



Upgrading of the

NADAPAL-JUBA ROAD

from Gravel to Paved (Bitumen) Standards

FINAL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT

Issued on: **November 6th, 2013**

EMPLOYER:

Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges, Government of Republic of South Sudan

CONSULTANT:



SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LIMITED, AUSTRALIA

REVISED BY: Ing. MRS. RITA OHENE SARFOH

Table of Contents

List of Tables.....	vi
List of Figures.....	vi
Acronyms	vii
Executive Summary.....	ix
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 The Statements of Objectives.....	2
1.3 Brief Description of Project	2
1.4 Guiding Principles for a Resettlement Plan	5
1.5 Resettlement Action Plan.....	6
1.6 Planning and Methods of RAP.....	7
1.7 Definitions.....	8
Chapter 2 Policy and Legal and Institutional Framework.....	11
2.1 Background	11
2.2 World Bank Group Guidelines.....	11
2.3 Sources of legislations in South Sudan.....	13
2.3.1 The Comprehensive Peace Agreement	13
2.3.2 The Interim National Constitution	14

2.3.3	The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan.....	14
	Comparison of South Sudan’s laws and World Bank Policies.....	20
Chapter 3	Socio-Economic Situation of the Project Affected Area.....	22
3.1	General Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area.....	22
3.2	Census and Socio-economic Survey of the Affected People and Assets	23
3.2.1	Methodology	23
3.2.3	Census and Socio-economic Survey	24
3.2.3.1	Demographic Profile of PAPs	24
3.2.3.2	Education Status of PAPs.....	25
3.2.3.3	Occupational Status of PAPs.....	26
3.2.3.5	Expenditure Patterns of Project Affected Households.....	27
Chapter 4	Project Impacts.....	29
4.1	Loss of land.....	29
4.2	Loss of Trees.....	30
4.3	Loss of Structures.....	31
4.2	Loss of Public Facilities.....	32
4.3	Health and HIV/AIDS	32
4.4	Vulnerable Household	32
4.5	Entitlement Matrix.....	33

4.5	Planning Principle	37
4.5.1	Communication Process Plan.....	37
4.5.2	Communication Stages	37
Chapter 5	Mitigation Measures	38
5.1	Background	38
5.2	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Program	38
5.2.1	Objectives of resettlement program	38
5.2.2	Resettlement Issues	39
5.3	Mitigation Framework	39
5.3.1	Overall resettlement scheme	39
5.3.2	Resettlement infrastructure program	40
5.4	Implementation of resettlement.....	40
5.5	Resettlement activities schedule.....	40
5.11	Institutional Arrangements.....	42
5.12	Organizational Structure	42
Chapter 6	Consultation and Participation	44
6.1	Consultation and Participation Activities	44
6.2	Resettlement information dissemination	45
Chapter 7	Redress of Grievances	46

Chapter 8 Monitoring and Evaluation 48

8.1 Objectives 48

8.2 RAP Monitoring Framework 49

8.2.1 Internal Monitoring 49

8.3 Impact Monitoring 49

8.3.2 Indicators to be monitored 50

Chapter 9 Resettlement Budget and Financing 52

Chapter 10 Schedule for RAP Implementation..... 53

10.2 Disclosure 55

Annex 3 Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 56

Annex 2 Survey Instruments 71

Annex 3: Consultation Register 82

List of Tables

Table 3.1: Population of Project Affected Areas.....	32
Table 3.2: Population Distribution of Project Affected Households.....	34
Table 3.3: Education Status of Project Affected Household.....	35
Table 3.4: Occupational Status of Head of Project Affected Household.....	36
Table 3.5: Distribution of Monthly Household Incomes in Surveyed Payams.....	37
Table 3.6: Monthly Expenditure Patterns of Project Affected Households.....	38
Table 4.1: Land Use of Land Parcels to be acquired by Project.....	40
Table 4.2: Affected Trees.....	41
Table 4.3: Affected Private Structures.....	42
Table 4.4: Affected Business Structures.....	43
Table 4.5: Entitlement Policy Matrix.....	45
Table 9.0: Budget for RAP Activities.....	79
Table 10.1: RAP Implementation Timeline.....	82

List of Figures

Figure 1: Nadapal Juba Road Location Map.....	11
Figure 2: Organization Structure for RAP Implementation.....	63

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BRC	Boma Resettlement Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRC	County Resettlement Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FID	Final Investment Decision
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
GoS	Government of Sudan
GDP	GRSS Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICSS	Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan
INC	Interim National Constitution
LCFs	Local Consultative Forums
MTRB	Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
NI	National Income
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Operational Policy
PRC	Payam Resettlement Committee

PAC	Project Affected Communities
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PRIC	Project Resettlement In-Charge
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
RPs	Resettled Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIBs	Resettlement Information Brochures
ROW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPLM	Sudan's People Liberation Movement
SDP	Sudanese Pound
TORs	Terms of References
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan with assistance from Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) intends to upgrade a 341.2km Nadapal Juba road from gravel to paved (bitumen) standard.

This road provides transport connectivity between the capital town of South Sudan (Juba) and various County headquarters (Torit, Budi and Kapoeta) in Eastern and Central Equatoria States.

In view of the potential destruction of properties (buildings and other structures) and livelihoods (loss of sources of income), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to provide a comprehensive framework and procedures that the road project is to follow in the acquisition of land and compensation for destroyed properties and loss of livelihood. The RAP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines and requirement of both the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the World Bank (WB).

The preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is intended to provide details on procedures of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of affected persons. It has been prepared based on the findings of resettlement impact assessment done during the month of July 2010 and April 2013, the latter of which is determined as the cut-off date by the MTRB. The assessment identified the impact on property and income sources of affected persons and document the losses therein (Loss of land, houses, trees etc) within the Right of Way (ROW) of the road upgrading project.

The acquisition of communal and private assets and the displacement of people will be avoided to the extent possible, through the incorporation of social considerations into alignment selection and road design. However, where such acquisitions are unavoidable, this RAP provides mitigation measures to control or minimize any adverse effect on the people. Community consultation ensures

people's views; concerns and suggestions were incorporated into the design and the alignment of the road project.

Policy and Legal and Institutional Framework

The project road is designed and will be built and operated to comply with the South Sudan's national legislations and regulatory standards as well as relevant international policies and guidelines. The project implementation will comply with both the World Bank Group OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant legislative acts of both the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS). Where there is a gap between national legislative acts and regulations in regards to compensation, the World Bank OP 4.12 will apply. The three key elements of the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement are: (a) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood and income; (b) assistance for relocation, including the provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services and (c) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

The road project shall affect both permanent and temporary structures and has been categorized as a Category B project requiring development of a full resettlement action plan. The RAP has been developed with references to: (a) the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; (b) the Interim National Constitution; (c) the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan and (d) the World Bank Operation Policy OP 4.12 for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan. It also draws on the guidance in the South Sudan Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF).

Socio-Economic Background

A socioeconomic survey was carried out during July 2010. The objective of the socio-economic survey included: preparation of demographic profiles of affected persons; assessing household income and expenditure; identifying productive assets and income generating activities; developing strategy for income restoration, relocation options and socio-economic support measures for PAPs especially vulnerable groups. Additionally some field work was carried out in April 2013 to incorporate the impacts of the proposed Torit by-pass.

The Socioeconomic survey further assessed the socio-economic impact of the road project including the impact of land acquisition and compensation. The survey team used structured survey questionnaires to interview the project affected households. The survey involved full enumeration of all project affected households. The surveys: (a) provided socio-economic information that has been included in the RAP; (ii) established a baseline against which the impact of the RAP can be measured and (iii) formed the basis of defining eligibility to receive compensation and/or benefits.

Data on general price information, GRSS domestic product (GDP), national income (NI), GRSS output value of agriculture, fiscal revenue, income level, agricultural production and livestock number were lacking for the project affected Counties. This made it very difficult to ascertain the general local socioeconomic conditions. However the present condition of production and standards of living for local communities in the affected areas is low and reflects both food and income poverty.

Demographic and Cultural Characteristics of PAPs

There are over 200 tribal groups in South Sudan. The distribution of these groups corresponds very closely with the physical geographical classification shown above. The Nilotic groups are generally

found in the Central and Flood zones of the Nile, while the Nilo-Hamites and the Sudanic groups are concentrated in the Equatoria zone. Generally all the cultures of South Sudanese are basically alike and have been classified by scholars using cultural and linguistic features. According to the cultural and linguistic similarities, there are three broad groups of people in south Sudan:

- The Nilotics; the main groups include the Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Luo of Bahr el Ghazal, the Acholi, Lango, and the Pari of Lafon, (and probably parts of the Mundari).
- The Nilo-Hamites; the main groups include the Bari-speaking, the Lotuko, Anuak-Murle-Didinga-Toposa groups,
- The Sudanic, the main groups include the Zande, Muru-Madi, Baka, Mundu, Avokaya, Makraka, Bongo-Baka-Bagirmi-Balanda

The project road traverses six counties (Juba, Torit, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South, Budi and Ikotos) with a total population 838,555. The Counties are inhabited by Toposa, Buya, Lotuka, Lukoya and Bari communities. The tribes are distributed as follows:

S/No	County	Tribe	Male	Female	Total
1.	<i>Ikotos</i>		42,106 (50%)	42,543 (50%)	84,649
2.	<i>Budi County</i>	<i>Buya</i>	50,103 (51%)	49,096 (49%)	99,199
3.	<i>Kapoeta South County</i>	<i>Toposa</i>	42,402 (53%)	37,068 (47%)	79,470
4.	<i>Kapoeta East County</i>		53,269 (52%)	49,815 (48%)	103,084
5.	<i>Torit</i>	<i>Lotuka Lukoya</i>	50,644 (51%)	49,096 (49%)	99,740
6.	<i>Juba</i>	<i>Lukoya Bari Lulubo</i>	205,674 (55%)	166,739 (45%)	372,413

Toposa

The Toposa people are an ethnic group living in the Greater Kapoeta region of Eastern Equatoria state are traditional herders and belongs to the "eteker cluster", which includes the Jie, Dodoth, and

Karamojong people of Uganda, the Ethiopia and Jiye people in south eastern South Sudan and south western Ethiopia, and the Turkana people of Kenya, whose language belong to the Nilo-Hamites group. They are believed to have originated and moved away from the Losolia Mountains in Uganda to their current locations due to severe drought that had killed both people and animals.

They are currently found in counties of Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North in Eastern Equatoria states. Their most important settlements and villages along the route are Nadapal up to Kenya (other smaller towns include, Riwoto, Narus, Kauto, Naita, Mogos, Lamurnyang and Karukomuge. They neighbour their kins - the Nyangatom - to the east, - Jiye, Murle, and Kachipo - to the north, - Lopit, Boya and Didinga - to the west and south west and - the Turkana - to the south. Cattle rustling and competition over the scarce resources of water and pasture has determined the relations between the Toposa and their neighbours.

Their land has rugged topography with hills and ridges cut by shallow plains and seasonal streams. It is arid with very little vegetation of shrubs and short grass. This environment has greatly influenced their mode of social and economic life. The economy and social life centres around livestock mainly cattle, camels, donkeys, goats and sheep from which they get their milk. They pan gold and other precious minerals in stream beds.

The Toposa society is organised into agnatic lineages of which the family form the small unit. Their social values and customs are passed onto the children as early as possible despite them not being allowed to attend communal meetings and decision making in the clans. They are taught how to herd their livestock (boys) and look after the home, the farms and to care for the elderly and children (girls). The chiefs, sub-chiefs, elders, fortune-tellers, medicine men, witch-doctors wield administrative and spiritual powers, nonetheless, they cooperate with the other administrative

systems in Kapoeta, but only when that cooperation addresses and satisfies their interest and concern for security.

By the nature of their source of livelihood of rearing livestock in large numbers on free range; most of these livestock movement is quite extensive with no due respect for grazing and herding on and along the road often causing accidents. The mitigation includes the installation of warning signs in local language erected at intervals along the road and the construction of underpasses to be used by goats and cattle crossing the road and sensitization of these communities to the increased traffic.

Buya

The Boya (called Larim and Langorim by the Didinga people) are an ethnic group living in Budi County of Eastern Equatoria State. They believe they came from Ethiopia as part of the group whose separation into apparently different ethnic communities was provoked by the dispute among the clans. The Larim have lived in their present location since the eighteenth century. They have resisted the dominant Lotuka and Toposa maintaining strong links to the Didinga and Tenet. The language of the Boya is the Nilo-Hamites Narim language, related to that of the Didinga, Tenet and Murle in South Sudan and the Pokot in Kenya. They mostly live a dispersed as well as collective settlement around the Boya Hills. Their location lies north of Didinga Hills, east of Kidepo valley and the Lopit Hills. The main towns of the Boya are Kimatong at the foot of the Boya Hills.

Their location along the route is between Loryok Payam; Chahare Boma in Budi County. Their area is a rugged and hilly terrain with few shrub covered outcrops lying between the Kidepo valley to the west and the Singaita river valley to the east. The vegetation is rich savannah with high grassland and thick shrubby bushes, drained by seasonal streams that flow eastwards into Singaita and westwards into Kidepo. They are agro-pastoralist. While they engage in cultivation of food

crops like sorghum, maize, and beans, the bulk of their socio-economic activities rest on livestock herding and hunting of game and fishing. Livestock is the only known natural resource in the area and are always used as a medium of exchange.

Lotuka

The Lotuhu people sometimes called 'Otuho (Otuko)' lives in settlements (villages) including Iliu, Khiyala, Lobira, Torit, Kudo and many others. The Lotuka neighbour the Lopit and Pari to the north, Lokoya and Lulubo to the northwest; Acholi to the south and Logir and Dongotono to the southeast; and the Didinga and Boya to the east. The Lotuka have been known to be anti-foreigners who came to rule over them. The Lotuka are Otuho-speaking. This language belongs to the Nilo-Hamites and is spoken by other smaller groups like the Horiok, Imatong, and Dongotono. The Lotuka have no traditions of an extraneous origin. Iliu, according to Lotuka's tradition, near the south end of the Lopit Mountains was their original home. However, the lack of water drove the Lotuka to Imatari, and to near Logurun, and later fled in different directions and settled more or less in the places they now occupy between the Lopit and Dongotono mountains in Easter Equatoria State due to constant warfare among the clans. The Lotuka history is that of internecine warfare among its different clans punctuated by combined raids by these clans on the Boya, Imatong, etc. They are agro-pastoralists keeping large herds of cattle, sheep and goats and also engage in subsistence agriculture with main crops grown being sorghum, ground nuts, sesame, and maize in the plains, while in the hill they grow millet, dukhn, sweet potatoes, a kind of yam, and tobacco. The Lotuka communities are located along the route from Torit; Kudo Payam; (Bomas-Obiri Boma; Lelere; Langbu; Labalwa) New Kenya and Khiyala Payams.

Lukoya

Lokoya people are found in Torit and Juba Counties of Both Eastern and central Equatoria States. They are considered as Lotuhu sub-ethnic – ohoryok group. The main towns of the Lokoya are Kudo, Liriya and Ngangala. The Lokoya neighbour and interact with Bari and Lulubo to the west, Acholi to the south, Lotuka and Lopit to the east, and Pari to the north. It's believed that the Lokoya came from East Africa along with the wave of migrations that brought in the Bari, Lotuka and the other ohoryok groups to their present respective lands. They speak a dialect of the Lotuka. The Lokoya lives in hilly terrain dissected by valleys and season streams covered with thick vegetation of grass, trees and shrubs. The Lokoya are located along in Liriya Payam; Ngangala; Lyangari and Ngulere Boma, they are agro-pastoralists; they herd cattle, sheep and goats and engage in subsistence agriculture. The cultivation of sorghum, maize, simsim, groundnuts and millets is authorised by the chief priest of the soil (ohiribo) at the beginning of each rainy season. The Lokoya also engage in extensive hunting practices as a socio-economic activity that must be authorised by the chief of the land and mountains (ohobulahadule) at the beginning of the dry season.

Lulubo

The people call themselves Olu'bo but they are recognised by their cousins neighbours the Madi as Lulubo which translates as 'people who are far.' They are found in Lomega and Ngulere Payam of Juba County in Central Equatoria. Their neighbors include the Lokoya, to the north-east, Bari to west, Madi and Acholi to the south and Lotuka to the east and southeast. The Lulubo speak Olu'bo thi which belong to the Sudanic group and is very close to the Moro, Avokaya, Lugbwara, Madi and Keliko.

The Lulubo territory is hilly for which Lulubo hills derive its name. The vegetation consists mainly of huge trees intercalated with shrubs and tall grass (savannah). It is extremely wet during the rainy season and hot during the dry spell. The Lulubo economy is agrarian based and they cultivate crops like sorghum, simsim, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, millet, cassava and maize. The area is infested with tsetse fly that has rendered cattle herding impossible. However, they keep large herds of goats, sheep and fowl and also engage in honey collection and extract edible oil from the shea nuts of which they trade with their neighbours. They also engage in hunting game like elephants, buffaloes, wild pigs, bush rats. The Lulubo area has a huge potential in mahogany trees, bamboos etc. The following minerals: gold, chromites and lead-zinc have been discovered in the area.

Like many other communities, the Lulubo have been affected by modernity with all its negative aspects like the erosion of social and cultural values. A christianised elite has emerged among the Lulubo whose interests are definitely tied up with the total change and being part of wider south Sudan society.

Bari

The Bari people live in the valley of the River Nile. Their villages are spread along the east and west banks of the Nile but also up to 30 miles away from the banks of the river. The Bari, like other ethnic groups in South Sudan, are believed to have migrated from East Africa along with the wave of migrations that brought in the Lotuka, Lokoya and the other groups to their present respective lands. They speak Bari which belongs to the Nilo-Hamites like most of the ethnic groups neighboring them do. These ethnic groups include the Mundari, Nyangwara, Pöjullu, Kakwa, Kuku, Lulubo, and Nyepu.

The Bari inhabit a good portion of land along the River Nile in what is currently marked as Juba County, extending westwards to the borders with Pöjullu and Nyangwara people; northwards to the borders with Mundari and Dinka of Bor; southwards to the borders with Kuku, Madi and Acholi people; eastwards to the borders with Lulubo and Lokoya people.

The Bari economy is mainly agrarian based with emphasis on subsistence agriculture. Both large and small domestic livestock are also kept, but mainly for socio-cultural and traditional functions, although they represent a source of quick cash as dictated by family circumstances. Depending on the area, the main crops grown include sorghum, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and sesame (simsim).

The growth of the Sudanese state has in a profound manner affected the Bari traditional system. Most of the social fabrics and the class character of the Bari society have been eroded. The long running South-North civil wars have caused humanitarian disruption and displacement of the Bari people leading to the death of elders and custodians of culture and tradition. After the end of the 2nd civil war (2005), the resettlement of refugees and IDP around Juba County has caused further disruption of Bari village communities as the new settlements annexed land previously occupied by Bari village communities.

Project Impacts

This RAP has documented the potential adverse project impacts on the population along the road project. These potential adverse impacts associated the project especially with regard to land acquisition included (a) landlessness; (b) homelessness; (c) loss of income; (d) loss of access to common property resources; (e) joblessness; (f) food insecurity; (g) increased morbidity; (h) community disruption; and (i) spread of HIV/AIDS. Overall, land acquisition and resettlement

impacts of the project are modest with minimal risks associated with landlessness and homelessness.

The project requires the acquisition of about 375 hectares spread linearly along the entire 341km stretch. The linear nature of the project makes the acquisition of the 375 hectares insignificant. The land acquisition is spread among the Juba County of Central Equatoria State and 5 Counties of Eastern Equatoria states and is available and vacant with no community claim as to its use. These Counties include Torit, Ikotos, Budi, Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South.

The total number of project affected household structures is 218 and they will lose only a small linear portion of the structures. The estimated number of people who live in the affected families is 1218.

A total of 145 small businesses along the road project will be adversely affected and they account for more than 30% of household incomes. The income losses that will be directly attributable to loss of land especially on business plot is expected to be high and consequently adequately mitigation measures have been provided for in the RAP. The land acquisition will be based upon a legal framework consistent with the international best practices, laws and regulations of the Republic of South Sudan, as well as international standards outlined in the World Bank Group Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 and the World Bank prepared national ESSAF for South Sudan.

All affected immovable assets have been inventoried. Accordingly, about 517 land segments with different land use characteristics (predominantly farm lands) will be partially affected. The valuation report contains detailed land use, names, location and addresses of affected landowners. A summary of the project affected structures are as shown below.

Summary of Project Affected Structures			
Type of Structure	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Business	13	67	65
Household	3	30	138
Animal Shed			5
Cooking Shed			42
Trees	28		
Total	44	97	250

Mitigation Measures

The road upgrading project has been discussed and consulted on with the impacted community. There is no objection or disagreement among the community on the implementation of the project. It is expected to have positive impacts in the long term as it will facilitate economic development thereby promoting improvement in the living standards. However, the project may have some negative impacts at the initial construction stages of its implementation. The World Bank policy is to minimize the resettlement and MTRB examine all the available design options for the final project design to minimize displacement and other adverse socio-economic impacts. This RAP is prepared for unavoidable adverse impacts and prescribes the means and cost of mitigating these negative impacts.

The ultimate objective of resettlement and restoration is to ensure a reinstatement of homes and livelihood for the impacted individuals, enterprises and institutions in a short period of time and to raise the living standards and productivity as quickly as possible. The resettlement program will be implemented under the leadership of the Project Management Team (PMT) of MTRB in collaboration with the local County governments.

The resettlement action plan is based on the opinions of the local communities and the PAPs and includes compensation for the loss of property, assets and income with the potential for long-term development. The road project will only affect a few houses and farm land of the Bomas and will not have great impact on their original production and living system. The majority of the PAPs, whose houses and properties are within the road corridor, have requested that they be resettled within their original community, so that their way of production, living and social relationship can be maintained. Since land is communally owned, communities agreed to reallocate an equivalent land for free to the PAPs to be resettled. The project has been requested only to compensate in cash or in kind the relocation and reconstruction costs.

Simple ground leveling will be carried out by the project on the relocation sites as most housing structures to be relocated are temporary structures. In most cases, the ground will be leveled by a way of minimal excavation by the local labour. The ground leveling fee will be included in the reconstruction costs. Public facilities such as water supply will be provided for by the project for those who resettle far from their original village where they had water supply. However, no social services such as schools, churches, mosques, and health centers shall be affected and demolished by the road Project. The design of the road has taken into consideration distance location of social services and no such facilities shall be affected

The vulnerable groups identified along the road project include: unemployed youth, squatters, landless, wounded soldiers, poor households, households with disabled members, households headed by the women, and the households consisting of the aged. All vulnerable groups that will lose homes or businesses are included with their consent in the RAP and decide on the relocation

sites of homes and businesses of their choice. The unemployed youth will be given first priority when it comes to manual labour for the demolition and reconstruction.

The public utilities which were originally documented for demolishing in Torit town will no longer be affected as a result of the redesign of the road to include the Torit by-pass. The Torit by-pass begins just after the Military barracks from Labalwa (New Kenya-towards Torit) and ends just after the Torit – Magwi junction on the Torit – Juba road. The proposed by-pass which is about 15km long, lies within empty land with no communities, and bypasses the Torit town completely. Although the Torit town roads shall be rehabilitated as part of the road upgrading it shall follow the existing alignment and right-of-way (ROW). There will therefore, be no property or facilities to be affected in Torit town.

To strengthen the coordination and management of mitigation measures, the following agencies will be set up: Project Resettlement Office within the MTRB and County Project Resettlement Committee with representatives from each Payam and Boma.

Consultation and Participation

The key objective of the public consultation process is to ensure free, prior and informed support and participation of the Project-Affected People in planning and implementing activities associated with Project development and resettlement. The Consultant had extensive and continuous consultation with individuals, public officials, County, Payam and Boma Officials as well as the affected communities during the data collection and field work in 2010 and 2013. During the implementation of the RAP, a continuous public participation shall be in place. This will be done through the establishment of formal mechanisms such as Boma and Payam committees, with

interest groups established around sectoral program implementation, and on an informal basis through continuous interaction with the affected communities.

As per the World Bank Group requirements, a summary of the RAP will be translated and disclosed in languages well understood by the project affected households. The summary will provide information on resettlement impacts, entitlements, compensation, livelihood restoration programs and schedules.

Grievances & Redress Mechanism

Since the RAP has proposed that the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program be carried out with the full participation and consultation of the PAPs, it is expected that all grievance will be addressed by the GRM that has been established to resolve concerns locally.

The PAPs were consulted and informed during the consultative and assessment processes in preparation of this RAP on the range of compensations due them and they were all in agreement. Additionally, to ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing their grievances, grievance committees were constituted during the RAP preparation and this Committee shall continue to work with PAPs during the RAP implementation. The detailed procedures of redress of grievances established for the Project is presented in the main report.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The World Bank Group policy (OP 4.12) states that the sponsor of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. MTRB will establish a Project Resettlement Office which will be responsible for internal monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation.

To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, an independent external monitoring and evaluation will be adopted to compliment internal monitoring. The external monitoring and evaluation will be done by a M&E Consultant. The purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that: (a) Procedures and obligations described in the RAP are implemented; (b) Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities; (c) Mitigation measures have helped people in restoring their lives in a sustainable manner; (d) Complaints and grievances of the PAPs are adequately addressed and corrective measures implemented; (e) If need be, changes in the RAP procedures and obligations are made to improve service delivery to the PAPs.

In summary, the primary monitoring and evaluation activities will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges as the project sponsor. MTRB through the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will undertake the in house routine internal monitoring of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement so as to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

The indicators that will be monitored will include: Full payment of compensation; number of rehabilitation of social Infrastructures; percentage of PAPs resettled (provided with the new housing sites); degree of satisfaction of the PAPs; and living standard of the PAPs. The internal monitoring will be carried out 6 months from the date of the implementation of the RAP. The reports will be submitted to the Project Resettlement Committee for deliberations and necessary actions. The committee will identify those parts where the implementation of the resettlement is too slow or

inadequate according to the resettlement and rehabilitation program. Copies of the internal monitoring reports will also be submitted to the World Bank.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

The project has made the necessary budget provisions to ensure that the mitigation commitments, including compensation and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. Full compensation will be paid for assets lost based on the market value assigned by GRSS. The total RAP budget allocated to implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan in the resettlement-affected Bomas is **4, 558,148.32** South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) (**1,442,452USD**).

Compensation for structures takes the largest share representing 63% total compensation with the cost of implementing the RAP expected to be **505,600.00 SSP (160,000 USD)**.

The funds will be transferred to the PRO which will pay RAP compensation directly to the affected parties. The RAP specifies the mechanisms for channeling funds for disbursement to affected parties.

Item		Amount in SSP	Amount USD
Compensation for Structures	<i>Nadapal - Kapoeta</i>	<i>1,226,741.00</i>	<i>388,209</i>
	<i>Kapoeta-Torit</i>	<i>600,644.00</i>	<i>190,077</i>
	<i>Torit - Juba</i>	<i>1,034,786.00</i>	<i>327,464</i>
Compensation for Trees		208,375	65,942
Compensation of Farm Land		192,000	60,760
M&E		474,000.00	150,000
RAP Management and operations		505,600.00	160,000
Contingency		316,000.00	100,000
Total		4,558,146.32	1,442,452

Exchange Rate as at April 2013 1USD - 3.16SSP

Schedule for RAP Implementation

The Resettlement Action Plan is expected to be implemented from 2014 through to 2015. A detailed implementation schedules for the resettlement of PAPs is incorporated into the resettlement plan. The key RAP's phases are:

- September 2013 - Submission of RAP for approval
- September 2013 - Submit final report to Undersecretary and Minister of MTRB for approval and release of Counterpart funds
- September 2013- RAP disclosure
- January 2014 – June 2014- Pay compensation for eligible PAPs
- January – June/December 2014 – Internal Monitoring
- January 2015 – External Monitoring and Evaluation

Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Entitlement Notes
Loss of farm land	Various interests and rights –free holder, leasehold tenant	Equivalent farm land. All standing trees on the farm land will be compensated in cash, based on rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Expected income stream of up three months from the affected farm land will be compensated to the owner.	Cash compensation should be lump-sum payment and limited to amount enough to open up a new farm land. If replacement land offered in the vicinity of the lost land is not acceptable to the affected households, then cash may be offered based on willing-buyer/willing-seller arrangements. Farmers may be provided with soil fertility enhancing materials such as fertilizers.
Loss of residential land by communal land owners	Communal rights	Communal compensation in form of priority public utilities.	The community will decide on their priority public utilities.
Loss of land by private/leasehold owners	Lease holder/Title owner	Cash compensation at the market value or provide equivalent land acceptable to the owner with same leasehold period/title. Farmers will receive disturbance allowance equivalent one season output	Compensation mode will be strictly as per the preference of the owner (Either land or cash equivalent). Notice to vacate the land will be after the owner is fully compensated. Advance notice to harvest crop if it is farmland
Loss of private tree crops (permanent) by owners	Evidence of ownership	Cash compensation at the rates provided for by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will assist in the determination of the tree values.
Loss of communal tree crops	Local community or user group	Replacement/restoration in areas donated by the community.	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will assist the community in restoration of such communal tree crops.

Loss of residential structures by owners	Head of the Household	Cash compensation for full replacement of the house, taking into account market values for assets and materials, and equivalent residential plot in the vicinity if available. Households may receive displacement allowance.	Materials may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. Notice to vacate the old houses is strictly after the new housing units are completed.
Loss of residential structures by renters	Renter	May be assisted in form of displacement allowance.	The displacement allowance can be based on the average monthly expenditures and can be provided for a minimum of two months and up to three months
Loss of commercial plots by owners	Lease holder	Cash compensation or equivalent plot with same terms and conditions as the previous one.	The local authorities should assist in allocating new plots for those whose plots have been acquired by the project
Loss of business premises by owners	Owner of the business premise	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for assets and materials.	The owner of the business premise may not necessarily be the plot owner as is the case in most cases along the project road. Loss of business premise includes payment of displacement allowance.
Loss of income by business owners	Business owner	Business displacement allowance	Allowance to be paid before the notice to vacate. Displacement allowance may to equivalent to monthly sale and can be paid for a minimum of two months and a maximum of three months.
Loss of income by roadside vendors	Identification by the local authorities	Local authorities to provide alternative site Vendors may be given disturbance allowance equivalent to daily sales for one month	The project will negotiate with the local authorities the best alternative sites and may provide basic infrastructures such as toilets and water points.
Loss of wages by small	Worker	May be given disturbance allowance equivalent to	Allowance to be paid before the business is served with eviction notice

business employees		3 months' salary	
Loss of community facilities	Communal Ownership	Restoration of the affected facility	The State and Payam level governments will coordinate the restoration of public facilities
Squatters	Occupying a piece of land illegally	Squatters may be given disturbance allowance equivalent to minimum monthly wage or appropriate training. They will also be assisted in moving to a place where they can reside/work legally.	Right to salvage assets and materials. Allowance shall be paid before notice to vacate or On – the –job training shall form part of the road implementation activities.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of the Republic Southern Sudan (GRSS) has given high priority to infrastructure development including construction of new roads and upgrading the existing ones. With assistance from Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), GRSS intends to upgrade a 341.2km Nadapal Juba road from gravel to paved (bitumen) standard. This road provides transport connectivity between the capital town of South Sudan (Juba) and various County headquarters (Torit, Budi and Kapoeta) in Eastern and Central Equatoria States. The road is also an international corridor linking the hinterland of South Sudan with markets in Kenya and the rest of the world through the port of Mombasa.

To ensure that the proposed road alignment shall impact negatively on some properties (buildings and other structures) and livelihoods (loss of sources of income), this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to provide comprehensive procedures that the implementation of the road upgrading project is to follow in the acquisition of land and compensation for destroyed properties and loss of livelihood.

The RAP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines and requirement of both the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the World Bank (WB). The main objective is to ensure that economic and physical displacements, whether permanent or temporary is undertaken in a socially responsible manner and in accordance with the legislative laws of South Sudan and in conformity with World Bank guidelines (OP 4.12).

1.2 The Statements of Objectives

The preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is intended to provide a comprehensive plan and procedures to be followed during land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement of affected persons during the implementation of the road upgrading project. It has been prepared based on the findings of resettlement impact assessment done during the month of July 2010 and revised to include the Torit by-pass in April 2013. The assessment aimed to identify the impact on property and income sources of affected persons and document the losses therein (Loss of land, houses, trees etc) within the Right of Way (ROW) of the road project.

The RAP further intends to identify safeguard measures including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to the affected persons in conformity with the provisions of the local legislative acts, international policies, standards, and best practices. This RAP particularly addresses the adverse impacts associated with road improvement and upgrading works. Social considerations have been incorporated into road design. However, geological and topographical factors, as well as land use and settlement patterns, make the acquisition of private property for road construction unavoidable.

1.3 Brief Description of Project

The Nadapal-Juba road is located within the Southern region of Sudan and spans a distance of approximately 341.2km. It passes through two regional states namely: Central and Eastern Equatoria States. It connects five counties (Juba, Torit, Budi, Kapoeta East and Kapoeta South) and transverses six Payams namely Liriya, Kudo, Nyong, Khiyala, Loriyok, and Narus. It is the main road that links Southern Sudan with the neighboring country Kenya.

The existing road from Nadapal-Juba road is gravel road is in a very bad to poor condition. The road is unable to meet the increasing needs for transportation and support economic development in South Sudan. In order to sustain GRSS strategies of developing South Sudan, through improve connectivity by rehabilitating and improving the interstate road networks, and accelerate the resource exploitation and economic development, this highway needs to be urgently upgraded to international standards.

The road project therefore, involves upgrading to asphaltic concrete standards the existing Right of Way (ROW) from Nadapal to Nesitu which is currently in a deplorable state. The proposed road shall have the following standards:

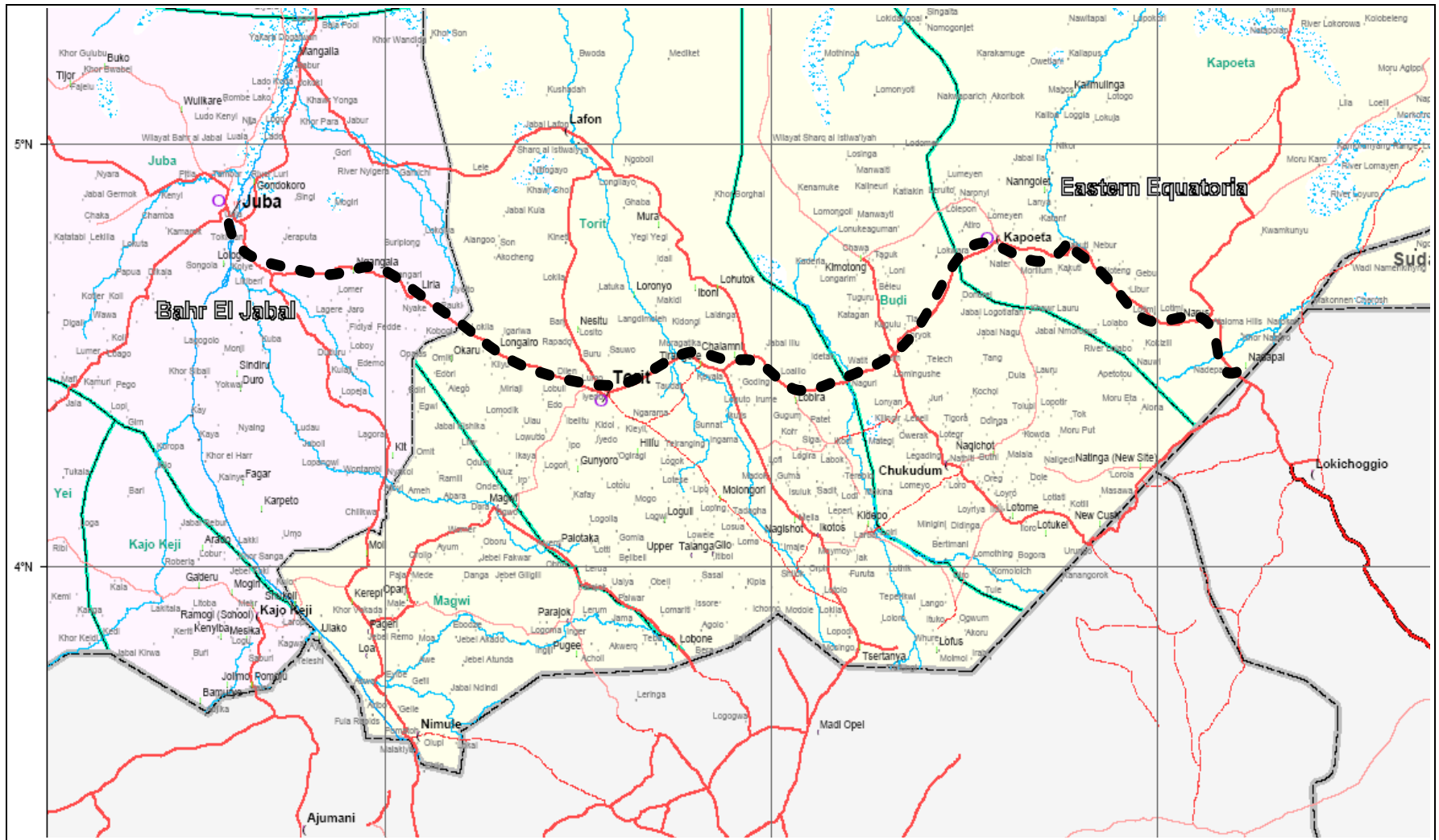
- (i) Design Speed - Varying at different sections
- (ii) Lane Width - 3.5m (each lane)
- (iii) Shoulder Width - 1.5m (to edge of drain, unless there is restriction)
- (iv) Type of carriageway pavement – Asphaltic Concrete surfacing
- (v) Shoulder Surface – Asphaltic Concrete
- (vi) Design Life - 20 years

The proposed project upgrading works will comprise the following:

- Improvement of the alignment at the poor sections;
- Widening the road to a width of 10.0m (including the shoulders);
- Reconstruction of the base material and pavement of the entire road length;
- Reconstruction or Construction of 22 bridges;
- Reconstruction or Construction of about 200 box culverts;
- Provision of lay-bys/bus bays at appropriate locations;
- Installation of road signs and markings; and
- Installation of necessary traffic and pedestrian control devices

The general location of the project road is shown in figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Nadapal Juba Road Location Map



As shown in the figure, the project road starts at Nadapal in Eastern Equatoria State on the side of Kenya/ South Sudan border and ends at Nesitu (Juba-Nimule Junction). The fence and gate defining the Kenya- South Sudan border point is the exact starting point of the project. The project road passes through two administrative states (Eastern and Central Equatoria) and transverses through several semi towns and villages including Narus, Kapoeta, Loriyok, Torit, and Liriya before ending at Nesitu.

1.4 Guiding Principles for a Resettlement Plan

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan is committed to ensuring that involuntary resettlement of households, public utilities, businesses and disruption of business activities of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) does not result in socio-economic hardship. The government recognizes that the upgrading of Nadapal-Juba road to asphaltic concrete standard will modify the existing land use within the road corridor (e.g. partial or complete destruction of structures and farms) and should be based on a legal framework consistent with the national laws and regulations as well as international standards outlined in the World Bank Group Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.

The World Bank guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement applies when taking of land results in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of asset or access to asset or loss of source of income or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location (OP 4.12, 204: 2).

As such Nadapal-Juba road upgrading project involves involuntary resettlement and must be planned and implemented according to the requirement of the relevant policies and guidelines.

The acquisition of communal and private assets and the displacement of people have been avoided to the extent possible. However, where such displacement and acquisitions are unavoidable, this RAP provides mitigation measures to control or minimize any adverse effect on the people. Community consultation ensures people's views, concerns and suggestions have been incorporated in the preparation of the RAP and representatives of the PAPs will remain involved during the implementation of the RAP.

An environmental and social safeguard assessment framework (ESSAF) has been developed to provide guidelines on the preparation of safeguards instruments for all projects being prepared for South Sudan. The ESSAF has served as an integral part of the project to ensure that appropriate environmental and social impact management mechanisms are set up and maintained during project implementation. These mechanisms and arrangements will ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation are carried out timely and effectively. It includes the interest of vulnerable groups and provide for representation of different stakeholders including PAPs. The ESSAF together with the World Bank's O.P 4.12 indicates that physical work of the road project will only commence after acquisition procedures are completed and compensation is duly paid to project affected persons, household or communities. As such the RAP has been prepared following the guidelines in the ESSAF.

1.5 Resettlement Action Plan

This Resettlement Action Plan establishes the resettlement and compensation principals, and organizational arrangements to respond to the impact of the project on the project affected people, due to land acquisition, loss of shelter, assets or livelihoods, and /or loss of access to economic resources. The RAP focuses on the following:

- Control or minimize any adverse effect on the people affected by the project
- Minimize the acquisition of private assets and the displacement of people to the extent possible, through the incorporation of social considerations into alignment selection and road design
- Free, prior and informed community consultation to ensure people's concerns and suggestions are incorporated in developing the RAP
- Management mechanisms are set up and maintained during implementation to ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation are carried out in a timely manner and effectively
- Establishment of a Grievance & Redress mechanism to respond to complaints
- Commencing road works only after acquisition/compensation procedures are completed

1.6 Planning and Methods of RAP

As the project sponsor, MTRB will assume overall responsibility for the management of RAP. MTRB will undertake to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities. This involves:

- Implementation of procedures to:
 - Minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases; and
 - Accurately record all project-affected persons and documentation of compensation received by the PAPs.

- Sequencing the procedure and timing for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forums (LCFs) at Payam and County level as it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this participation program will be to:
 - Ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households
 - Structure, regulate and strengthen communication between the project and roadside communities
 - Involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full understanding of its contents
- Co-ordination with other government agencies like Ministry of Housing, Ministry Forestry and Ministry of Local Authority, to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to monitor the RAP activities.

1.7 Definitions

The following definition will be applied in the Resettlement Action Plan:

- **Boma:** The lowest administrative unit in the local government.
- **Compensation:** The payment in cash or kind for any property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as provided for compensation in the land act 2009

- **Compensation Committee:** The duly constituted committee as per the land act 2009 that is charged with the function of looking into issues of compensation related to expropriation process in accordance to the law.
- **County:** The administrative unit between the state and he Payam
- **Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement:** The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance is the date of the last social survey in April 2013.
- **Entitled Person:** Any person who is entitled to compensation due to loss of privately owned assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
- **National Land Commission:** Article 187 (e) (INC) gives power to the National Land Commission to assess appropriate land compensation.
- **Leaseholder:** The person in whose name the land and/or building is registered and is authorized by law to receive the compensation.
- **Payam:** The intermediate administrative unit between County and Payam
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person directly affected by the project through the loss of assets belonging to him/her of his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary, or formal/informal user of land.
- **Project Affected Household (PAH):** The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.
- **Project Affected Communities (PAC):** Communities or groups, which lose community resources to the project.

- **Rehabilitation:** The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.
- **Replacement Cost:** With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows:
 - **For agricultural land:** It is the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected farm land.
 - **For houses and other structures:** It is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors fees.
- **Traditional Authority:** The body of traditional communities with administrative jurisdiction within which customary powers are exercised by traditional leaders on behalf of the community as stipulated in the Article 174 of the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan
- **Tenant:** A person occupying/using land of a customary owner/leaseholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2009.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Social categories whose livelihoods may be particularly vulnerable to disturbances created by the project. These groups include marginal income groups and are mainly wounded soldiers and widows.

Chapter 2 Policy and Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1 Background

The project road is designed and will be built and operated to comply with the South Sudan's national legislation and regulatory standards as well as the World Bank policies and guidelines. The purpose of the resettlement action plan is to provide resettlement activities, institutional arrangements and capacity available to identify and mitigate potential safeguards issues and impacts of the project.

2.2 World Bank Group Guidelines

The World Bank Group OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is considered as relevant for the proposed road upgrading project. Where there is a gap between national legislative acts and regulations in regards to compensation, the OP 4.12 will apply. In this regard, the OP 4.12 specifies that resettlement compensation and assistance should be offered to all displaced and affected persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not they have legal title to the land. In particular compensation should be made to the following three categories of

PAP:

- Those who have formal rights to land including customary and traditional rights recognized under the Land Act, 2009 of Southern Sudan;
- Those who did not have formal rights to land at the time of the census but had a claim to such lands or assets on such lands; and
- Those who have no reasonable or recognizable legal right or claim on the land but are occupying the land for living and/or livelihood purposes.

The aim of OP 4.12 is to ensure that the following fundamental principles are adhered to:

- That PAPs are offered choices including alternative options that are technically and economically viable to them and are socially and culturally acceptable;
- That culturally acceptable preferences are given to land based resettlement strategies for the PAPs whose livelihoods depends on land and are indigenous. Such strategies must be prepared in consultation with them;
- That compensation for PAPs who require physical relocation must include:
 - Provision for assistance during relocation (moving allowance);
 - Residential housing or housing site; and
 - At least an agricultural sites equivalent to the old one in terms of productive potential or location advantage.
- That PAPs should be supported for a reasonable transition period based on the estimated time required to restore their original level of livelihoods and living standards
- That PAPs should be provided with restoration of livelihood opportunities and assistance that include land preparation;
- That particular attention be paid to the needs and concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups including wounded soldiers, landless, women, children, elderly, minority and indigenous people as well as displaced persons during the war who are not protected by any legislation;
- That compensation can be made in-kind or cash depending on the preferences made by the PAPs. This must be made promptly in form of a single payment and at the market value agreeable to both parties;

- That cash compensation may be appropriate under the following circumstances:
 - Where livelihoods are land based but the land acquired by the project is a small fraction and the residual household land is economically viable;
 - Where there is sufficient supply of land, housing and labor which can be easily accessed by the displaced persons; and
 - Where livelihoods are not land based.

In regard to public consultation, and disclosure, the OP 4.12 requires that:

- PAPs are identified and informed prior to seeking their input about their options and rights in regards to resettlement and given opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities;
- A census of PAPs and broad consultation is undertaken in order to identify PAPs and discourage inflow of people not eligible for assistance;
- Participants in the consultations must include impacted community, community leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other interested parties active in the project area.

2.3 Sources of legislations in South Sudan

2.3.1 The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed on 9th January, 2005 between Sudan's People Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the Government of Sudan (GoS) provided for an establishment of a new constitutional framework including a new Interim National Constitution

to be the supreme law of the land to govern Sudan during the six year interim period specified in the agreement.

Section 5 of the CPA states that: *‘All persons performing governmental functions shall continue to do so at the place at which they render such services or perform such functions unless or until redeployed or alternative institutions are received in accordance with the arrangements agreed to by the Parties’*. Consequently, all the laws enacted by the SPLM Civil Administration during the war will still be in force until alternative Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) laws shall be provided. Equally, all the laws enacted by the then Government of Sudan before the signing of the CPA, which has national territorial enforceability, will continue to exist and remain applicable until amalgamated or an alternative law is enacted. As such, all levels of government, and all arms of government; including the judiciary and executive are duty-bound to respect and observe such laws until alternative laws are enacted.

2.3.2 The Interim National Constitution (INC)

The Interim National Constitution (INC) was signed into law on 9th July, 2005. It is based on the CPA and the Sudan Constitution of 1998.

2.3.3 The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (ICSS)

The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (ICSS) was signed into law on 5th December, 2005 and is compatible with INC.

All these legislation Sources mandates the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) to develop policies and strategies for reconstruction and development of Southern Sudan. Several

development policies and strategies have been done in consultation with sector stakeholders, based on local experience and international ‘best’ practice. Based on the above legislation sources, the following legislative acts will govern land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation activities:

- **Local Government Act (2009)**

This act defines the traditional authority, customary law, the authority of traditional chiefs in Southern Sudan,

Article 174 (1) (ICSS): ‘The institution status and role of traditional authority, according to customary law, are recognized under this Constitution’.

Article 174 (3) (ICSS): ‘The courts shall apply customary laws to the Constitution and the law’.

Article 175 (1) (ICSS): ‘Legislation of the states shall provide for the role of traditional authority as an institution at local government level on matter affecting local communities’.

Article 175 (2) (ICSS): ‘Legislation at the Southern Sudan and States level shall provide for the establishment, composition, function and duties of the Councils of Traditional Authority Leaders’.

Article 180 (4) (ICSS): ‘All lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members shall be defined, managed and protected by law in Southern Sudan’.

Local Government Act (2009), Section 19 (2): ‘The traditional leaders shall represent their people in the County Legislative Council as determined by this act and regulations there under’.

Local Government Act (2009), Section 19 (3): ‘The Boma shall be the main domain of the traditional authority where traditional leaders perform their administration and customary function.’

Local Government Act (2009), Section 19 (4): ‘In the Town Council, the traditional authority shall perform its administrative and customary functions within the quarter council.’

- **Land Act, 2009 of Southern Sudan**

Over ninety percent of land in the project area is communal land and is regulated by customary and traditional rules. The Land Act 2009 recognizes such lands and therefore any project activity is subject to legal duty and obligation to reflect and consider the interests of the communities owning these communal lands.

Section 58 states that community Land may be registered in the name of:

- A Community, or a family, in accordance to customary practice applicable;
- A clan or a family in accordance with the customary practices applicable;
- A community association ...; and
- A traditional leader in trust for the community and with the consent of the members of the community’.

Section 63 provides that:

- Activities to be carried out by the investors on communal land shall reflect an important interest for the community or people living in the locality;

- The project shall contribute economically and socially to the development of the local community; and
- The concerned GRSS ministries and the states (including investment authorities) will consult with the communities concerned on any decision related to the land that the project intends to acquire and the view of the community will be duly taken into consideration.

Section 69 provides that:

‘Individuals, communities and organizations will protect land in order to keep it in a productive condition in which problems such as land degradation is adequately managed in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of the ICSS’.

Consultation with the local authorities, traditional leaders and other levels of the government in Southern Sudan is thus very important. In this process, all the stakeholders have a role to play. For example, the State legislators must define traditional lands that exist in their states. Development and management of such lands by whichever person shall be in accordance with the laws of Southern Sudan.

- **Land Compensation**

The CPA, the INC, and the ICSS direct legislative assemblies of all levels of government to enact laws pertaining to land use, compensation and respect for traditionally and historically owned lands, and to be defined or managed in accordance with laws.

Article 180 (7) (ICSS), provides that communities and persons enjoying rights in land ownership will be entitled to prompt and equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land in their areas in the public interest.

Article 187 (e) (INC) gives power to the National Land Commission to assess appropriate land compensation.

Section 63 of the Land Act, 2009 (Laws of Southern Sudan), provides that: ‘...*any community or persons affected by such activities in the area of investment shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of this Act and Article 180(7) of the ICSS. Such compensation shall be just and equitable as provided for by Section 75 of the Land Act, 2009. Mode of such compensation shall be cash or in kind as may be determined by the parties by way of a just agreement*’.

- **Other legislative acts affecting the project road**

Forestry Act 1986 (Laws of the Sudan): ‘All gazetted National Forestry Reserve (NFR) and those that are in the pipeline shall be directly owned and managed by the National Forestry Corporation (NFC) of the Government of Sudan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) produced a policy statement document dated 10th day of October 2007, and stated that:

- Under **Section 5.3.2 of the Policy Statement Number 3**, the MAF will undertake and build-up databases on plantation and natural forestry by conducting forestry surveys or resurveys, inventories, and gazetted new forested lands.
- The National Forestry Corporation will be under GRSS trusteeship and will be managed under the Directorate of Forestry of GRSS for the benefit of all present and future generations of the people of Southern Sudan;
- Under **Policy Statement Number 4**, GRSS will assume responsibility of all National Reserve Forests in Southern Sudan and will ensure that they are protected and managed sustainably

Wildlife Conservation & National Parks Act, 2003 (GRSS) contains provisions for the protection of wildlife and associated habitat in designated National Park Areas.

Section 14 states that *‘except with the written authorization of the Director General, of which authorization shall be given only in the interest of the proper management and development of the national park: - it is unlawful to ...*

- *Obstruct, divert or pollute any river, pool, lake or other points of water;*
- *Perform any act or engage in any other activity likely to destroy, endanger or disturb wildlife in the national park or to destroy or shelter or alter its natural habitat and environment’*

Section 15 states that: *‘except with the written authorization of the Director General or officer in charge of the national park concerned, and subject to the conditions of any such authorization, no person shall ... bring into the national park any weapons, ammunition, explosives, traps, snare or poison, or be in possession of any such articles within the national park’*

Environment Protection Act 2001 (Laws of the Sudan):

This is the principal legislative framework providing for uniform rules of substance and procedures on protection of the environment and use of natural resources. The Act provides definitions and clarifications regarding natural resources management, pollutants and sources of pollution, and endorses the ‘Polluter Pays’ principle.

Section 4 sets forth the environmental objectives of the Sudan as follows:

- Protection and preservation of the natural environment, or the basic elements and the social and cultural systems thereof, in achievement of safety and sustainable development for the benefit of future generations;
- promoting the environment and sustainable use of the natural resources, for the purpose of sustainable development;
- linking the issues of environment and development; ascertaining the responsibility of the competent authority for protection of the environment, and promoting the need for achieving such protection; and
- Establishing the role of the competent authority and the organs belonging thereto, and enforcing their roles.

There is no GRSS legislation in relation to public health, Occupational Health and Safety, agriculture, roads transport, cultural heritage and fisheries. All such acts are found in the laws of the Sudan. GRSS has prepared draft environmental policies, management plans, legislation and regulations and no environmental legislation has been ratified as at the date of this report.

Comparison of South Sudan’s laws and World Bank Policies¹

Item	South Sudan Law Requirement	World Bank Policy Requirement
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt	Prior to displacement
Calculation of compensation	Fair and adequate	Full replacement cost
Squatters	No provision, they are deemed not to be eligible	Are to be provided supplementary assistance(but no compensation for land)

¹ Where there is a difference between South Sudanese law and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter shall prevail.

Resettlement	In situations where inhabitants have to be displaced, the state is to resettle all on suitable land with due regards for their economic well-being and social and cultural values	Affected persons who are physically displaced are to be provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or as required, agricultural sites...at least equivalent to old site. Preference to be given to land – based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
Resettlement Assistance	No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring	Affected persons are to be offered support after displacement, for a transition period
Information & consultation	The owner /tenants on the land must be formally notified before actual entry.	Displaced persons and their communities...are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring resettlement
Grievances	Informal mechanisms and formal access to court of law	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established.

Chapter 3 Socio-Economic Situation of the Project Affected Area

3.1 General Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area

The road project is situated in the Southern frontier of South Sudan. It stretches 341.2 km from the Kenya-South Sudan border crossing point to Juba-Nimule Junction. The road transverses the Eastern and Central Equatoria States, and bisects six administrative Counties.

Data on general price information, GRSS domestic product (GDP), national income (NI), GRSS output value of agriculture, fiscal revenue, income level, agricultural production and livestock number were lacking for the project affected Counties. This made it very difficult to ascertain the general local socioeconomic conditions. However the present condition of production and standards of living for local communities in the affected areas is low and reflects both food and income poverty.

The project road crosses six counties (Juba, Torit, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Budi and Ikotos) with a total population 838,555. The Counties are inhabited by Toposa, Buya, Langi, Lotuka, Lukoya and Bari communities. The area is largely dominated by the pastoral communities –Toposa, Buya and Lotuka with few small scale subsistence farmers growing mainly sorghum. The land to be acquired along the road involves only a narrow 50 meter-wide strip and adverse effects on the general socio-economic activities may be relatively low.

The Table 2.1 below shows the population composition of affected Counties.

Table 3.1: Population of Project Area

County	Male	Female	Total
Juba	205,674 (55%)	166,739 (45%)	372,413
Torit	50,644 (51%)	49,096 (49%)	99,740
Kapoeta East	53,269 (52%)	49,815 (48%)	103,084
Kapoeta South	42,402 (53%)	37,068 (47%)	79,470

Budi	50,103 (51%)	49,096 (49%)	99,199
Ikotos	42,106 (50%)	42,543 (50%)	84,649
Total	444,198 (53%)	394,357 (47%)	838,555

Source: Census Report 2008

3.2 Census and Socio-economic Survey of the Affected People and Assets

3.2.1 Methodology

In order to know accurately and absolutely the impact of land acquisition and resettlement due to the road project, the RAP team, using the detailed engineering designs, marked the central line of the road, the road width, carriage width, required ROW and the land areas to be acquired. The team marked the alignment and impact boundaries and verified the affected land areas, assets and structures. The affected lands were measured at the site and the premises enumerated, and the social survey team then conducted the census of affected households.

3.2.2 Survey Team

The survey team consisted of Socio-Economist, Environmental Specialist, Surveyor, Valuer, Payam Administrators and Enumerators. The Surveyor identified upgrading requirements and likely areas of land to be acquired. The affected households also participated in the survey. The team took a detailed inventory of affected persons/households, land houses and other structures, private trees, public properties and common property resources. The same was verified with the owners and related persons on site and at public consultative forums. The public consultative forums were to confirm the legal land ownership status, tenants, squatters, and encroachers. The houses and structures affected were registered to discourage further encroachment after census of PAPs.

3.2.3 Census and Socio-economic Survey

A socioeconomic survey was carried out in July 2010 and updated in April 2013 establishing it as the cut-off date for the identification of PAPs. The objective of the socio-economic survey was first, to prepare demographic profiles of affected persons, assess household income and expenditure, identify productive assets and income generating activities (an extended demographic profile is included in the ESIA). Secondly, to develop a strategy for income restoration, relocation options and socio-economic support measures for PAPs especially vulnerable groups. The Socioeconomic survey was further to assess the social impact of the road including the impact of land acquisition and compensation. During the study period the probable PAPs and lands to be acquired was assessed. The survey team used structured survey questionnaires to interview the project affected households.

3.2.3.1 Demographic Profile of PAPs

The project affected households survey registered and counted the households within the proposed project road corridor. The demographic variables that were considered included:

- Population distribution by sex
- Household size
- Education status of the household head
- Primary occupation of the household head
- Household expenditure patterns; and
- Household sources of income.

Population Distribution of Project Affected Household

The census of PAPs revealed that a total of 218 households with a total population of 1218 will be adversely affected by the project. Of the affected population, 50.5% were male and 49.5% female. The average household size was found to be 6.76 persons. The population composition of affected household is presented below.

Table 3.2 Population Distribution of Project Affected Household

Payam	Total HH	Male	Female	Total	Average HH Size
Ngony	49	181 (56%)	144 (44%)	325	6.7
Loriyok	81	250 (48%)	274(52%)	524	6.4
Liriya	8	26(59%)	18(41%)	44	6.2
Narus	33	123(46%)	144 (53%)	267	8.1
Khiyala	9	35(60%)	23 (40%)	58	6.4
Total	180	615 (50.5%)	603 (49.5%)	1218	6.76

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.2.3.2 Education Status of PAPs

Education and literacy levels were found to be very low in the project area. The average schooling years for the PAPs is 1.64 years. Among the PAPs, 86 percent have no education while only 10 percent have secondary education. The literacy status of female PAPs is worse as their average schooling years is 1.3 years. The low literacy levels are as a result of the project area being a “war zone” during the 20 years civil war and were exposed to frequent displacements with majority of the school going ages joining the army. The low literacy rate means that approximately 86 percent of the PAPs cannot read and write thus will likely affected the understanding of issues pertaining to land acquisition impacts. Table 3.3 provided the education status of the PAPs.

Table 3.3: Education Status of PAPs

Payam	Total PAPs	Average Schooling Years	Average Female PAPs Schooling Years
Ngony	325	2.76	2.4
Loriyok	524	0.99	0.45
Liriya	267	2.48	0

Narus	58	1.52	0.51
Khiyala	44	0.95	0
Total	1218	1.64	1.3

3.2.3.3 Occupational Status of PAPs

The economy of Southern Sudan is predominantly based on Pastoralism and subsistence agriculture, with a small percentage of the population employed outside these sectors. About 75 percent of the total population is engaged in nomadic Pastoralism in the first two section of the road project (Nadapal – Kapoeta and Kapoeta – Torit). However, most of the households in the last section of the road (Torit – Nesitu) are small scale subsistence farmers with few engaged in petty trading.

Surprisingly, the most household heads (over 50%) of the project affected households were found to be under wage employment. The major employer in the project area was found to be the public sector which accounted for more than 70% in all the Payams. The jobs in the public sector were largely in the security sub sector (Police, and Soldiers). This disconnect is explained by the fact that most homes along the project road either belong to police and soldiers or business persons. Most of pastoralist and farmers settled far away from the vicinity of the road. A summary of occupation status in the project area is presented in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.4: Occupational Status of the head of Project Affected Households (%)

Payam	Trading	Wage employment	Farmers	Pastoralist
Nyong	19	76	3	2
Loriyok	21	50	2	27
Liriya	0.00	60	40	00
Narus	38	57	5	00
Khiyala	19	22	20	39
Total	19.4	53	14	13.6

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.2.3.4 Income Patterns of Project Affected Households

In most of the households surveyed, the income earner was the head of the household with the rest of the household members being dependents underscoring higher level vulnerability. The average monthly income per capita for PAPs is approximately SDP 132 (approx. USD 44). However, the bulk of the household income (76%) is less than SDP 300 (approx. USD 100) which considerably low owing to the high cost of living. The higher lower income levels in the surveyed communities are understandable given the fact that most household heads are employed as soldiers.

The Table 3.5 below should be regarded as an indicator of income distributions and not necessarily as an accurate reporting as most PAPs may have either understated or overstated their incomes.

Table 3.5 Distribution of Monthly Household Income in Surveyed Payams (USD)

Payam	Less than 33	Between 33 and 99	Between 100 and 200	Between 200 and 300	Over 300
Nyong	23%	42%	15%	11%	9%
Loriyok	31%	55%	7%	3%	4%
Liriya	34%	44%	12%	5%	5%
Narus	29%	50%	6%	10%	5%
Khiyala	48%	37%	5%	8%	2%
Total	31%	45%	10%	9%	5%

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.2.3.5 Expenditure Patterns of Project Affected Households

In the surveyed project affected households, food is the largest single expenditure item. As Table 3.6 indicates, food accounts for 63 percent with non-food items accounting for only 37 percent of monthly household expenditures. Essential services such as health care and education accounted for 12 percent and 3 percent respectively. Expenditure on education was low due to very little

school within the project road. Expenditure on beer and leisure was relatively high as majority of the household heads were male soldiers, and taking beer and other forms entertainment was considered the important priority given the nature of their work environment.

Table 3.6 Monthly Expenditure Patterns of the Project Affected Household (USD)

Common Food and Non Food Items	Average Monthly Household Expenses	Percentage of Total Expenses
Meat	12	11%
Vegetables	8	7%
Milk	10	9%
Sugar	7	6%
Maize flour	9	8%
Wheat flour	7	6%
Rice	7	6%
Cooking oil	7	6%
Education*	34 per year	3%
Health	13	12%
Clothing	31 per year	3%
Transport	10	9%
Beer/Leisure	15	14%

Source: Field Study, 2010

Chapter 4 Project Impacts

4.1 Loss of land

Land acquisition survey documented the present condition of land use and was restricted to the lands to be acquired by the project. The registered lands included cultivated lands, housing plots, business plots and public utility plots. It has been noted that 375 hectare land will be acquired by the project. Table 4.1 below provides a summary of land use to be acquired in each of the County.

Table 4.1 Land Use within Identified Land Parcels to be acquired by the Project

County	Land Use	Number of Affected Land Segments	Total Area Lost to the Project (HA)
Juba	Farm land	0	0
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Structures	9	3
	Business Structures	39	9
	Public Utility Plots	0	0
Torit	Farm land	84	150
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Plots	61	12
	Business Plots	44	16
	Public Utility Plots	4	1
Ikotos	Farm land	70	120
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Plots	0	0
	Business Plots	27	6
	Public Utility Plots	0	0
Budi	Farm land	8	2
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Plots	87	30
	Business Plots	0	0
	Public Utility Plots	0	0
Kapoeta East	Farm land	0	0
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Plots	35	12
	Business Plots	49	14
	Public Utility Plots	0	0

Kapoeta North	Farm land	0	0
	Grassing land	0	0
	Residential Plots	0	0
	Business Plots	0	0
	Public Utility Plots	0	0
Total		517	375

Source: Field Study, 2010

The road upgrading work affects altogether 517 land segments with a total of 375 Ha.

4.2 Loss of Trees

The road will affect very few commercial trees during road upgrading. The total affected trees are mainly Mango and Pawpaw trees. Table 4.2 gives a summary of trees lying with the corridor of impact and hence must to be removed in the construction of road.

Table 4.2: Affected Trees

Payam	Timber	Fruit trees	Others	Total
Nyong	0	10	0	10
Loriyok	0	0	0	0
Liriya	0	18	0	18
Narus	0	0	0	
Khiyala	0	0	0	0
Total	0	28	0	28

Source: Field Study, 2010

4.3 Loss of Structures

Household Structures

Household structures affected by the road project include 171 residential structures, 5 animal shed, and 42 cooking sheds. The Table 4.3 provides a summary of the household structures that must be demolished by the project as they are situated within the ROW.

Table 4.3: Affected Private Structures

Payam	Tukuls/Residential Houses			Animal Sheds	Toilets	Cooking Shed
	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary			
Ngony	2	3	23	0	0	10
Loriyok	0	2	76	5	0	20
Liriya	0	4	4	0	0	0
Narus	1	20	29	0	0	12
Khiyala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	30	138	5	0	42

Source: Field Study, 2010

Loss of Business Structures

Most of the business structures affected by the road project were found to be temporary and semi-permanent in nature. It should however be noted that there is no clear cut definition of what is considered temporary and semi-permanent in the project area. The permanent business structures were found only in Torit County, Nyong Payam. The business structures to be demolished by the project include 13 permanent structures, 67 semi temporary structures and 65

temporary structures. Table 4.4 below provides a summary of the business structures affected by the project.

Table 4.4: Affected Business Structures

Payam	Business Structures		
	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Ngony	13	15	1
Loriyok	0	0	0
Liriya	0	27	6
Narus	0	15	40
Khiyala	0	0	18
Total	13	67	65

Source: Field Study, 2010

4.2 Loss of Public Facilities

No public facility shall be affected by the proposed road upgrading project. The public facilities originally identified in Torit town and were earmarked for demolition shall no longer be affected due the approval for a Torit by-pass. These facilities which included the prisons, office of the Census Statistics, office of legal administration and a borehole shall not be affected and no longer earmarked for demolition.

4.3 Health and HIV/AIDS

During road construction HIV/AIDS is likely to be a major challenge. The establishment of construction camps will increase the chances of transmission of HIV/AIDS to the local people. .

4.4 Vulnerable Household

Vulnerabilities that may arise in the context of expropriation in some project areas. For instance, when project affected individuals are denied land during project RAP implementation due to lack of communal right over the land they are occupying. The State and Counties agreed to ensure that no such issue arises. PAPs are to be compensated to acquire land when such situation arises.

Generally however, the household survey examined possible sources of vulnerability which indicated that women, wounded soldiers, widows and orphans are not likely to be systematically disadvantaged due to project activities.

4.5 Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix has been developed to show categories of project affected items, type of loss and compensation to enable them relocate.

Table 4.5 Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement	Entitlement Notes
Loss of farm land	Various interests and rights –free holder, leasehold tenant	Equivalent farm land. All standing trees on the farm land will be compensated in cash, based on rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Expected income stream of up three months from the affected farm land will be compensated to the owner.	Cash compensation should be lump-sum payment and limited to amount enough to open up a new farm land. If replacement land offered in the vicinity of the lost land is not acceptable to the affected households, then cash may be offered based on willing-buyer/willing-seller arrangements. Farmers may be provided with soil fertility enhancing materials such as fertilizers.
Loss of residential land by communal land owners	Communal rights	Communal compensation in form of priority public utilities.	The community will decide on their priority public utilities.
Loss of land by private/leasehold owners	Lease holder/Title owner	Cash compensation at the market value or provide equivalent land acceptable to the owner with same leasehold period/title. Farmers will receive disturbance allowance equivalent one season output	Compensation mode will be strictly as per the preference of the owner (Either land or cash equivalent). Notice to vacate the land will be after the owner is fully compensated. Advance notice to harvest crop if it is farmland
Loss of private tree crops (permanent) by owners	Evidence of ownership	Cash compensation at the rates provided for by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will assist in the determination of the tree values.
Loss of communal tree crops	Local community or user group	Replacement/restoration in areas donated by the community.	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will assist the community in restoration of such communal tree crops.

Loss of residential structures by owners	Head of the Household	Cash compensation for full replacement of the house, taking into account market values for assets and materials, and equivalent residential plot in the vicinity if available. Households may receive displacement allowance.	Materials may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. Notice to vacate the old houses is strictly after the new housing units are completed.
Loss of residential structures by renters	Renter	May be assisted in form of displacement allowance.	The displacement allowance can be based on the average monthly expenditures and can be provided for a minimum of two months and up to three months
Loss of commercial plots by owners	Lease holder	Cash compensation or equivalent plot with same terms and conditions as the previous one.	The local authorities should assist in allocating new plots for those whose plots have been acquired by the project
Loss of business premises by owners	Owner of the business premise	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for assets and materials.	The owner of the business premise may not necessarily be the plot owner as is the case in most cases along the project road. Loss of business premise includes payment of displacement allowance.
Loss of income by business owners	Business owner	Business displacement allowance	Allowance to be paid before the notice to vacate. Displacement allowance may to equivalent to monthly sale and can be paid for a minimum of two months and maximum of three months.
Loss of income by roadside vendors	Identification by the local authorities	Local authorities to provide alternative site Vendors may be given disturbance allowance equivalent to daily sales for one Month	The project will negotiate with the local authorities the best alternative sites and may provide basic infrastructures such as toilets and water points.
Loss of wages by small	Worker	May be given disturbance allowance equivalent to	Allowance to be paid before the business is served with eviction notice

business employees		3 months' salary	
Loss of community facilities	Communal Ownership	Restoration of the affected facility	The State and Payam level governments will coordinate the restoration of public facilities
Squatters	Occupying a piece of land illegally	Squatters may be given disturbance allowance equivalent to minimum monthly wage or appropriate training. They will also be assisted in moving to a place where they can reside/work legally.	Right to salvage assets and materials. Allowance shall be paid before notice to vacate or On – the –job training shall form part of the road implementation activities.

4.5 Planning Principle

The major aims of this RAP include:

- Mitigation of negative impacts related to the upgrading of the Nadapal-Juba road;
- Support in the restoration of livelihoods of PAPs in accordance with the national legislations and World Bank Group guidelines;
- Solicit free, prior and informed participation of the PAPs and other stakeholders in all stages of the preparation and implementation of the RAP; and
- Ensure that Project Affected Persons are restored to their original livelihoods or better.

4.5.1 Consultation & Communication Process Plan

The various stages of communication include:

- RAP surveys at Project Preparation stage
- Design stage of Torit by-pass
- RAP preparation (Pre-construction and construction) stage
- Post construction stage; and
- Evaluation stage.

4.5.2 Communication Stages

The communication process plan adopts a two stage communication strategy that includes:

Stakeholder sensitization: This approach is used to disseminate through workshops, focus group discussions and information and education materials.

Public Education: This communication strategy targets the general public who directly benefits from the road project.

Chapter 5 Mitigation Measures

5.1 Background

The affected areas are situated between the Nadapal in Eastern Equatoria State on the side of Kenya/ South Sudan border and Nesitu (Juba-Nimule Junction). The dimensions and layout of the ROW are described in the strip maps of the road design. These lands are communally owned by respective communities located along the ROW.

The affected communities have a total population of approximately 280,126 people and they include Toposa, Buya, Langi, Lotuka, Lulubo, Lukoya, and Bari. Socioeconomic survey conducted in the month of July, 2010 identified the exact demarcation of land plots, including affected segments that will be acquired by the project. They include a total of 375 hectares land claimed by 517 individuals.

The project is expected to have positive impacts in the long term as it will facilitate economic development thereby promoting improvement in the living standards. However, the project may have some negative impacts at the initial stages especially during construction. Both the negative and positive impacts and the mitigation measures have extensively been outlined in the in the ESIA report. The World Bank policy is to minimize the resettlement and MTRB examined all the available design options for the final project design to minimize displacement and other adverse socio-economic impacts. This RAP is prepared for unavoidable adverse impacts and prescribes the means and cost of mitigating these negative impacts.

5.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Program

5.2.1 Objectives of resettlement program

The ultimate objective of resettlement and restoration is to ensure a reinstatement of homes and livelihood of the impacted individuals, enterprises and institutions in a short period of time and to improved standards as quickly as possible. The resettlement program will be implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of

Transport, Roads and Bridges in collaboration with the local County governments. The resettlement exercise has been carried out with the cooperation of the PAPs taking into accounts the local traditional settings and cultures. Effort shall be made to ensure that resettlement procedures use local land resource and exploitable natural resource as in the original Boma's.

5.2.2 Resettlement Issues

The Socio-economic survey revealed that almost all properties (with an exception of a few) along the project road are characteristically temporary in nature. A total of 363 structures (145 business and 218 household structures) were discovered in the ROW. These included residential plots, business plots, and public utilities.

5.3 Mitigation Framework

5.3.1 Overall resettlement scheme

The road project will only relocate a small number of houses and strips of farm land in the Bomas and will not have great impact on their original production and living system. A series of consultation meetings were held among affected communities and trading centers. The majority of the PAPs whose houses and properties lies within the road corridor requested that they be resettled within their original community, so that their way of production, living and social relationship can be maintained.

While most farmers requested that the compensation for farm land should be made in cash enough to open up an equivalent new farm, this request was not agreed to as most land is communal.

Since land is communally owned, communities agreed to reallocate an equivalent piece of land for free to the PAPs to be resettled. The project was only asked to compensate in cash or in kind for the relocation and reconstruction costs at replacement value.

5.3.2 Resettlement infrastructure program

The following shall form part of the road project by providing the necessary infrastructure for the resettlement plan:

Ground leveling

Simple ground leveling shall be provided for houses that have to be re-built. In most cases, the ground will be leveled by a way of minimal excavation by the use of local labour or machines where necessary. The cost of this activity shall be included in the road reconstruction costs.

Public facilities

Public facilities such as water supply will be provided for by the project for those who have resettled far from their original village where they had water supply.

Facilities for social service

The PAPs in the Project will still be able to access service from original schools, churches, mosques, health centers as no such facilities will be demolished by the Project. The distance between the RPs and these facilities will not change a lot. However the project can upgrade/improve facilities such as schools and health centers as they are in a deplorable state.

5.4 Implementation of resettlement

The resettlement program shall be implemented by the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) under leadership of Project Management Team in MTRB. The responsibilities will include working out mobilization, organization and implementation of the RAP. The PRO will provide the main channel for RPs to voice their concerns.

5.5 Resettlement activities schedule

In order to ensure that all the PAPs are be properly compensated and resettled, all compensation and resettlement implementation activities shall commence immediately after the Final Investment Decision and

before commencement of the civil construction of the Project. The resettlement activities are divided into three stages: preparation, implementation and inspection and evaluation (the internal and external monitoring is throughout the whole process).

Preparation stage

- Set up the Project Resettlement Office including representation from the two states, Counties and Payams depending on the implementation plan; and,
- Carry out extensive sensitization through mediums as radio, notices, and public forums etc., to get the understanding and support from the PAPs. The work will be undertaken by the Project Resettlement Office.
- The Grievance shall also be set up parallel to the PRO.

Implementation stage

The Project office will implement the RAP as agreed with the PAPs. Once the PAPs are paid compensation, they shall be given adequate time to vacate their present locations. The PAPs will move to the new dwellings before the original ones are demolished.

Monitoring stage

- **Internal monitoring**

Internal monitoring will be undertaken throughout the process from the beginning of land acquisition/resettlement to six months after the RAP implementation.

- **External monitoring**

The first external monitoring will be carried out six months after the commencement of the RAP implementation.

The compensation and resettlement work must be completed at least one month before the start of road construction.

- MTRB Project Resettlement Office takes charge of compensation for the houses and its attachment, and sign compensation agreements witnessed by traditional leaders, Payam and Boma administrators;

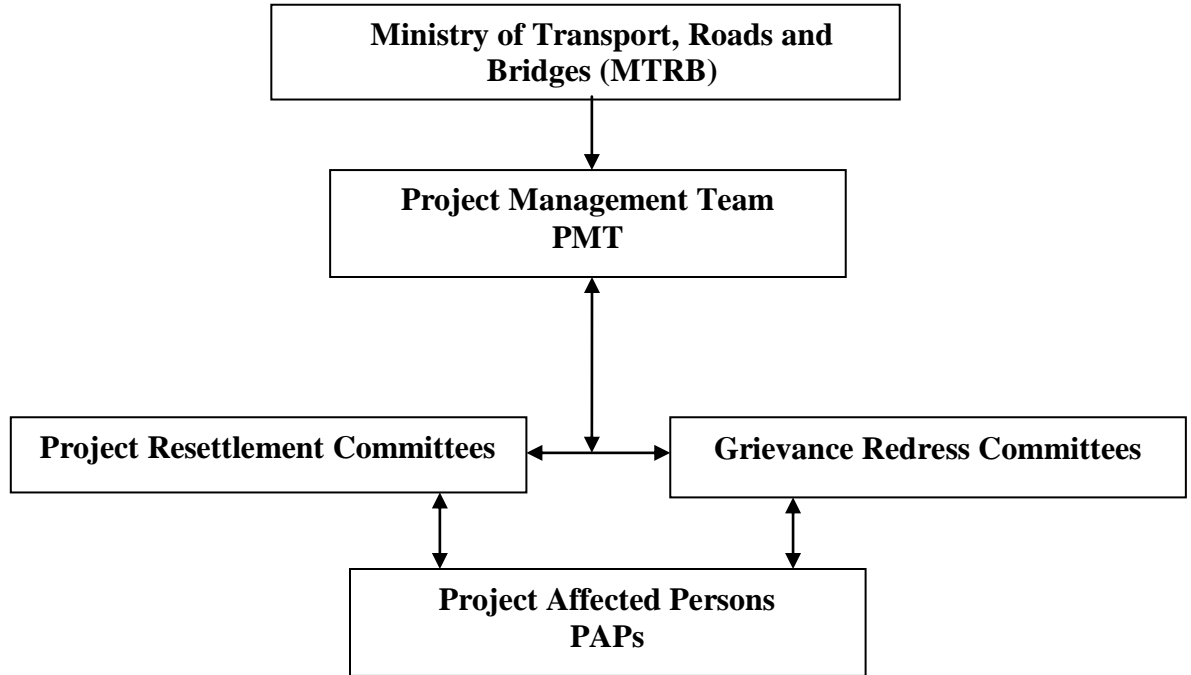
5.11 Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges (MTRB) is ultimately responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of the road project and the successful implementation of the RAP. The Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges (MTRB) as the implementing ministry has the ultimate responsibility for implementing this RAP. The MTRB, through its Project Management Team (PMT) will be directly responsible for ensuring that every PAP entitled to compensation is adequately paid and on time. The Central and Eastern Equatoria States, the five Counties and the Payams and Bomas lying along the road corridor also have a role to play to ensuring the effective implementation of the program. The PMT shall work in collaboration with the State and local officials to inform each locality of the date to begin the RAP implementation. Public fora shall be convened to further explain the program to the affected people.

5.12 Organizational Structure

The organizational structure for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination of the resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. The organogram below indicates the levels of institutional structures that will guide the RAP implementation.

Figure 2: Organization Structure for RAP Implementation



5.13 MTRB Institutional Capacity

The current level of capacity within the MTRB/PMT to carry out the RAP implementation is inadequate. It is expected that capacity of the implementation Ministries especially the PMT shall further be enhanced prior to the RAP implementation towards the commencement of the road project by provision of Technical Assistance by bringing on board a consultant safeguard expert to support the safeguards specialist within the MTRB. The Safeguards team at PMT must be supported by adequate budget to ensure mobility of the team for monitoring activities.

Chapter 6 Consultation and Participation

6.1 Consultation and Participation Activities

The RAP has been prepared through the active participation of the PAPs. The participation began with the dissemination of the resettlement information on the Project to the PAPs. As early as the engineering feasibility study and the preliminary design for the Project, the route alignment scheme was decided through the solicitation of the PAPs' opinions. It is designed that detailed information dissemination meetings will be held after the Construction Land Use Certificate is obtained. During the course of the preparation of the RAP, the PAPs have participated in the following activities:

- The Project impacts on people and assets were decided through the census. Both the central and local governments' representatives participated in the census.
- The socio-economic survey has been carried out with full participation of the PAPs and the representatives of the affected areas.
- In the course of designing the entitlement policies and compensation rates, and implementation program, the PAPs' suggestions and options were fully considered and agreed with them.

During the course of implementing and monitoring the land acquisition and resettlement, the PAPs and their representatives will participate in the following activities:

- Selection of new housing sites
- Construction of new houses according to the agreed building plans
- Finalizing the RAP schedule; and
- Agreeing to the GRM process and membership

After the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement, the PAPs and their representatives will participate in the following activities:

- The PAPs can make the suggestions of improving the facilities and infrastructures in their communities so as to harmonize with the new environment as soon as possible.
- The PAPs will participate in the socio-economic impact survey carried out by the independent monitoring institution, and put forward their satisfaction degree on various aspects of the resettlement and their problems in rehabilitation of living standards so that the agencies concerned can do their best to solve various difficulties of the PAPs.

6.2 Resettlement information dissemination

In order to improve the work on disclosure of resettlement information and keep affected people well informed, the Project Resettlement Office will publish announcement in the local newspapers and radio in the affected areas. The announcement will inform the PAPs where they can go to seek information on the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plan

Chapter 7 Redress of Grievances

The PAPs were consulted and informed during the consultative and assessment processes in preparation of this RAP on the range of compensations due them and they were all in agreement. Additionally, to ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing their grievances, grievance committees were constituted during the RAP preparation and this Committee shall continue to work with PAPs during the RAP implementation. Since the entire resettlement and rehabilitation program has been carried out with the participation and consultation of the PAPs, it is expected that no major grievance issue will arise. However, to ensure that the PAPs have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement, the following detailed procedures of redress of grievances as established for the Project.

The MTRB/PMT shall set up a Grievance and Redress Committee prior to the implementation of the RAP to receive, mediate and resolve compensation disputes amicably. The Committee shall be composed of the Geodetic and Design Engineer from PMT, a Valuer, Environmental Officer of PMT, a Legal Officer, an Officer from the Ministry of Environment as well as a representative each from the relevant State, County and Payam. It is expected that this Committee will be able to amicably settle any claims and disputes.

Any PAP who is not satisfied with the amount of compensation due him/her shall first be directed to lodge a complaint personally with the Grievance Redress Committee explaining the basis of any claims. The Committee is expected to either resolve the claim or complaint in a few hours to a day's sitting or the PAP shall be given a period of not more than five (5) days to re-appear before the Committee for a response.

Where the claim is not resolve within a day, the Committee shall sit to examine the claim or complaint and shall resolve this by explaining the basis of compensation payment, re-assessing the compensation value or any method applicable to the complaint.

The complainant shall then appear before the Committee for an appropriate response within the stipulated period. It is expected that with the complete involvement of the PAPs such complaints and claims shall be avoided and the GRM shall be able to amicably resolve any that shall arise during the RAP implementation. All grievances and mode of settlements shall be recorded by the GRC.

In situations where the beneficiary is still not satisfied with the amount of compensation payable to him/her, the PAP can seek redress from the Customary Court, once not satisfied; the PAP can seek redress from the Civil Court in accordance with the “Civil Procedure Act” to the Highest Court as is common practice in South Sudan. However, the property cannot be demolished until the issue is resolved.

Compensation will only be paid to a PAP after receiving his/her written consent. Should a PAP refuse the compensation suggested by the PRO, litigation is settled by the courts. The litigation commences from the Civil Courts and if the applicant is still not satisfied with the decision, he/she can appeal to the highest court. The project will not bear the legal costs incurred by the PAP.

Chapter 8 Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 Objectives

The World Bank Group policy (OP 4.12) states that the sponsor of the project shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities provided for by this RAP. Monitoring will provide an advance warning system for the project sponsor and an avenue through which the PAPs will make their needs and reactions known. The funding for the M&E activities shall form part of the project cost.

To ensure that the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the RAP and to guarantee the progress and quality of the resettlement actions, both internal and independent external monitoring and evaluation procedures will be adopted.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation will be to verify that:

- Procedures and obligations described in the RAP are implemented;
- Eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction activities;
- Mitigation measures have helped people in restoring their lives in a sustainable manner;
- Complaints and grievances of the PAPs are adequately addressed and corrective measures implemented;
- If need be, changes in the RAP procedures and obligations are made to improve service delivery to the PAPs.

Accordingly, the primary monitoring and evaluation activities will be the responsibility of the MTRB as the project sponsor. MTRB through the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) will undertake the internal monitoring of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement so as to ensure that all the responsible units follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

8.2 RAP Monitoring Framework

The project will adopt three components for the monitoring framework that include:

- Internal monitoring by the Project Resettlement Office;
- Impact Monitoring by a contracted consulting firm; and
- RAP Social Audit by a contracted NGO.

The scope of each of type of monitoring component is briefly described below.

8.2.1 Internal Monitoring

The objective of internal monitoring is to monitor the implementation of the entire RAP for the project. The indicators to be monitored shall include:

- Level of understanding of the project impact and mitigation/resettlement options;
- Number and percentage of affected households consulted during the planning stage;
- Degree/level of involvement of local/traditional authorities, women and vulnerable groups;
- Effectiveness of Compensation to the PAPs and the affected units according to the compensation rates described in the RAP;
- Effectiveness relocation procedures to new housing sites;
- Timely rehabilitation of the affected infrastructure;
- Redistribution of cultivated land within the affected administrative villages;
- Effectiveness of resettlement subsidy to develop collective economy.

8.3 Impact Monitoring

In order to ensure the proper implementation of resettlement, a consulting firm will recruited by the project to conduct an independent impact monitoring of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the Project.

The consulting firm must be well conversant with RAP preparation and resettlement monitoring for the World Bank-financed road Projects. The firm shall include a resettlement specialist acceptable to the World Bank and has been engaged in World Bank financed projects. The firm will consider the overall implementation from a broader, long term point of view and will follow the resettlement activities to evaluate whether the goals of resettlement are achieved.

The items to be evaluated will include the comparison of the baseline data in the planning phases with the targets and post project situation.

Monitoring Responsibilities

Actors	Role
Project Management Team (PMT)	Lead the internal monitoring, day to day and periodic.
Policy Planning and M & E Directorates of MTRB	Lead agency and coordinating institution for both internal and external monitoring of the implementation of this RAP. Periodic monitoring of the Plan implementation and its impact.
Central and Eastern Equatoria States	Regular monitoring to ensure that the approved assessed compensation are paid
Counties	Periodic monitoring of the Plan implementation and its impact.
Payams	Periodic monitoring on impacts of the Plan implementation
External Consultant(s) or NGOs	Periodic monitoring, evaluation and auditing of implementation of RAP

8.3.2 Indicators to be monitored

In addition to the above-mentioned indicators, the Consultant will also monitor and evaluate the following indicators:

Payment of compensation

- Sufficient compensation to all the PAPs as per the agreed schedule before the civil construction of the

Project begins

- Monitor and make detailed record of the type, rate, amount, date and payee of the compensation;
- Linkage between the land acquisition, resettlement and the civil works construction of the Project Land acquisition and resettlement will be finished at least 1 month before the initiation of civil construction of the Project;

Chapter 9 Resettlement Budget and Financing

The project has made the necessary budget provisions to ensure that the mitigation commitments, including compensation and the monitoring programs can be fully implemented. Full compensation will be paid for assets lost. An itemized budget is presented in this chapter. The budget describes the estimated cost for each of the resettlement activities aspects: operations, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring. Details are presented in Table 9.1. MTRB will provide financing for RAP activities. The funds will be transferred to PRO which will pay RAP compensation directly to the affected parties.

Table 9.1 Budget for RAP Activities

Item		Amount in SSP	Amount USD
Compensation for Structures		2,862,171.00	905,750
	<i>Nadapal - Kapoeta</i>	<i>1,226,741.00</i>	<i>388,209</i>
	<i>Kapoeta-Torit</i>	<i>600,644.00</i>	<i>190,077</i>
	<i>Torit - Juba</i>	<i>1,034,786.00</i>	<i>327,464</i>
Compensation for Trees		208,375	65,942
Compensation of Farm Land		192,000	60,760
M&E		474,000.00	150,000
RAP Management and operations		505,600.00	160,000
Contingency		316,000.00	100,000
Total		4,558,146.32	1,442,452

Exchange Rate as at April 2013 1USD - 3.16SSP

Chapter 10 Schedule for RAP Implementation

The RAP preparation spans the period from early 2010 when resettlement implications of the road corridor and other facilities were considered. Subsequently, consultations on the minimization of adverse livelihood impacts have been ongoing. Key compensation activities related to land acquisition and compensation are expected to cover a one year period following Final Investment Decision (FID). Thereafter, livelihood restoration activities will begin. The RAP implementation schedule is as follows:

- September 2013 - Submission of RAP for approval;
- September 2013 - Submit final report to Undersecretary and Minister of MTRB for approval and release of Counterpart funds;
- October 2013- RAP disclosure;
- January 2014 – June 2015 - Pay compensation for eligible PAPs;
- June - December 2014 –Internal Monitoring
- January 2015 – External Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 10.1 below, illustrates the components of the implementation timeline for the RAP of the Nadapal – Juba road upgrading project. The implementation schedule is subject to the date of the approval of RAP by the World Bank. The implementation schedule shall be revised if the assumed approval dates changes

10.2 Disclosure

This Resettlement Action Plan will be disclosed in South Sudan by MTRB, and PMT, by publishing copies (summaries) in the major newspapers and at the websites of the MTRB, and the PMT. Hard copies would also be available at their offices of MTRB, PMT and the Central and Eastern Equatoria State Offices. Likewise, hard copies will also be disclosed in all the five Counties offices as well as at all Payam levels. In addition, summaries of this RAP will be made available in local languages at Payam Offices. The MTRB through the PMT will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this RAP electronically through its Info-Shop in Washington D.C.

Annex 1 Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12

1. Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Policy Objectives

2. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:
 - Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
 - Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Impacts Covered

3. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank assisted investment projects, and are caused by
 - The involuntary taking of land resulting in
 - Relocation or loss of shelter;
 - Loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
 - The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
4. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank, are:
 - Directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,
 - Necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and
 - Carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.
5. Requests for guidance on the application and scope of this policy should be addressed to the Resettlement Committee (see BP 4.12, paragraph. 7)

Required Measures

6. To address the impacts covered under paragraph 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework (see paragraphs. 25-30) that covers the following:
 - The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
 - Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
 - If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
 - Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
 - Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

- Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
 - Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
7. In projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas (see paragraph. 3(b)), the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project. In such cases, the borrower prepares a process framework acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which
- Specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented;
 - The criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;
 - Measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified; and
 - Potential conflicts involving displaced persons will be resolved.

The process framework also includes a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

8. To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the

elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national and compensation legislation.

9. Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see paragraph. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (see Annex A, paragraph. 11).

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in paragraph. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in paragraph. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see paragraph. 30).

11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, on land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where:

- Livelihoods are land based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable;
- Active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or
- Livelihoods are livelihoods are not land-based, cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets

12. For impacts covered under paragraph. 3(a) of this policy, the Bank also requires the following:

- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups;
- In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).
- Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettler's preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

Eligibility for Benefits

13. Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the Annex A, paragraph. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for

meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.

14. *Criteria for Eligibility.* Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (see Annex A, paragraph.7(f)); and¹⁹
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying

15. Persons covered under paragraph. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with paragraph. 6. Persons covered under paragraph. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Resettlement Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring

16. To achieve the objectives of this policy, different planning instruments are used, depending on the type of project:

- A resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified (see paragraph. 25 and Annex A);
- A resettlement policy framework is required for operations referred to in paragraphs. 26-30 that may entail involuntary resettlement, unless otherwise specified (see Annex A); and
- A process framework is prepared for projects involving restriction of access in accordance with paragraph. 3(b) (see paragraph. 31).

17. The borrower is responsible for preparing, implementing, and monitoring a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework (the "resettlement instruments"), as appropriate, that conform to this policy. These settlement instrument presents a strategy for achieving the objectives of the policy and covers all aspects of the proposed resettlement. Borrower commitment to, and capacity for, undertaking successful resettlement is a key determinant of Bank involvement in a project.

Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement component or subcomponent. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement instruments vary with the

magnitude and complexity of resettlement. In preparing the resettlement component, the borrower draws on appropriate social, technical, and legal expertise and on relevant community based organizations and NGOs.²² The borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.

The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the "without-project" circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective.

The borrower ensures that the Project Implementation Plan is fully consistent with the resettlement instrument.

As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its Info Shop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner

The borrower's obligations to carry out the resettlement instrument and to keep the Bank informed of implementation progress are provided for in the legal agreements for the project.

The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment takes into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives may not be realized, the borrower should propose follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for continued Bank supervision, as the Bank deems appropriate (see also BP 4.12, paragraph. 16).

Resettlement Instruments

Resettlement Plan

A draft resettlement plan that conforms to this policy is a condition of appraisal (see Annex A, paragraphs. 2-21) for projects referred to in paragraph 17(a). However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower (see Annex A, paragraph. 22). The information disclosure procedures set forth in paragraph. 22 apply.

Resettlement Policy Framework

For sector investment operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the project implementing agency screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure

their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the borrower submits, prior to appraisal, a resettlement policy framework that conforms to this policy (see Annex A, paragraphs. 23-25). The framework also estimates, to the extent feasible, the total population to be displaced and the overall resettlement costs.

For financial intermediary operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the financial intermediary (FI) screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the Bank requires that before appraisal the borrower or the FI submit to the Bank a resettlement policy framework conforming to this policy (see Annex A, paragraphs. 23-25). In addition, the framework includes an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the FIs that will be responsible for subproject financing. When, in the assessment of the Bank, no resettlement is envisaged in the subprojects to be financed by the FI, a resettlement policy framework is not required. Instead, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the FIs to obtain from the potential sub-borrowers a resettlement plan consistent with this policy if a subproject gives rise to resettlement. For all subprojects involving resettlement, the resettlement plan is provided to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

For other Bank-assisted project with multiple subprojects that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that a draft resettlement plan conforming to this policy be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project unless, because of the nature and design of the project or of a specific subproject or subprojects (a) the zone of impact of subprojects cannot be determined, or (b) the zone of impact is known but precise sitting alignments cannot be

determined. In such cases, the borrower submits a resettlement policy framework consistent with this policy prior to appraisal (see Annex A, paragraphs. 23-25). For other subprojects that do not fall within the above criteria, a resettlement plan conforming to this policy is required prior to appraisal.

For each sub-project included in a project described in paragraph. 26, 27, or 28 that may involve resettlement, the

Bank requires that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

For projects described in paragraphs. 26-28 above, the Bank may agree, in writing that subprojects resettlement plans may be approved by the project implementing agency or a responsible government agency or financial intermediary without prior Bank review, if that agency has demonstrated adequate institutional capacity to review resettlement plans and ensure their consistency with this policy. Any such delegation, and appropriate remedies for the entity's approval of resettlement plans found not to be in compliance with Bank policy, is provided for in the legal agreements for the project. In all such cases, implementation of the resettlement plans is subject to ex post review by the Bank.

Process Framework

For projects involving restriction of access in accordance with paragraph. 3(b) above, the borrower provides the Bank with a draft process framework that conforms to the relevant provisions of this policy as a condition of appraisal. In addition, during project implementation and before to enforcing of the restriction, the borrower prepares a plan of action, acceptable to

the Bank, describing the specific measures to be undertaken to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation. The plan of action could take the form of a natural resources management plan prepared for the project.

Assistance to the Borrower

In furtherance of the objectives of this policy, the Bank may at a borrower's request support the borrower and other concerned entities by providing:

- Assistance to assess and strengthen resettlement policies, strategies, legal frameworks, and specific plans at a country, regional, or sectoral level;
- Financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations;
- Financing of technical assistance for developing resettlement policies, strategies, and specific plans, and for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement activities; and
- Financing of the investment costs of resettlement.

The Bank may finance either a component of the main investment causing displacement and requiring resettlement, or a free-standing resettlement project with appropriate cross-conditionality, processed and implemented in parallel with the investment that causes the displacement. The Bank may finance resettlement even though it is not financing the main investment that makes resettlement necessary.

Annex 2 Survey Instruments

I. Project Affected Household Survey

Section of the Road* _____ Chainage _____ Date _____

County _____ Payam _____ Boma _____ Clan _____

Plot location _____ Plot number _____

A. Household Members

Household Member	Full Names (Surname Second & Family name)	Age	Sex 1. M 2. F	Years of education	Occupation	Residing on the affected land? (Yes/No)
Spouses						
Children 18 years & above						
Children Below 18 years						
Other Dependants						

*Section of the road:1. Nadapal – Kapoeta (Chainage 0+000 to 100+000); 2. Kapoeta – Torit (Chainage 100 + 000 to 223 + 00

3. Torit - Nesitu (Chainage 223+000 to 337 + 000)

B. HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS

	Item	No.	Year acquired	Estimated Value (SDP)
1	Radio/tape recorder			
2	Bicycle			
3	Motor cycle			
4	Telephone/Mobile			
5	Sewing machine			
6	Power Generator			
7	Water Pump			
8				
9				

C. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCES

Income Source	Time interval (<i>daily, weekly, Monthly, after 3 months, etc</i>)	Amount (SDP)
Non-wage employment		
Wage employment		
Remittance		
<i>Transfers (Name sources)</i>		
Business (Specify)		
Others (Specify)		

D. AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

	Food Items	No.	Value			Non-Food Items	No	Value
1	Meat				1	Washing soap		
2	Vegetables				2	Bathing soap		
3	Fruit				3	Kerosene		
4	Milk				4	Diesel/Petrol		
5	Sugar				5	Transport/fare		
6	Wheat Flour				6	Medical		
7	Rice				7	Education		
8	Dura				8	Clothes & shoes		
9	Maize flour				9	Entainment/marriages		
10	Cooking oil				10			

E. ACCESS TO CREDIT

Have you ever received any loan? **1. Yes 2. No**

If yes, name the source _____

What was the purpose of taking the loan? _____

How long was the grace period? _____

What was the mode of repayment of the loan? _____

F. SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Social Amenities	Distance to the nearest social amenity	Remarks
Water supply (<i>for household use</i>)		
Water supply (<i>for livestock</i>)		
School		
Health facility		
Market		
Power		
Telephone		
Others (Specify)		

G. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

Livestock	Number	Estimated Total Value	Remarks
Cattle			
Sheep			
Goats			
Donkeys			
Camels			
Others(Specify)			

H. INFORMATION ON AFFECTED STRUCTURES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Structure name (e.g. living room, kitchen, animal shed, cooking shed latrine, etc)	Type of construction materials	Condition 1. New 2. Old	Type of structure 1. Permanent 2. Semi-permanent 3. Temporary	Security of tenure (owner, tenant, Squatter, others: specify)	Dimension (×)		Estimated present Value
	Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:						
	Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:						
	Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:						

Name of Interviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

II. Agricultural land (farms) affected by the project Survey

Section of the Road* _____ Chainage _____ Date _____ County _____

Payam _____ Boma _____ Village _____ Plot location _____ Plot number _____

Name of affected land user _____

Plot Name	Distance from the center of the road (Meters)	Ownership status (private Communal customary) ²	size of farm land owned by household (Ha)	Size of farm land to be acquired by project	Nature of ownership of farm land acquired (private, leasehold, communal, etc)*	Estimated/ Compensation value	Remarks	Interviewers' observation

*Section of the road: 1. Nadapal – Kapoeta (Chainage 0+000 to 100+000), 2. Kapoeta – Torit (Chainage 100 + 000 to 223 + 000)

3. Torit - Nesitu (Chainage 223+000 to 337 + 000)

2. If private, provide title deed number the plot.

Name of Interviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

III. CASH AND TREE CROPS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT SURVEY

Section of the Road¹ _____ Chainage _____ Date _____

County _____ Payam _____ Boma/Village _____

Name of owner/affected users (If communal, state community's name) _____

Name of cash/tree crop (State if mature or not)	Ownership status (private/communal)	Number	Unit value	Total value	Remarks

*1. Section of the road: 1. Nadapal – Kapoeta (Chainage 0+000 to 100+000), 2. Kapoeta – Torit (Chainage 100 + 000 to 223 + 000)
3. Torit - Nesitu (Chainage 223+000 to 337 + 000)*

Name of Interviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

IV. Public/Government facilities affected by the project Survey

Section of the Road¹ _____ Chainage _____ Date _____

County: _____ Sub-County: _____ Village/Community/Town: _____

Name of public/government facility*	Contact address	Construction materials	Estimated value of the facility	Remarks
		Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:		
		Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:		
		Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:		
		Roof: Wall: Floor: Windows: Rooms:		

* School, Hospital, Public/government building/approved govt markets, etc

Name of Interviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

V. SURVEY ON BUSINESSES AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Section of the Road¹ _____ Chainage _____ Date _____

County: _____ Payam : _____ Boma/Village: _____

Name and contacts of business owner	Type of business activity ²	Type of business infrastructure 1. Open air market 2. Temporary structure 3. Permanent structure	Number of employees	Estimated daily sales (SDP)	Estimated relocation cost (SDP)	Remarks

1. Section of the road: 1. Nadapal – Kapoeta (Chainage 0+000 to 100+000), 2. Kapoeta – Torit (Chainage 100 + 000 to 223 + 000)

3. Torit - Nesitu (Chainage 223+000 to 337 + 000)

2. Petty trading/vendors, 2. Food seller, 3. Drinking Bar 4. Hairdressing, 5. Carpentry workshop, 6. Welding workshop, 7. Chemist, 8. Petrol/filling station , etc, Retail shop, wholesale shops

Name of Interviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

VI. Community Consultation (Survey)

(The following survey is to be administered to groups of people within communities immediately adjacent to the road project.

The audience should include both community leaders as well as other interested residents. The purpose of the interview to understand the layout of the entire community—beyond the experience of any one household).

Section of the road _____ Chainage: _____ Date: _____

County: _____ Payam: _____ Boma/Community: _____

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan wishes to upgrade this road from gravel to paved standards and for this reason some members of this community, farms, cultural and heritage attachments, and even businesses within the right of way will have to be to be relocated.

1. Do you think as a community, those displaced will have other place to settle? **1. Yes 2. No**

If yes, who owns that land? _____

How far will it be from this place? _____ KM

If no, give reasons

2. Do you think as a community, those whose farms will be affected have enough land to cultivate? **1. Yes 2.No**

If no, give reasons

3. Do you think as a community, those whose businesses will be relocated have can be provided with an alternative site? **1. Yes 2. No**

If yes, who owns the proposed site?

How far away is the proposed site from the current site? _____ km

If no, what will be the best solution?

4. What kind of assistance/compensation do you expect from the government on the following that are within the right of way?

a) *Social amenities(Water supply, schools, hospitals, etc)*

b) *Cultural or heritage attachments(shrines, graveyards, etc)*

c) *Communal Land*

d) *Resettlement Sites*

5. Extent of women participation in different social and economic activities:

	Activities	Extent of Participation (%)
1	Household activities	
2	Farm/crop activities	
3	Livestock rearing	
4	Business activities	
5	Community projects	
6	Community groups	
7	Business activities	

6. Community perceptions on impacts associated with the road project

	Possible impacts/effects of the Project	Extent of Impact (% Increase % Decrease)
1	Employment opportunities for local	
2	Living standards	
3	Income generating activities	
4	Spread of HIV/AIDS	

7. General remarks of the participants on:

1. **Displacement**

2. **Resettlement**

3. **Transition**

4. **Compensation**

Section of the road _____ Chainage: _____ Date: _____

County: _____ Payamy: _____ Boma/Community/: _____

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Contacts	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Annex 3: Consultation Register



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road Lirya S Chainage _____ Date: 12/8/2010

State: C.I.E.T County: Juba Payam: Lirya Boma: Lirya

Registration Form

Participants List

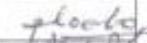
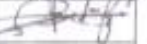

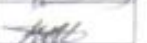

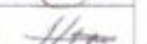
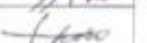
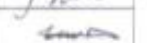


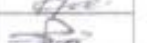

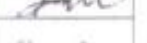







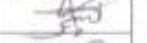
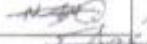
	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Tolike Bacajisa	Farmer	Lirya	[Signature]
2	Trangquito Mamer	" "	Liungary	[Signature]
3	Adriano Adenka	Chief B. Lang	Liungary	[Signature]
4	Felice Lotuma	Farmer	Liungary	[Signature]
5	Khames Angadio	" "	Lirya	[Signature]
6	Patrice Tchamis	" "	" "	[Signature]
7	Icha Kamba	Trader	" "	[Signature]
8	Cherika Bitto	Trader	Lirya	[Signature]
9	Klani Rogatto	Trader	Lirya	[Signature]
10	Poul Klani	Trader	Lirya	[Signature]
11	Alfonso Silvio	cattle keeper	Lirya	[Signature]
12	Samuel John	Farmer	" "	[Signature]
13	Silvestro Khasuro	Student	Lirya	[Signature]
14	Trangco Saimon	Trader	Lirya	[Signature]
15	John Sebastiano	Trader	Lirya	[Signature]
16	John Andriya	Trader	" "	[Signature]
17	Fabricko wani	Trader	" "	[Signature]
18	Martius Okeng	" "	Lirya	[Signature]
19	Alfred Konedie	Cattle Keeper	Lirya	[Signature]
20	Martin Tomas	Farmer	" "	[Signature]
21	Samba Lade	Farmer	" "	[Signature]
22	Junia Dario	" "	" "	[Signature]

Section of the road _____ Chainage _____ Date: 13/6/2010

 State: CE3 County: Tuba Payam: Lirya Boma: Lirya

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Peter Lokiek Lecho	P/Chief	-	
2	Abdu JABIR	Boma Chief	Lirya	
3	Joseph Lako Willy	Ch Educator	Lirya	
4	Jean Loumarde	Member	Liangary	
5	Peter Wani	member	Liangary	
6	Al Sandro Ladu L	member	" "	
7	Martin Ladu	Businessman	Ngangala	
8	Douese pitia	Risques m	Ngulere	
9	Lauterio wani	Member	Ngangala	
10	MUSA FERENSO	Headman	Lirya	
11	Stephen Ladu S	Member	Ngangala	
12	John Otto Lamin	member	Ngulere	
13	Tilda Joseph	Member	Lirya	
14	Sebil Jada	Member	Ngulere	
15	Artilo Okilong	Business m	Lirya	
16	Mosby Jada	Member	Lirya	
17	Philip Jeanis	Business	Liangary	
18	Vincent Hatim	Trader	Lirya	
19	CYNRATO TOMBE	Farmer	Ngangala	
20	Khasario Avelino	Farmer	Liangary	
21	Joseph oxem	Student	Lirya	
22	Atmasia Hakim	FARMER	Lirya	



SMEC

Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road Lirya Chainage _____ Date: 13/8/2010

State: CE-S County: Tuba Payam: Lirya Boma: Lirya

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Joseph Adolphor	Farmer	Lirya	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Zanaria Temis	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Taban Alberto	" "	Lirya	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Lohide Arkenjira	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Felix Akachi	Trader	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Fedumbo Chung	Farmer	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	William Atitio	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Tenna Fransio	Trader	Lirya	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Aburabon Tada	farmer	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Setero mitorbec	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Lokure Joseph	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Lopua Bestuo			
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				



SMEC

Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road Lirya S. Chainage _____ Date: 12/8/2010State: C.I.E.T County: Juba Payam: Lirya Boma: Lirya

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Tolito gacaisas	Farmer	Lirya	T
2	Tranquillo mamor	" "	Liangary	BT
3	Adreano Aderiko	Chief B. Langar	Liangary	Adri
4	Felipe Lotuma-K	Farmer	Liangary	F
5	Khames Argadio	" "	Lirya	Kh
6	Patrice Pehamis	" "	" "	P
7	John Rembe	Trader	" "	J
8	Cherilo Bitto	Trader	Lirya	C
9	Klami Rogarto	Trader	Lirya	K
10	Poull Wani	Trader	Lirya	P
11	Alfonso Silvio	cattle keeper	Lirya	A
12	Samuel John	Farmer	" "	S
13	Silvestro Khasuro	Studente	Lirya	S
14	Trancco Saimon	Trader	Lirya	T
15	John Sabastiano	Trader	Lirya	J
16	John Andriya	Trader	" "	J
17	Fedricko wani	Trader	" "	F
18	Martin Okeng	" "	Lirya	M
19	Alfred Kohede	Cattle keeper	Lirya	A
20	Martin Tomas	Farmer	" "	M
21	Santo Ladu	Farmer	" "	S
22	Juma Da Dario	" "	" "	J



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road _____ Chainage _____ Date: _____

State: _____ County: _____ Payam: _____ Boma: _____

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Cesario Anelio		Kiangary	
2	Sergilio Mark		Kiangary	
3	Adreino Academic		Kiangary	
4	Philip Teas		"	
5	Lautere Wani		"	
6	Maxim Lado		"	
7	Onato Toube		"	
8	Alphonse Lado		"	
9	Alexandre Lado		"	
10	Peter Wani		"	
11	James Donaldu		Nhulene	
12	Donat Peter		Nhulene	
13	John Wani		Kiangary	
14	Abraham Luis		"	
15	John Wani		Kouere	
16	Stephen Lado		Ngangala	
17	Sebast Jaden		"	
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road NADAPAL NARUS Chainage _____ Date: 25/07/10

State: FES County: KADDETA EAST Payam: NARUS Boma: NARUS

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	BARWAHABALOKI	Chief	PARAMOUNT	[Signature]
2	JUSTINA KOBAYI	SLM COO	+88216210576	[Signature]
3	MATTHEW KWA	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
4	MARCO KOBAYI	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
5	R. JOHN KUBWA	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
6	JANUSON MAYER DEN	Public security	NARUS	[Signature]
7	DANIEL DENG BIAY	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
8	KUR ABOI KUR	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
9	STEPHAN MAMERIHUA	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
10	CASSIANO LOPIR	ADMINISTRATOR	TRAI/NARUS	[Signature]
11	CHRISTINE LOTOGI	POLICE CONST.	NARUS	[Signature]
12	CECILIA NATARD	HOUSE WIFE	NARUS	[Signature]
13	ELIZABETH NAKAMU	WORKER	REC/NARUS	[Signature]
14	MARIA NATARD	P. CONSTABLE	NARUS	[Signature]
15	JOSEPH LOWI	Field officer	Lotimor	[Signature]
16	Celing Antikro	S/CLERK	NARUS	[Signature]
17	Beatrice Kachinga	member	NARUS	[Signature]
18	Agueli Bol	Chief	NARUS	[Signature]
19	Lichuro Kobay	castor	NARUS	[Signature]
20	Rose Mouruon	police	NARUS	[Signature]
21	Cecilia Ruffi	klomen group	NARUS	[Signature]
22	N. Rogers Amule	P. Admin	NARUS	[Signature]



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road KAPOETA-TORIT Chainage _____ Date: 5/8/2010

State: EES County: TORIT Payam: HIYALA Boma: TIRRA/LORE

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	ALBINO ODOLIGAM	VOT-DEPT		<i>[Signature]</i> 5/8/2010
2	GERFANU OHERU	LANDLORD		
3	SANABIA TIYA	ADMINISTRATOR		
4	GABRIEL ODIONGO	BOMACHIEF-MURA		
5	TERESA IKUAI	MEMBER		
6	JAMES OBUWATA	SUB-CHIEF-TURANGAI		
7	GAIANO AMOK	MERCHANT		
8	ALEX ODLIANYA	TEACHER		
9	FANAL EHOI	MEMBER		
10	ODENGI LIND	MERCHANT		
11	ILUAI OHIANS	"		
12	ALEX DORIEO	"		
13	SEMOU OALIGARA	MEMBER		
14	JACKSON BERRI	"		
15	ODIONGO-FRANCIS	BUSINESS		
16	TETONG DAVID	"		
17	OTOM DOMINIC	DRIVER		
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road TORII-NESI TU Chainage _____ Date: 20/05/10

State: EFS County: TORII Payam: KVDD Boma: KVDD-LOFIRI
Hetrata

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Chief Ramanuloh		KVDD	[Signature]
2	Chief MARINO TUBAN			[Signature]
3	Amelia Tawisi			[Signature]
4	Andre B. Lokok			[Signature]
5	Alfred babai			[Signature]
6	ARADELINO KASA			[Signature]
7	Felentina Bonada			[Signature]
8	DOMINIC ISAAC			[Signature]
9	ANGEL CELBINO			[Signature]
10	Joseph Aulizim			[Signature]
11	GILBANO YUMOS			[Signature]
12	JOSEPH AKIM			[Signature]
13	AZIKA IKAROK			[Signature]
14	JOHN MARIO ADLINO			[Signature]
15	AGUSTI WOBAN			[Signature]
16	JOHN LAFUL			[Signature]
17	THOMAS ONORIO			[Signature]
18	CHARLES AMARA			[Signature]
19	SATURKIN AMUR			[Signature]
20	DENN JHAN			[Signature]
21	JAMES JAFKAN			[Signature]
22	SOLONON			[Signature]



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road TORIT- NESIU Chainage _____ Date: 05/08/20

State: EES County: TORIT Payam: KUDO Boma: KUDO

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Al Bandojale			
2	JOSEPH LOYE			
3	Louis Albus			
4	Albert iito			
5	OUR MARE ANTHONY			
6	NOKY HAKIM			
7	ALAMISANG GEORGE K			
8	DAMASCUS KENYO			
9	EN			EW
10	BASTHO			
11	Alex Ladu			
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				



Public Consultation and Commitments

Section of the road NADAPAL Chainage 80+000 Date: 24th 07/10
 State: EES County: KADDETA EASI Payam: NARZUS Boma: NARUS

Registration Form

Participants List

	Name	Organization	Contacts	Signature
1	Patricia K. Borbil	Ministry of transport	+249956000310	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	John Ghem (m)	Education Office	+249909829693	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	DAN QUOT	office	09497420	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MARAL MAYEN	Chief of team	+821394033190	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	DAVID ENCHOP	BUSINESS	09712448410	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	DAVID MARUEL	BUSINESS		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ABRAHAM DIER	BUSINESS		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	JOHN ALUF KUOL	Medical personal		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Thora maral	BUSINESS		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	WAL RUOT	Police officer		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	marino korobok	Chief		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Luchana Lohuu	leader		<i>[Signature]</i>
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				