First Name	
Affected Person Last Name	
Means of ID	1. National ID 2. Passport 3. Driving Permit. 4. Other National ID
Telephone of Affected Person	
Plot of Land Affected	

QUALITY CONTROL

Surveyor Details	Data Input Clerk Details	Supervisor Details
Name	Name	Name
Phone	Phone	Phone
Control date	Entry Date	Control Date
Signature Surveyor	Signature Clerk	Signature Supervisor

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHY & MIGRATION

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1. Relation to Household Head:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> HoH | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Sibling | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Uncle/Aunt | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Non Relative |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Cousin | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Child | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> In-law | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Niece/Nephew | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Relative | |

2. Gender

- Male Female

3. Age: _____

4. Where were you born? _____

5. Is your father alive?

- Yes No

6. If your father is alive, where does he live? _____

7. Is your mother alive?

- Yes No

8. If your mother is alive, where does she live? _____

9. Marital Status

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Widower | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Polygamous | No. of |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Married | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Co-habiting | Spouses _____ | |

10. Household Information

Household Member	Full Name	Sex	Age	Residing on Affected Land (YES / NO)	Farm on Affected Land (YES / NO)	Literacy Level (*)
HoH						
Spouses						
Children (18 and above)						

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LANGUAGES

17. What are the top three languages spoken in this household? (Specify top THREE):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

SECTION 2: HUMAN RESOURCES/LIVELIHOODS

EDUCATION

18. What is the highest level of schooling you have completed?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> S1 | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Masters |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> S2 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> PHD |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> P7 | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> S3 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> P8 | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> S4 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelors | |

19. What factors, if any, limit your access to education? (Select TWO)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cost | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Work | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Distance | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Transport | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Attitude | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> None |

20. How would you assess the quality of education in your community?

- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonexistent | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Poor | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Good | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

21. How far is the nearest school from you?

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0-1 km | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 km | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 km | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-7km | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7+ km |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

HEALTH

22. Are there critically ill people in your household?

- Yes No

23. If there are chronically ill people in your household, what type of chronic illness? (Select ALL that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Ulcers | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sickle Cell | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> High Blood Pressure | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer (Leukemia) | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrocephalous | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis | |

24. Does anyone in your household have any of the following types of vulnerability (Select ALL that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Female HOH w/limited resources | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly w/limited support | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mentally Disabled |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widow | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Orphans | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Illness |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Child HOH | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Physically Disabled | |

25. What type of health centre is located closest to you?

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> District Hospital | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Centre | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Health Post | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify) _____ |
|--|--|--|---|

26. How far is the nearest medical facility from you?

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0-1 km | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 km | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 km | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-7km | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7+ km |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

27. Is the nearest health centre to you actually used by your household?

- Yes No

28. What factors, if any, limit your access to healthcare? (Select TWO)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cost | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Work | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Medicine/Doctors |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|

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2 Distance 4 Transport 6 Attitude 8 Use of Traditional Healers

29. How would you assess the quality of health care in your community?

1 Nonexistent 2 Poor 3 Fair 4 Good 5 Excellent

30. How many births were experienced in your household in the past 12 months? _____

31. How many deaths were experienced in your household in the past 12 months? _____

32. What common diseases affect your household?

1 Malaria 3 Headache 5 Sleeping Sickness 7 Stomach Disorders
2 Hernia 4 Flu/Coughs 6 Typhoid 8 Other (Please Specify) _____

33. Do you practice family planning?

Yes No

34. Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?

Yes No

35. How is HIV/AIDS contracted? (Select ALL that apply)

1 Unprotected sex with an infected person 4 Mother to child transmission at birth
2 Sharing sharp instruments 5 Other (Please Specify) _____
3 Infected blood transfusion

36. How can HIV/AIDS be avoided? (Select ALL that apply)

1 Use of condoms 4 Avoid sharing sharp instruments
2 Abstinence 5 Other (Please Specify) _____
3 Faithfulness

37. What do you believe to be the most common STDs in your area?

1 HIV/AIDS 4 Syphilis
2 Gonorrhoea 5 Other (Please Specify) _____

SECTION 3: ECONOMY AND LIVING STANDARDS

38. What is your main occupation?

1 Farmer/livestock rearing 3 Casual Labor 5 Semi-skilled 8 Other (Please Specify) _____
2 Trading 4 Transportation 6 Formal Employment

39. Have you worked in the past 12 months? If no, why not?

1 Yes 3 No; dependent 5 No; handicapped
2 No; studying 4 No; retired 6 No; looking for work

40. Livelihood Source(s)

Item Description	Cash SSD. for Past 12 Months	In Kind e.g. Cow/Labour/Grain	From Affected Land
Income from Household Enterprises (Together with a PAP make calculations from a person's description of sold goods)			Y/N
Crop Farming			

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Other Agricultural Income (eg Livestock, Poultry)			
Rent received from land, housing and anyother asset			
Business Income (Brick laying,Vending, Metal Fabrication, Motor Repairing and Retail shops)			
Family allowances/social security benefits			
Remittances, Alimony, gifts, donations, and assistance received from others			
Formal employment income			
Temporary status of employment			
TOTAL			

41. What is the primary source of your family's income?
 1 Farmer/livestock rearing 3 Casual Labor 5 Semi-skilled 8 Other (Please Specify)_____
- 2 Trading 4 Transportation 6 Formal Employment
42. If farming, what are the main FOOD crops you cultivate?
 1 Maize 5 Soya 9 Mango 13 Onions
 2 Cassava 6 Cocoyam 10 Groundnuts 14 Potatoes
 3 Bananas 7 Beans 11 Sorghum 15 Yams
 4 Tomatoes 8 Jackfruit 12 Irish Potato 16 Other
 (Please Specify)_____
43. How long does the household's major FOOD CROP take to cultivate (in months)?
 1 1-2 months 2 2-3 months 3 3-4 months 4 4-6 months 5 6+ months
44. Has the household's major FOOD CROP been affected by floods or other natural event during the last year?
 Yes No
45. If the household's major FOOD CROP have been affected, what percentage has been affected?
 >50% <50%
46. What is the major CASH CROP for this household?
 1 Coffee 5 Soya 9 Mango 13 Cotton
 2 Cassava 6 Cocoyam 10 Groundnuts 14 Sugar Cane
 3 Bananas 7 Beans 11 Sorghum 15 Other
 4 Cocoa 8 Jackfruit 12 Sweet Potato (Please Specify)_____
47. How long does the household's major CASH CROP take to cultivate?
 1 1-2 months 2 2-3 months 3 3-4 months 4 4-6 months 5 6+ months
48. Has the household's CASH CROP been affected?
 Yes No
49. If the household's CASH CROP has been affected, what percentage has been affected?
 >50% <50%
50. What is the most important factor limiting your family's income? (Select ONE)
 1 Low quality seedlings 6 Limited knowledge of how to expand business
 2 Poor soil quality 7 Cost of inputs
 3 Lack of knowledge on improving crops 8 Distance to market
 4 Lack/too much rain/floods 9 Conflict and insecurity
 5 Limited market access 10 Other (Please Specify)_____

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64. Do you, or does anyone in your household, own any of the following sources of power? (Select ALL that apply)
 1 Generator 2 Solar Panel 3 Inverter

65. Do you, or does anyone in your household, own any of the following sources of mobility? (Select ALL that apply)
 1 Bicycle 2 Motorcycle 3 Car 4 Tractor

66. Do you, or does anyone in your household, own any of the following appliances or furniture? (Select ALL that apply)
 1 Refrigerator 2 Stove/Oven 3 Wood/Metal Bed

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, SAVINGS

67. Select your household's top THREE expenses (Select THREE)
 1 Food 4 Health & Medicine 7 Social Events
 2 Schooling 5 Agricultural Inputs 8 Utilities
 3 Transportation 6 Labour 9 Other (Please Specify) _____

68. Does the household have savings or debts? (Select ALL applicable)
 1 Savings at Bank 3 Savings at Home 5 Debt at Home 7 Debt at Home
 2 Savings at SACCO 4 No Savings/No Debt 6 Debt at SACCO

LAND TENURE

69. Household Land Holdings and Assets

Boma/sub location	Estimated Total Size (Acres)	Land Tenure Type <i>Leasehold, Customary/tribal, Freehold/private</i>	Occupancy Status <i>Owner Tenant Co-Owner Co-Tenant Other (specify)</i>	Land Use <i>C=Commercial Y= Rental Income H=Residential F=Farming G=Grazing</i>	Location <i>U=Urban, P=Peri-Urban R=Rural</i>	Principle Residence? <i>(Yes or No)</i>

70. Who else, if anyone, has claim to these land holdings?

71. For the affected plot, do you have details of Title /Tenancy (papers) relating to the tenure of these plots?
 Yes No

72. Do you currently have identity documents in your possession?
 1 Land document from traditional authority 2 Token 3 Lease or rental agreement with public authority 4 Lease or rental agreement with private individual

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5 Photographs of the property

6 Tax receipts

7 Letter from private individual or public authority

8 Other (please specify _____)

73. When did you acquire the land affected?

74. How did you acquire the property?

75. From whom did you acquire the property? _____

76. Do you have a mortgage or loan on the property?

Yes

No

77. If you have a mortgage or loan on the property, describe with whom, for how much, and for how long.

78. What percentage of your land holding is in use? (agriculture or used for grazing)

1 0 – 25 %

2 26 – 50%

3 51 – 75%

4 76 – 100%

PRIMARY RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS

79. Is the affected property your principal place of residence?

Yes

No

80. If the main residence house is affected, what are your relocation preferences? (Village and distance in kms from current residence)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

81. If your primary residence is affected, what is your compensation preference?

Cash

In-kind (Another similar property)

82. Have you buried members of your family on this affected land?

Yes

No

83. If YES, how many graves? _____

84. Are the graves....

1 Cement

2 Earth

3 Other (Please Specify) _____

85. If affected, do you wish to relocate the graves?

Yes

No

86. Do you have any cultural property (shrines, secret trees / rocks, springs, etc.) on the affected land?

Yes

No

87. If YES, how many?

1 1

3 3

5 5

7 7

9 9

2 2

4 4

6 6

8 8

10 10+

88. If affected, do you wish to relocate the cultural property?

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Yes

No

89. What is your source of energy for lighting?

1 Solar

3 Gas

5 Electricity

2 Paraffin/Kerosene

4 Biogas

6 Other (Please Specify) _____

90. Where do you get water for domestic use?

1 Lake

3 Community Borehole

5 Rainwater

7 Tap

2 River

4 Protected Spring

6 Ponds/Dams

8 Other (Please Specify) _____

91. What is your source of cooking fuel?

1 Charcoal

3 Kerosene/Paraffin

5 Gas

7 Electricity

2 Firewood

4 Protected Spring

6 Biogas

8 Other (Please Specify) _____

92. What form of sanitation does your household use?

1 Flush Toilet

2 Pit Latrine

3 Communal Pit Latrine

4 None

SECTION 5: PROJECT RELATED

93. Are you supportive of the Project?

1 Not at all

4 No opinion

2 Somewhat

3 Very

NOTICE:

I understand that this form is not the agreement to buy my land or place an encumbrance upon my land or to compensate me. I understand that I must continue farming as usual until further notice.

I have read the above information and agree that the information on this form is true, full and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20_____

AFFECTED PERSON

Sign : _____

Name : _____

REPRESENTATIVE –Boma (In witness)

AREA LAND COMMITTEE MEMBER (In witness)

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Sign : _____

Sign : _____

Name : _____

Name : _____

Title : _____

Title : _____

16.6. ANNEX 6: MAP OF LINE ALTERNATIVES

16.7. ANNEX 7: MINUTES OF 1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

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1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS: MINUTES OF MEETINGS			
Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	MOM
18/07/23, Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan national ministry of lands housing and urban development	The Ministry has a role of supervisory, registration and policy making in relation to land acquisition for government projects. It forms the link of National land Commission representation to the Council of Ministers.	SS_MOM_01
19/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	South Sudan Central Equatorial State, Ministry Of Lands Housing And Urban Development	Within the Ministry, critical to land acquisition and valuation is the directorate of survey and Directorate of Land administration and Town planning.	SS_MOM_02
21/07/23 Juba (Central Equatoria State)	Juba University, Deputy Dean In The Faculty Of Natural Sources And Environment	To date, the State employs professional surveyors to carry out assessment of value of land for the purpose of taxation. The university of Juba trains land professionals in land use course as well as integrated natural resources management.	SS_MOM_03
24/07/23 Torit (Easter Equatoria State)	East Equatorial State Administration- Deputy Governor & Hon. State Minister For Housing, Land & Utilities	Within the minister for Housing, land & Utilities, the Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning and Directorate of Survey are the technical arms involved in land acquisition, valuation and compensation.	SS_MOM_04
25/07/23 Magwi (Easter Equatoria State)	County Commissioner And Executive Director Of Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State		SS_MOM_05
26/07/23 Juba	South Sudan Land Commission	A body providing support to State and local government and advises on the process of land acquisition	SS_MOM_06

1st ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS: MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Date and place	Stakeholder group	Characteristics	MOM
		and compensation. Has offices at national level and at state level.	

SS_MOM_01

DAY 1 REPORT 18 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT-AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY

Present:

1. Eng. Louis Kwot Akolith-Undersecretary
2. Eng. Michael Aringo- Director planning and Projects
3. Joel Ombati -Consultant

Discussions were conducted around the organizational structure and the role of the ministry in relation to land acquisition, valuation and compensation

1. **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**-The undersecretary informed the meeting that the ministry has got 8 No. directorates, 7 No. being technical and one is Administration and Finance. The seven technical directorates include: - 1. Housing, 2. Urban Sanitation, 3. Research and Policy, 4. Survey, 5. Urban development, 6. Lands and 7. Projects. He further explained the role of each directorate in brief allowing the consultant to identify critical directorates in the proposed projects as; Lands, Survey and Projects.
2. **ROLE OF THE MINISTRY**- We found out that the ministry has roles of supervisory, registration and policy making in relation to land acquisition for government projects such as the electricity transmission project.
3. **LAND TENURE**-There are three land tenure systems in Southern Sudan; Private, Community and Public. All private land is allotted as leases by the national Government or County. Most of the land along the project foot print is community land as opposed to private land. However, even some of the community land is demarcated even though title documents are not issued.
4. **RESPONSIBILITY OF ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION**- The responsibility of management of acquisition and compensation lies in the various organizations as follows:-
 - a. **Negotiation with Communities on Communal land**- The state directorate of lands at the state or special administrative unit; Communities are majorly compensated with projects serving the community and in some few instances cash compensation where land is demarcated.
 - b. **National Land Commission**- It is the body that manages the process of land acquisition and compensation in an efficient and effective manner; The commission has offices at national level and at state level. Standard forms of application by the project component are not established.
 - c. **Supervision and Policy making**-The National ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development is charged with this responsibility in addition to coordination

of land sector for government projects; The ministry also forms the link of National land Commission representation to the Council of Ministers.

5. VALUATION OF LAND AND ASSETS-The valuation is carried out jointly between National and States for compensation purposes. It was however observed that there is only one valuer in the National Government who doubles up as the undersecretary and with a background in engineering.
6. EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING SIMILAR PROJECTS-There is limited experience in handling similar projects in Southern Sudan. The 400KV electricity transmission project is the first to be undertaken by the country. The land acquisition, valuation and compensation in this project will form a basis for future projects.
7. HANDLING OF RETURNEES-There is no clear direction as to how to handle returnees but the ministry informed the meeting that each case is treated separately since the displaced Sudanese who fled the country know where their homes were. In cases where there is conflict the communities handle conflicts of such nature and not government.
8. COMPENSATION MATRIX-The ministry is not aware of any compensation matrix for similar projects.
9. EXISTENCE OF REGISTRY AND CADASTRE- A registry of land parcels surveyed and allocated exists; Previously the registry was operating under judiciary but a decision by a council of ministers transferred the functions to the Ministry of lands, Housing and Urban Development. A cadastre-based land information system is under development to allow linkages between survey and registration data.
10. LEGAL AND POLICY DOCUMENTS- Land management is undertaken with a Land Act that is said to be outdated. However, a Land policy is under preparation and is soon being taken for cabinet approval in the next one month; This policy will guide the amendment of the land Act in tandem with current affairs.
11. AOB- The undersecretary will forward both the Southern Sudan Constitution and the land Act to
 - the consultant within a day; Also forward a copy of unapproved National land policy within two weeks from today to the consultant.
 - The consultant was requested to advise on the format of the valuation report to the undersecretary as soon as practicable.
 - Agreed to meet Director Lands in the next two days since he is out of the country for official duties; This will help shade some light to the consultant on the role of the directorate in acquisition and compensation.

18/7/2023

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND VALUATION CONSULTATIONS - IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

S/No.	Name of officer	Organization	Position	Signature
1	Lewis Kwet Akelth	MLHUB	Under secretary	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Michael Wani	SSEC	Senior Engineer	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Joel Ombath	ECM	Lead economist	<i>[Signature]</i>
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Consultants Comments

SS_MOM_02

DAY 3 REPORT 19 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH SOUTH SUDAN CENTRAL EQUATORIAL STEEL MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT-AT THE OFFICE OF THE STATE MINISTER

Present:

4. Hon. Frederick Lako Raymond-Minister
5. Eng. Dominic Pitya Ladu- Director Administration and Finance
6. Michael Wani -Snr. Engineer SSEC
7. Joel Ombati -Consultant

Discussions were conducted around the organizational structure and the program for the next days.

12. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE-The minister informed the meeting that the ministry has got 6 No. directorates, 5 No. being technical and one is Administration and Finance. The five technical directorates include: - 1. Housing & Construction, 2. Lands administration and town Planning 3. Survey, 4. Rural Water and Sanitation, 5. Public Utilities. Critical to land acquisition and valuation is the directorate of survey and Directorate of Land administration and Town planning.
13. ROLE OF THE STATE- The state is the implementing authority of land laws and policies enacted by the national Government. The state domesticates the national laws passed by parliament at the state level. The state has a central equatorial state constitution that guides its operation which is also a domestication of the Southern Sudan Transitional Constitution. The role of land management is vested in the state including acquisition, valuation and compensation. Southern Sudan land Commission is represented at the state with an advisory role just as it does with the National Government Ministry of Lands. We found out that the ministry has roles of supervisory, registration and policy making in relation to land acquisition for government projects such as the electricity transmission project.
14. LAND TENURE-There are three land tenure systems in Southern Sudan; Private, Community and Public. All private land is allotted as leases by the state Government or County. Most of the land along the project foot print is community land as opposed to private land. However, even some of the community land is demarcated even though title documents are not issued.
15. RESPONSIBILITY OF ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION- The responsibility of management of acquisition and compensation lies in the various organizations as follows: -

- a. Negotiation with Communities on Communal land- The state directorate of lands at the state or special administrative unit; Communities are majorly compensated with projects serving the community and in some few instances cash compensation where land is demarcated. It is the responsibility of the state to value, negotiate and compensate for the assets acquired.
 - b. National Land Commission- It is the body that advises on the process of land acquisition and compensation in an efficient and effective manner; The commission has offices at national level and at state level. Standard forms of application by the project component are not established. This to be confirmed by SSLC when we meet.
 - c. Supervision and Policy making-The National ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development is charged with this responsibility in addition to coordination of land sector for government projects; The ministry also forms the link of National land Commission representation to the Council of Ministers.
16. VALUATION OF LAND AND ASSETS-The valuation is carried out by the state for compensation purposes. It was however observed that there are no valuers but the worthy of assets are estimated by the various sector leaders as follows:-
- a. Trees- Department of Forestry;
 - b. Crops- Department of agriculture;
 - c. Buildings & Structures- Engineers from Housing directorate;
 - d. Graves-Estimate of facilitation and support done by the local authorities i.e counties;
 - e. Cultural Sites/ Shrines- Are not considered in Southern Sudan;
17. EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING SIMILAR PROJECTS-There is limited experience in handling similar projects in Southern Sudan. The 400KV electricity transmission project is the first to be undertaken by the country. The land acquisition, valuation and compensation in this project will form a basis for future projects. They have been involved in road projects and the state has acquired land for the purpose.
18. HANDLING OF RETURNEES-There is no clear direction as to how to handle returnees but the ministry informed the meeting that each case is treated separately since the displaced Sudanese who fled the country know where their homes were. In cases where there is conflict the communities handle conflicts of such nature and not government.
19. COMPENSATION MATRIX-The state is not aware of any compensation matrix for similar projects.
20. EXISTENCE OF REGISTRY AND CADASTRE- A registry of land parcels surveyed and allocated exists; Previously the registry was operating under judiciary but a decision by a council of ministers transferred the functions to the Ministry of lands, Housing and

Urban Development. A cadastre-based land information system is under development to allow linkages between survey and registration data.

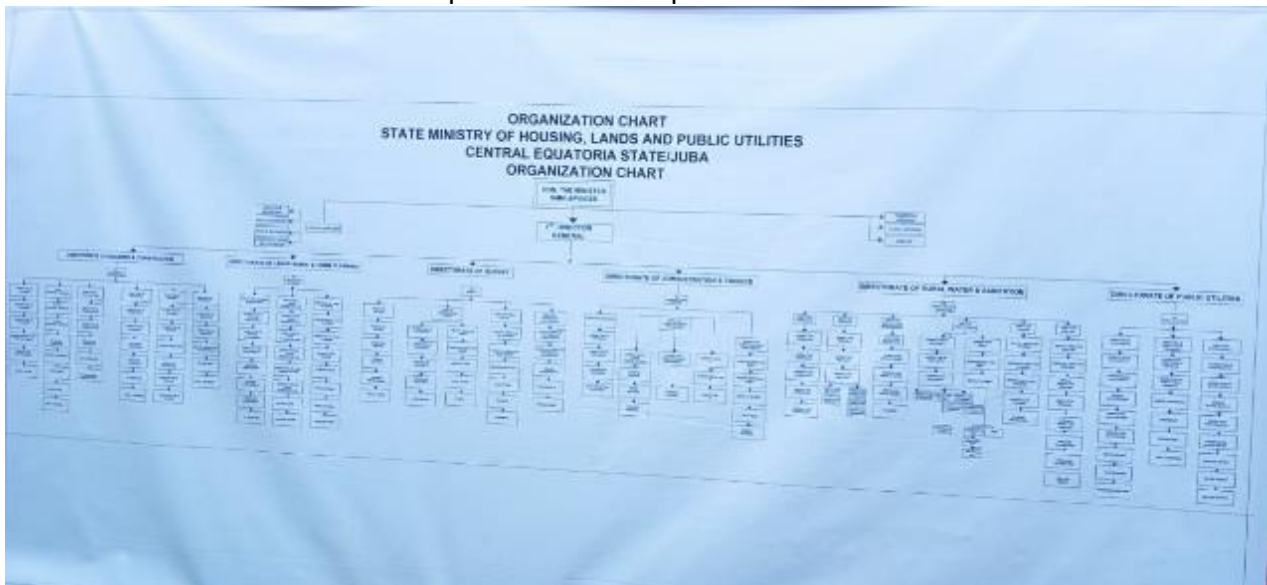
21. LEGAL AND POLICY DOCUMENTS- Land management is undertaken with a Land Act that is said to be outdated. However, a Land policy is under preparation and is soon being taken for cabinet approval in the next one month; This policy will guide the amendment of the land Act in tandem with current affairs. The state is also developing a state land act in line with the existing national law. The state land is also management as per the state constitution

22. AOB- The undersecretary will forward both the Southern Sudan Constitution and the land Act to





the consultant within a day; Also forward a copy of unapproved National land policy within two weeks from today to the consultant.

-The consultant was requested to advise on the format of the valuation report to the undersecretary as soon as practicable.

-Agreed to meet Director Lands in the next two days since he is out of the country for official duties; This will help shade some light to the consultant on the role of the directorate in acquisition and compensation.



ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND VALUATION CONSULTATIONS - IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

S/No.	Name of officer	Organization	Position	Signature
1	Hon. Fred Lake Raymond	SMHL & PU-C&S	Minister	
2	Dr. Aminie A. R. K. K. K.	MAPRIL	DAF	
3	Michael Wani	SSEL	Sr Engineer	
4	Joel Omasati	CONSULTANT	LAND ENGINEER	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Consultants Comments



SS_MOM_03

DAY 5 REPORT 21 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH SOUTH THOMAS LADO-JUBA UNIVERSITY DEPUTY DEAN IN THE FACULTY OF NATURAL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Present:

8. Thomas Francis Lado-Lecturer/ EIA Consultant
9. Joel Ombati -Land Economist (Consultant)

Discussions were conducted around the natural resources valuation and determinants for compensation:-

23. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE-The local government structure allows for management of land with the highest authority being the PAYAMAS Executive officer, followed by the chief, assistant chief and clan elders. The chief is elected by locals and is paid remuneration by the local government. In determining a land dispute, the chief consults, the clan elders. Clan elders are allocated various responsibilities such as those in charge of land and water resources
24. VALUATION ROLE OF THE STATE - The state carries out assessment of value of land for the purposes of taxation. Those who value for the state are mainly professional surveyors employed by the state. The university of Juba trains land professionals in land use course as well as integrated natural resources management.
25. POSSIBLE LAND RELATED DISPUTE-Along the proposed transmission corridor there is likely to be land disputes in the following identified hot spots:-
 - a. Dingas community around Juba-These are migrants from the upper Nile state. They are associated with the ruling governor and are perceived as the main perpetrators of land grabbing in Juba;
 - b. Mondani-Have their origin in central equatorial state but move a lot with their cattle to various states. In their movement they traverse to the west of Sudan and clash over wet claims;
 - c. Bari community is the Gondokoro and Lobonok area.
 - d. Land disputes are expected in the East and West of Juba, Mangala area and where there are natural parks. Also likely to be in Namley and Surrounding areas. In these areas people allocated land and deforested the area
26. EXISTENCE OF CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SITES-There exist cultural sites in Torit and mountains that are sensitive areas identified by the communities. The government in most cases ignores cultural sites which have cultural significance to the local communities. Big trees such as Mahogany and Kaya are significant culturally for the communities. Destruction of the same will be associated with any calamity that befalls the community.

Endangered tree species especially in the Eastern Equatorial state are known by environmentalist. Medicinal trees and trees where birds nest is significant and if possible the transmission corridor should avoid traversing in those areas.

SS_MOM_04

DAY 6 REPORT 24 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH EAST EQUATORIAL STATE ADMINISTRATION-DEPUTY GOVERNOR & HON. STATE MINISTER FOR HOUSING, LAND & UTILITIES

Present:

10. Mary A. Lodirop-Deputy Governor
11. Hon. Luka Charles-State Minister for Housing, Land & Utilities
12. Joel Ombati -Land Economist (Consultant)

Discussions were conducted around the administration of land including acquisition, valuation and compensation as follows: -

27. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE-The state of eastern equatorial government structure allows for management of land with the highest authority being the Minister for Housing, Lands and Utilities. The minister as the authority is assisted with the Director General and has five directorates reporting to his office as follows: - Directorate of Administration and Finance, Directorate of Survey, Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning, Directorate of Electricity and Directorate of Water. The Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning and Directorate of Survey are the technical arms involved in land acquisition, valuation and compensation.

28. ROLE OF THE STATE IN ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION- Most of the land likely to be traversed by the 400KV transmission project comprise of community land. The process of acquisition of community land by the state involve the following steps:-

- a. Minister in charge of lands makes written request to the community members/ landlords/ occupiers for a meeting to discuss about their land;
- b. Meeting held to discuss the request indicating the purpose in which the land is required and an agreement is reached between the community and the state;
- c. The minister establishes a committee which includes officers from the technical directorates of Mapping & Town planning, survey and user directorate. This committee will be charged with survey and planning of the land for the use. The community representatives are important in supervising the process;
- d. Consideration in practice in the state has been an allocation of 60 percent of the parcels to the community for development and 40 percent for Government;
- e. After allocation leases are prepared and registered in the judiciary.

29. PROPOSED PROCESS FOR ACQUISITION OF SSEC

- (i) SSEC should write to the Governor requesting for land for the 400 Kv transmission line who will mark the request to Minister in charge of lands to guide the process;

- (ii) The minister will forward the request to a technical verification team who will review and forward to the economic cluster of the state before giving SSEC a go ahead to proceed in the engagements;
- (iii) SSEC will draw a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the state indicating the description of the project, methodology of implementations, support required from the state, costs associated and financing of the project among other details;
- (iv) The minister for lands will present the MOU to the council of state ministers for approval;
- (v) After approval the MOU will be subjected to the legal advisors of both the state and the corporation before drafting the final agreement.
- (vi) Implementation of MOU by respective offices involved and in our case the ministry in charge of lands will commence the process of acquisition for the project

NB. THE PROCESS OF ENTERING INTO AN MOU WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY 5-6 MONTHS BUT CAN BE ACCELERATED TO TAKE EVEN 3 MONTHS. THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACQUISITION WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY 2-3 MONTHS TO COMPLETE

30. POSSIBLE LAND RELATED DISPUTE-Along the proposed transmission corridor the dispute likely to occur relates to the allotment of the 60 percent plots amongst the community members.

31. EXISTENCE OF CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SITES-There exists cultural sites but in most cases government acquisition overrides the interests of culture. The minister has not come up with projects falling on grave sites and as a state they haven't handled the same.

NB. Relevant National Government Ministries and Agencies should in copy of all communication relating to the acquisition for policy guidance and advise.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
SOUTH SUDAN ELECTRICITY CORPORATION
(SSEC)
JUBA POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION
AND EXPANSION PROJECT
(JPDREP)
Coordinator's Office



Date: 20th July 2023

To: Hon. Governor
Eastern Equatorial State,
Torit

RE: - LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO THE STATE

The Government of South Sudan is carrying out the Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Preparation of Tender Documents, as well as to perform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Uganda (Olwiyi) – South Sudan (Juba) Interconnection Project.

This Project was prioritized by the Governments of South Sudan and Uganda under Nile Basin initiative (NBI) and the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) for Scaling up the NELSAP Power Program following the Study for Hydropower Expansion Plan. It was also prioritized in the Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Electricity Grid completed in July 2015 as well as the EAPP master plan study of 2014.

The aims of this interconnection are:

To link generation in the area to load centers, in particular in South Sudan around the area of Juba where an important growth of the electricity consumption is foreseen in presence of generation availability. The project will cover parts of Eastern and Central Equatorial regions.

The reason for this letter is to introduce to you our Consultant for land acquisition, valuation and compensation Mr. Joel Ombati Nyamweya Passport No. AK0513486. Joel is carrying out a preliminary survey to understand the legal and institutional framework under which the exercise will be undertaken. He will require to meet technical and administrative officers under your administration to enable him get a clear understanding of the area. Kindly facilitate the consultant to access the following officers: Minister in charge of Lands, Commissioner for Magwi and Payamas leadership. We will appreciate your support for the exercise.

Please accept the assurance of my highest regards;

Eng. Michael Wani
Project Coordinator- SSEC
South Sudan Electricity Corporation
RSS-Juba

Copy:

- D/G Admin and Finance- SSEC
- Project Accountant-- SSEC
- File



Juba Power Distribution System Rehabilitation and Expansion Project
Behind Kenya Embassy at Hai Neem-South Sudan, Juba





SS_MOM_05

DAY 7 REPORT 25 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF MAGWI AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Present:

13. Hon. Otto David Renson- County Commissiore, Magwi
14. Mr. Olack David Olympis- Local Government Executive Officer
15. Joel Ombati -Land Economist (Consultant)

Discussions were conducted around the administration of land including acquisition, valuation and compensation as follows: -

32. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE-The county commission of Magwi is headed by the County Commissioner who is appointed by the Governor of eastern equatorial state. The county is a local government with the administrative and judicial arms. The Commissioner is assisted administratively with the Executive director (who is the Head of Payams & Civil service). In handling disputes the commissioner is assisted by the office of the paramount chief. Below the executive director are 7 technical directorates and one administrative and finance directorate. In the lower hierarchies are Head Chief who supervises the Boma chiefs and subchiefs in the respective order who handle both administrative and judicial duties.
33. two arms of government administrative government structure allows for management of land with the highest authority being the Minister for Housing, Lands and Utilities. The minister as the authority is assisted with the Director General and has five directorates reporting to his office as follows: - Directorate of Administration and Finance, Directorate of Survey, Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning, Directorate of Electricity and Directorate of Water. The Directorate of Mapping and Town Planning and Directorate of Survey are the technical arms involved in land acquisition, valuation and compensation.
34. ROLE OF THE STATE IN ACQUISTION AND COMPENSATION- Most of the land likely to be traversed by the 400KV transmission project comprise of community land. The process of of acquisition of community land by the state involve the following steps:-
 - a. Minister in charge of lands makes written request to the community members/ landlords/ occupiers for a meeting to discuss about their land;
 - b. Meeting held to discuss the request indicating the purpose in which the land is required and an agreement is reached between the community and the state;
 - c. The minister establishes a committee which includes officers from the technical directorates of Mapping & Town planning, survey and user directorate. This committee will be charged with survey and planning of the land for the use. The community representatives are important in supervising the process;

- d. Consideration in practice in the state has been an allocation of 60 percent of the parcels to the community for development and 40 percent for Government;
- e. After allocation leases are prepared and registered in the judiciary.

35. PROPOSED PROCESS FOR ACQUISITION OF SSEC

- (vii) SSEC should write to the Governor requesting for land for the 400KV transmission line who will mark the request to Minister in charge of lands to guide the process;
- (viii) The minister will forward the request to a technical verification team who will review and forward to the economic cluster of the state before giving SSEC a go ahead to proceed in the engagements;
- (ix) SSEC will draw a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the state indicating the description of the project, methodology of implementations, support required from the state, costs associated and financing of the project among other details;
- (x) The minister for lands will present the MOU to the council of state ministers for approval;
- (xi) After approval the MOU will be subjected to the legal advisors of both the state and the corporation before drafting the final agreement.
- (xii) Implementation of MOU by respective offices involved and in our case the ministry in charge of lands will commence the process of acquisition for the project

NB. THE PROCESS OF ENTERING INTO AN MOU WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY 5-6 MONTHS BUT CAN BE ACCELERATED TO TAKE EVEN 3 MONTHS. THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACQUISITION WILL TAKE APPROXIMATELY 2-3 MONTHS TO COMPLETE

36. POSSIBLE LAND RELATED DISPUTE-Along the proposed transmission corridor the dispute likely to occur relates to the allotment of the 60 percent plots amongst the community members.

37. EXISTENCE OF CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SITES-There exists cultural sites but in most cases government acquisition overrides the interests of culture. The minister has not come up with projects falling on grave sites and as a state they haven't handled the same.

NB. Relevant National Government Ministries and Agencies should in copy of all communication relating to the acquisition for policy guidance and advise.

SS_MOM_06

DAY 8 REPORT 26 JULY 2023 MEETING WITH SOUTH SUDAN LAND COMMISSION- AT OLYMPIC COMMITTEE BUILDING IN JUBA

Present:

16. Robert Ladu Luki-Chairperson South Sudan Land Commission
17. Joel Ombati -Land Economist (Consultant)

Discussions were conducted around the administration of land including acquisition, valuation and compensation as follows: -

38. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE-The South Sudan Land Commission has got 5 No. commissioners who form the commission and a Chief Executive Officer to deal with staff matters. The Commission is headed by a chairperson who is appointed by the president, there is a deputy and three other commissioners in charge of Finance and Administration, Coordination and Staff affairs. The CEO is the head of the secretariat and reporting to the CEO are various directorates as follows: -Finance and Administration, Policy and Research, Land & Survey, Human Resources, Coordination.

39. MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION-The commission is charged with the following responsibilities: -

- a. Advising of all levels of Government on matters relating to land;
- b. Arbitrate land conflicts at the option of contending parties;
- c. Recommend land reforms in relation with laws and policies;
- d. Carry research related to land;
- e. Any other duty assigned by any level of government.

40. PROPOSED PROCESS FOR ACQUISITION OF SSEC

Most of the land likely to be traversed by the 400KV transmission project comprise of community land. The process of acquisition of community land by is the responsibility of the state and local government. The commission can only come in if they have been invited to advise.

SSEC are free as a government body to seek advise on the acquisition of land for the electricity transmission project and are not bound by the advise of the land commission.

41. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION- The commission observed that there is no objective way of ascertaining the value of lost assets. This has not been necessary in South Sudan since no major land acquisition projects have been done in the past.

42. POSSIBLE LAND RELATED DISPUTE-Along the proposed transmission corridor the dispute likely in sections where pastoralist communities reside and less disputes for agrarian communities. Lobonok area is identified as hot spot if consultations are not carried out widely due to their relationship with the vice-president in charge of economic cluster. Mungali area could experience conflict with madi tribe who have well educated people

and ran away from the area during clashes. Some of them are yet to come back. In this area we expect returnees who may challenge the acquisition if not well conducted. Gondokoro Island is also a spot where dispute is expected over farms and small public facilities.

- 43. EXISTENCE OF CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SITES-There exists cultural sites which cannot be ignored. The landlords are able to identify these sensitive areas and this is well pronounced to the North of Juba

Appendices

18/7/2023

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND VALUATION CONSULTATIONS- IN SOUTHERN SUDAN



S/No.	Name of officer	Organization	Position	Signature
1	Louis Kwot Akiwit	MLHUD	Under secretary	[Signature]
2	Michael Wani	SSEC	Senior Engineer	[Signature]
3	Joel Ombati	ECM	Land economist	[Signature]
4				
5	ROBERT LABU LUK	Land Commission S.S.	Commissioner	[Signature]
6				
7	Eng. James Lee Ajial	Land Commission	D/G of Survey and Land	[Signature] 0920093064
8				
9				
10				

18/7/2023
26/7/2023
27/7/2023

Consultants Comments

The team comprise on National government ministry and the Southern Sudan Land Commission was operate at National level and involved in policy formulation and advocacy.
 [Signature]

16.8. ANNEX 8: MINUTES OF 2nd ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
SOUTH SUDAN ELECTRICITY CORPORATION
(SSEC)
JUBA POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION
AND EXPANSION PROJECT
(JPDREP)
Coordinator's Office

To Hon. Commissioner,
Magwi County
RSS-Juba

Date: 7th February, 2024

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNITY ALONG UGANDA(OLWIYO)- SOUTH SUDAN INTERCONNECTION TRANSMISSION 400KV LINE PROJECT

Dear Hon,

The South Sudan Electricity Corporation contracted a consulting Firm based in Italy to carry out the Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Preparation of the Tender Documents, as well as to perform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) Interconnection Project and is funded by African Development Bank (AfDB).

The interconnection aims to bring cheaper electricity and to contribute to the economic development of South Sudan, in an area that provides interesting hydropotential. The Transmission line route will be passing through parts of the Eastern and Central Equatoria region

The reason for this letter is to request your office to mobilize for a meeting with the community and its leadership on Thursday 8th January 2024 to conduct the following activities relating to the preparation of a resettlement action plan for the proposed 400KV transmission line.

The following will be undertaken during these meetings

- Public sensitization to achieve an informed community on the extent of the project, responsibilities of various stakeholders, impacts and proposed mitigation measures;
- The South Sudan Electricity Corporation, consultants and surveyors will disseminate information on how they propose to finalize the exercise of a land survey, social survey and Valuation.
- The team will carry out focused group discussions with communities and more especially get views from the marginalized groups affected by the proposed project.
- The people expected in the meetings will include the Payam leaders, the Chiefs and subchiefs and affected persons including women and youth.

Since these meetings will be conducted in public places, we will provide you with a copy of the minutes and any agreements with the community.

We propose the following meetings with Ayii Boma, Ame, Moli and Kerepi Bomas at Pargerri on the 9th of January 2024 between 9.00 Am and 12.00 noon

Juba Power Distribution System Rehabilitation and Expansion Project
Behind Kenya Embassy at Hai Neem-South Sudan, Juba

SS_MoM_1

REPORT ON SENSITIZATION MEETING AT ARU JUCNTION -CENTRAL EQUATORIAL STATE CONDUCTED ON THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY 2024

1. Present

- Attached list of Attendance

2. Introduction

- The Ministry of Energy and Dams engineer introduced the survey and sensitization team, while the Executive chief of the Aru Boma introduced the local community leadership and project affected persons.
- The Land economist Introduced the project as follows: -
 - That the countries within the Nile Basin Initiative and Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) are building their interconnected electricity networks.
 - That the project “Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) 400 kV Power Interconnection” is an important additional asset to facilitate regional integration of electricity networks and facilitate power trade.
 - That the proposed transmission line includes a first section in South Sudan from Juba to Nimule/Elegu (at the Uganda/South Sudan Border) which is estimated to cover a distance of 160 km, and a second section in Uganda from Nimule/Elegu (close to Bibia) and Olwiyo, with an estimated length of 150 km.
 - That the ultimate goal of the project is regional integration by improving the livelihood of the people as well as the quality of the socioeconomic development environment for South Sudan and Uganda through increased availability and affordability of electricity supply.
 - That the purpose of the Project is to improve access to electricity in South Sudan and Northern Uganda through increased cross-border sharing of power. Outputs of the preparatory activities would enable the NELSAP, the South Sudanese and the Ugandan involved stakeholders to take the necessary steps to have the transmission line constructed.
 - That the required scope of work in the South Sudan section is summarized as below:
 - 400 kV, 170 km Uganda Border (Nimule) - Juba (Gumbo) Power Transmission Line with optical fibre
 - Construction of the new Gumbo substation 400/132/33kV in Juba

3. Land survey

The Surveyor informed the attendants how the land survey team conducted the exercise as follows:

- That the team using coordinates provided by the design team that determined the route and corridor of the project inspected the route.

- That a team of surveyors who inspected used the GPS RTK equipment to set control points and identify the angle points (AP) and using the coordinates from the design team the team inspected the areas affected by the proposed electricity transmission line.
- That local persons who have good knowledge about the area accompanied the survey team to identify owners of assets within the 60 M electricity transmission corridor as proposed by the design team.
- That farms, houses and other assets were picked within the corridor and will be plotted to enable the land economist compute valuation for compensation purposes.

4. Social Survey

The social surveyor

- The social Surveyor explained to the attendants how the form is filled and the information needed including PAPs signature.
- The attendants were informed that a socioeconomic survey report was necessary to establish the social set up and need for affected communities.
- The social survey questionnaire will be answered individually by the affected person or his/her representative and should be factual as much as possible
- Another survey will be conducted by social groups (FGD) to establish the specific needs and basic information for the groups identified

5. Compensation

The land economist informed the attendants as follows: -

- That compensation is one of the mitigation measures against project affected parties to cushion them against the negative impacts which must come with all projects of this nature
- That compensation is an insurance like support to allow a larger community benefit by the project that impacts negatively to your assets
- That compensation will be looked at in three ways:
 - Asset replacement,
 - Monetary
 - Both Monetary & Asset replacement
- That compensation or facilitation as others call it is done by project proponent and in our case, it is the South Sudan Electricity Corporation
- That all public bodies who carry out projects must get an objective way of assessing the likely losses and appropriate methods of compensation.

6. Valuation

The land economist informed the attendants that: -

- Valuation is an objective way of assessing the worthy of an asset that is for exchange among two interested parties.
- The Valuer must not have interest in the transaction but if he or she has must declare it in advance and qualify his report
- The valuer is trained and qualified to assess the worthy of the assets based on the available information both local and international

- a. Valuation is not a science but an art of finding the attitudes of people in relation to their highest benefit for assets such as; Land, Buildings, Trees, Crops and Grazing Grounds and Water points
- That under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011, the people of South Sudan own all the country's land and its usage is regulated by the government in accordance with the Constitution and Law. The applicable laws in this case are: the Constitution of South Sudan 2011, the Land Act of 2009 and the Local Government Act of 2009. The Land Act was formulated during the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, before the enactment of the Transitional Constitution.
 - That RAP shall be implemented also in conformity with African Development Bank Operational Policy OS2 which provides among other things that: -
 - *Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase*
 - *The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.*
 - *Particular attention is given to ensuring that the interests of both women and men and of the elderly and the handicapped are taken into account when formulating and implementing compensation packages, resettlement assistance measures and livelihood improvement measures.*

7. Compensation Eligibility

The land Economist informed the attendants that: -

- PAP eligibility criteria used for purposes of the RAP are meant to respect both national legislation and AfDBOS2 requirements. Any household meeting one or many of the following criteria will be eligible:
 - having land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having annual crops or trees within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises,
 - being affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase

8. PAP and Local Community Concerns

Name of Person	Concern	Response	Remarks
Tom John	How do you compensate perennial crops and trees that give yields for a long time	All plants will be compensated at market rates but as at the time of destruction during field activities. The valuer will consider the category and type during computations of value.	Unsatisfied- Need further consultations
Thomas	What happens for 60M corridor of land taken and how are we going to be compensated	The land is not taken except where the pylons will be constructed. The wayleave only provides a restricted user of the land to only planting crops and not tall trees more than 3M high and construction of structures. The government only compensates the restriction.	Not Satisfied but allowed for further consultations
Severio	How do you compensate trees values like Tik which can be harvested several times	The trees will be compensated at market rate considering its production potential	Satisfied
Augustine	Why are we not compensated equally	The role of government is equity which does not mean equal but just and fair compensation	Satisfied
Amin Alfred	Is the 60 M corridor land taken forever Why are you not clearing the whole bush	The 60M corridor is still your land but only restricted to carry out activities that will not impact negatively on the	Satisfied

Name of Person	Concern	Response	Remarks
		<p>electricity transmission</p> <p>The whole bush cannot be cleared at the same time due to environmental issues and the nature of construction which is done in stages</p>	
Yusuf	Are the transmission lines not likely to cause increase Thunder storms	The line has no effect on Thunder but an EIA is being carried out to identify any environmental effects and provide mitigation measures.	Satisfied
Onyango	How much are we going to be compensated and more especially on pylon areas	The computation for compensation has not been done and will be done by a qualified valuer who will add 15% disturbance allowance on the market value	Satisfied

Prepared by Field Team:

1. Eng. Ruai Mabil- Land Surveyor and team leader
2. Vlr. Joel Ombati- Land Economist
3. Mr. Edward Forensio- Social Surveyor

SS_MoM_2

REPORT ON SENSITIZATION MEETING AT PAGERI-EASTERN EQUATORIAL STATE CONDUCTED ON THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY 2024

1. Present

- Attached list of Attendance

2. Introduction

- The MED and Dams engineer introduced the survey and sensitization team and while the Executive chief introduced the local community leadership and project affected persons.
- The Land economist Introduced the project as follows: -
 - That the countries within the Nile Basin Initiative and Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) are building their interconnected electricity networks.
 - That the project “Uganda (Olwiyo) – South Sudan (Juba) 400 kV Power Interconnection” is an important additional asset to facilitate regional integration of electricity networks and facilitate power trade.
 - That the proposed transmission line includes a first section in South Sudan from Juba to Nimule/Elegu (at the Uganda/South Sudan Border) which is estimated to cover a distance of 160 km, and a second section in Uganda from Nimule/Elegu (close to Bibia) and Olwiyo, with an estimated length of 150 km.
 - That the ultimate goal of the project is regional integration by improving the livelihood of the people as well as the quality of the socioeconomic development environment for South Sudan and Uganda through increased availability and affordability of electricity supply.
 - That the purpose of the Project is to improve access to electricity in South Sudan and Northern Uganda through increased cross-border sharing of power. Outputs of the preparatory activities would enable the NELSAP, the South Sudanese and the Ugandan involved stakeholders to take the necessary steps to have the transmission line constructed.
 - That the required scope of work in the South Sudan section is summarized as below:
 - 400 kV, 170 km Uganda Border (Nimule) - Juba (Gumbo) Power Transmission Line with optical fiber
 - Construction of the new Gumbo substation 400/132/33kV in Juba

3. Land survey

The Surveyor informed the attendants how the land survey team conducted the exercise as follows:

- That the team using coordinates provided by the design team that determined the route and corridor of the project inspected the route.
- That a team of surveyors who inspected used the RTK equipment to set control points and identify the angle points (AP) and using the coordinates from the design team the team inspected the areas affected by the proposed electricity transmission line.

- That local persons who have good knowledge about the area accompanied the survey team to identify owners of assets within the 60 M electricity transmission corridor as proposed by the design team.
- That farms, houses and other assets were picked within the corridor and will be plotted to enable the land economist compute valuation for compensation purposes.

4. Social Survey

The social surveyor

- The attendants were informed that a socioeconomic survey report was necessary to establish the social set up and need for affected communities.
- The social survey questionnaire will be answered individually by the affected person or his/her representative and should be factual as much as possible
- Another survey will be conducted by social groups (FGD) to establish the specific needs and basic information for the groups identified

5. Compensation

The land economist informed the attendants as follows: -

- That compensation is one of the mitigation measures against project affected parties to cushion them against the negative impacts which must come with all projects of this nature
- That compensation is an insurance like support to allow a larger community benefit by the project that impacts negatively to your assets
- That compensation will be looked at in three ways:
 - Asset replacement,
 - Monetary
 - Both Monetary & Asset replacement
- That compensation or facilitation as others call it is done by project proponent and in our case, it is the South Sudan Electricity Corporation
- That all public bodies who carry out projects must get an objective way of assessing the likely losses and appropriate methods of compensation.

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The land economist informed the attendants that: -

- Valuation is an objective way of assessing the worthy of an asset that is for exchange among two interested parties.
- The Valuer must not have interest in the transaction but if he or she has must declare it in advance and qualify his report
- The valuer is trained and qualified to assess the worthy of the assets based on the available information both local and international
 - b. Valuation is not a science but an art of finding the attitudes of people in relation to their highest benefit for assets such as; Land, Buildings, Trees, Crops and Grazing Grounds and Water points
- That under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011, the people of South Sudan own all the country's land and its usage is regulated by the government in accordance with the Constitution and Law. The applicable laws in this case are: the Constitution of South Sudan 2011, the Land Act of 2009 and the Local Government Act of

2009. The Land Act was formulated during the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, before the enactment of the Transitional Constitution.

- That RAP shall be implemented also in conformity with African Development Bank Operational Policy OS2 which provides among other things that:
 - *Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase*
 - *The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.*
 - *Particular attention is given to ensuring that the interests of both women and men and of the elderly and the handicapped are taken into account when formulating and implementing compensation packages, resettlement assistance measures and livelihood improvement measures.*

7. Compensation Eligibility

The land Economist informed the attendants that: -

- PAP eligibility criteria used for purposes of the RAP are meant to respect both national legislation and AfDBOS2 requirements. Any household meeting one or many of the following criteria will be eligible:
 - having land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having annual crops or trees within the project wayleave and/or RoW
 - having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises,
 - being affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase

8. PAP and Local Community Concerns

Name of Person	Concern	Response	Remarks
Madi	How do you compensate planted trees within the corridor	Trees will be compensated at market rates but as at the time of destruction during field activities. They will be paid once the engineer identifies as	Unsatisfied- Need further consultations

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Name of Person	Concern	Response	Remarks
		going to be destroyed to allow construction.	
Felix	Who verified the size and ownership of assets	The verification was done by the project affected person as well as the local leaders who walked with the survey team	Satisfied
Tabal Mark	What are the project timelines	The project timelines are unclear but according SSECC all the design is supposed to be completed by May 2024	Satisfied
Benson Hillary	How have the local people participated in coming up with values	Some information on valuation of assets is available by locals and also during participatory meetings such as this.	Satisfied
Moja James	Can you assure us that we will be compensated by Government this time round	The project is funded by AfDB and the government has agreed to adopt the policies of the bank that requires compensation in order to avail access of the corridor for construction	Satisfied
Agnes Polikare	How were destroyed assets registered and why do we sign	Destroyed assets are recorded during inspection and the owner or representative signs to indicate that the inspection occurs in his/her presence or representative	Satisfied
Kugamba Bosco	Can we have compensation before construction	The provisions of the financier are that compensation should be before construction. This	Satisfied

Name of Person	Concern	Response	Remarks
		applies mainly due to structures to allow the PAP relocate	
David Wani	Is central government forcing the project on local leaders? How will the affected part be treated?	Central government will provide policy direction and local governments are mainly implementors of government policy	Satisfied
Tombe	For how long do we continue cultivating	The affected persons are allowed to continue cultivating until such a time when the corporation will communicate	Satisfied
Eng. Adrapkwo George	How do we treat the owner of land	The local authorities will be required to agree whether they replace the lost land with additional land to the pap or offer cash compensation for the loss	Satisfied but allowed for further consultation with authorities
Samuel	What is the cutoff date	Cut off date will be communicated to the authorities and it is going to be sooner for buildings and structures within the electricity corridor	Satisfied

Prepared by Field Team:

4. Eng. Ruai Mabil- Land Surveyor and team leader
5. Vlr. Joel Ombati- Land Economist
6. Mr. Edward Forensio- Social Surveyor

9. What is the median increase of Land value during the past five (05) years? Discuss with the whole group.
 - *No selling land because our area is not demarcated.*
10. What are the types of land ownership practiced in this area? Consider differences in ownership depending on land uses (Residential, agricultural land, grazing land and other uses).
 - *The types of our land are Customary Land and Agricultural Land.*
11. What are the most represented ethnic group in this area?
 - *Ulubu tribe is the owner of this area.*
12. Do different ethnic groups share the same arrangements regulating land ownership?
 - *Yes, in our area we have some ethnic groups like Achuli, Lokoya with us and they gave them land for agriculture and resident.*
13. What is the evidence used to prove land ownership in case formal land titles are not available?
 - *It is our Customary Land, ancestral land and inheriting.*
14. In case of Land expropriation, were you consulted and compensated?
 - *Yes, they were consultation and compensation happen when some company came and broke our hill.*
15. How compensation measures vary according to the land use (i.e. hunting ground, grazing land, agricultural land and other uses)?
 - *No, the commercial land is high varies.*

❖ **Displacement and returnees:-**

16. Are there internally displaced persons (IDPs, returnees) residing in this Payam?
 - *Yes, we have people from Edemo Boma, Achuli tribe from Amei Boma and Lokoya tribe.*
17. Did this area experience new displacements or arrivals/returnees during the five (05) years? Please provide details.
 - *Yes, people displaced from their land by cattle herders and they coming back gradually.*

18. Is it possible to allocate land in advance to anticipate the relocation of future arrivals? Please provide example.
- *They have already own customary land.*
19. How resettlement areas are identified and allocated?
- *The people who affected can relocated to another place through consultation between local community, chiefs, elders, and land lord to allocate the land.*
20. Are there land parcels with conflicting rights between different users or groups? What are the areas where these tensions are most common?
- *Yes, for example the area called **Nyolo**, there was dispute between Ulubu tribe and Achuli tribe.*

❖ **Grievances and traditional mechanisms for land disputes resolution:-**

21. In case of land issue or conflicting land claims, what are the accountable body or institution to settle the disputes?
- *The accountable body is Chiefs councils are to solve internal dispute and the bordering dispute is the State Government is the one solves it.*
22. How does the customary consultation process actually work in this area?
- *The customary consultation is start from Commissioners down to Chiefs Councils.*
23. Is it possible to remove cases from the chiefs and customary system to reach the formal court system (the county land authority or county court)? Please provide example.
- *Yes, they remove from chief to paramount chief to the county court but has never happened here in our area. .*
24. Alongside local leaders or traditional chiefs, are there other actors who can be involved in land negotiations and disputes resolution?
- *Sometime, they involve religious or church leaders.*
25. Is it possible for each and every member of this community to claim their land rights through customary authorities, or are restrictions in accessing these mechanisms for dispute resolution?
- *Yes, is possible.*

Here are the pictures of the Aru Boma of Lokiliri Payam People who are attend the FGD on date 09/02/2024.



Report about FGD of the FGD at Pageri Payam, Magwi County of Eastern

Equatoria State

On date 08/02/2024, the team conducted a sensitization and participation meeting with local leaders and with the affected community of Aru Boma of Lokiliri Payam. The meeting was attended by 28 people as shown in the attached attendance sheet.

The team briefed the local community about the project and more specifically dwelt on the following:

1. Description of the project -Indicating the purpose, the scope and benefits to the country and the individual project affected persons
2. The land survey activities undertaken and would be undertaken prior and after project implementation
3. The collection and purpose of socio-economic survey being undertaken in the project area;
4. Compensation and Valuation of assets affected within the project area

The project affected persons (PAPs) raised a number of concerns relating to the project timelines, compensation and valuation that will ensures equity and fears about compensation by the SS Government due to previous experiences. Also, the concern on cutoff date and continuous public participation during the project timelines was a matter of concern to the locals.

Focused Group Discussions

The field team then held three Focused group discussions teams including Women, Youth and elders.

Below are the responses from the interview questions from the teams: -

❖ Livelihoods and Vulnerable groups: -

26. What are the main economic activities practiced in this area?

- *The main economic activities in this area are farming of food crops, selling grass, cutting fire wood, making charcoal.*

27. What are the seasonal variations? Discuss with the whole group.

- *The seasonal variation is differed depend on rain, sometime the rain is not enough which resulting the production is to be low.*

28. What is the important of livestock and cattle mobility for your community?

- *Our community are farmers therefore cattle are not important to us as a community of Pageri.*

29. What are the economic activities women are mostly involved in?

- *Farming crops such as Maize, Cassava, selling grass and fire wood.*

30. What are the economic activities women are excluded from?

- *The women in this area can do any activities if they have capacity.*

31. Can a woman own land independently of her husband or any male relative?

- *In our community woman have a right to own the land.*

32. What is the economic activities youth is mostly involved in?

- *The activities of youth are farming seasonal crops such as Maize, cassava, sweet potato, making charcoal, construction, selling clothes, selling food items in small shops and making burn bricks.*

33. Are there other differences in economic activities and productive specializations (for example between different ethnic groups, or historical residents and new comers) you would like to point out?

- *No, in our area here the people are equal no differences among us and another ethnics group.*

❖ **Land Rights:**

34. What is the median increase of Land value during the past five (05) years? Discuss with the whole group.

- *The land is customary no selling except some few areas which are renting by network companies.*

35. What are the types of land ownership practiced in this area? Consider differences in ownership depending on land uses (Residential, agricultural land, grazing land and other uses).

- *The types of our land are Customary Land and Agricultural Land.*

36. What are the most represented ethnic group in this area?

- *Madi tribe is the only one represented ethnic group.*

37. Do different ethnic groups share the same arrangements regulating land ownership?

- *Not applicable in this area.*

38. What is the evidence used to prove land ownership in case formal land titles are not available?

- *That Land is our Customary Land, ancestral land and no documents.*

39. In case of Land expropriation, were you consulted and compensated?

- *There were some companies like road construction company came and work without any consultation and compensation in our area.*

40. How compensation measures vary according to the land use (i.e. hunting ground, grazing land, agricultural land and other uses)?

- *No applicable here in our area.*

❖ **Displacement and returnees:** -

41. Are there internally displaced persons (IDPs, returnees) residing in this Payam?

- *Yes.*

42. Did this area experience new displacements or arrivals/returnees during the five (05) years? Please provide details.

- *Yes, we have many returnees coming from Uganda to the area.*

43. Is it possible to allocate land in advance to anticipate the relocation of future arrivals? Please provide example.

- *Yes.*

44. How resettlement areas are identified and allocated?

- *The affected people can relocate to another place with the consultation with chief, elders and land lord.*

45. Are there land parcels with conflicting rights between different users or groups? What are the areas where these tensions are most common?

- *Yes, the areas are in Nyangua Boma, Arapi Boma and Amoria Mountain.*

❖ **Grievances and traditional mechanisms for land disputes resolution:** -

46. In case of land issue or conflicting land claims, what are the accountable body or institution to settle the disputes?

- *In this case they solve by traditional way, land lord, chiefs councils and elders.*

47. How does the customary consultation process actually work in this area?

- *The customary consultation process is through Chief councils, Land lord and elders people of this area.*

48. Is it possible to remove cases from the chiefs and customary system to reach the formal court system (the county land authority or county court)? Please provide example.

- *Not possible to court of justice, never happen in our area.*

49. Alongside local leaders or traditional chiefs, are there other actors who can be involved in land negotiations and disputes resolution?
- *No, but religious leaders can be involve to some cases.*
50. Is it possible for each and every member of this community to claim their land rights through customary authorities, or are restrictions in accessing these mechanisms for dispute resolution?
- *Yes, is possible.*

Prepared by Field Team:

7. Eng. Rau Mabil- Land Surveyor and team leader
8. Vlr. Joel Ombati- Land Economist
9. Mr. Edward Forensio- Social Surveyor

UGANDA (OLWITO)-SOUTH SUDAN (JUBA), 400KV ELECTRICITY INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
ATTENDANCE SHEET RAP SENSITIZATION AND CONSULTATION MEETING AT PARGERI ON 8TH FEBRUARY 2024

S/No.	Name of Person	Boma	Position	Contact	Signature
1	PESTER NYIKA O'JO	ARAPI	KUABO	0929111214	[Signature]
2	Δ AUNA Δ MIANI PAUL PAGERI	PAGERI	"	0929155701	[Signature]
3	Agness Olikane	"	"	0923704104	[Signature]
4	CLEMENI TONGU	ARAPI	"	092394222	[Signature]
5	AMPANSA ABUSOMAR ALWA ABADI	PAGERI	"	092287675102	[Signature]
6	TOMBE NYUKA	PAGERI	"	0929654348	[Signature]
7	TOMA WILLIAM	ARAPI	"	0922320896	[Signature]
8	LUGAMBA BODSCO	PAGERI	"	0925154834	[Signature]
9	Benson O'JO Kilang	PAGERI	"	0920163205	[Signature]
10	MARGRET OLEJO	PAGERI	"	—	[Signature]
11	MADY OJIMBA	PAGERI	"	0921757232	MO
12	AGNES LINDA	PAGERI	"	09809726940300	[Signature]
13	DABBECA LODA	PAGERI	"	—	[Signature]
14	KAREO JANE	PAGERI	"	099246202910	[Signature]

UGANDA (OLWITYO)-SOUTH SUDAN (JUBA), 400KV ELECTRICITY INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

ATTENDANCE SHEET RAP SENSITIZATION AND CONSULTATION MEETING AT PARGERI ON 8TH FEBRUARY 2024

S/No.	Name of Person	Boma	Position	Contact	Signature
1	Melba James Oryon	PAGERI	CHIEF S/Sec	0925723326	
2	MURROI RICHARD SIMON	PAGERI	Team lead	0921032284	
3	DISA Justice Isaac	PAGERI	ASSISTANT CHIEF	0921018547	
4	JOSEPH FRANCIS ASSIS	ARHAI	ELDER	0925787676	
5	THORNTON MATHIAS FEDELI	NUJONGWA	CHIEF	0922903095	
6	FELIX MAKU MOI	PAGERI	Boma CHIEF	0923133250	
7	ADRIANUS GEORGE MED	MED	CHIEF	0922337113	
8	JOEL DWENI MAMWETA	Handwritten	Consultant	0926724354	
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

UGANDA (OLWITO)-SOUTH SUDAN (JUBA), 400KV ELECTRICITY INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

ATTENDANCE SHEET RAP SENSITIZATION AND CONSULTATION MEETING AT PARGERI ON 8TH FEBRUARY 2024

S/No.	Name of Person	Boma	Position	Contact	Signature
1	Joyce KIDEN	PAGERI	11	0725163981	
2	REBECCA NYAMUA	PAGERI	ELDER		
3	Eng. Anai Mabil		SURVEYOR	0920706683	
4	Edward Ferensio		SURVEYOR	0822184546	
5	Eng. Samuel Tachiso		Eng. In-charge	09110069105	
6	SERBI EKISIBO		ISB	0925655043	
7					
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Here are the pictures of the Pageri Payam People who are attend the FGD on date 08/02/2024.

