REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN

PROGRAM TO BUILD RESILIENCE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (HOA)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

NOVEMBER 2023

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	: African Development Bank
CPA	: Comprehensive Peace Agreement
EA	: Environmental Assessment
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	: Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Management Programme
GHG	: Greenhouse Gas
GoSS	: Government of South Sudan
HCENR	: Higher Commission for Environment and Natural Resources
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HOA	: Horn Of Africa
IBA	: Important Bird Area
IESIA	: Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ISS	: Integrated Safeguards System
ITCZ	: Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
MOEF	: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MLHR	: Ministry of Labour and Human Resources
NBS	: National Bureau of Statistics
OS	: Operating System
PIA	: Project Implementing Agency
PIU	: Project Implementation Unit
PMU	: Project Management Unit
PPE	: Personal Protection Equipment
RSS	: Republic of South Sudan
SESA	: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

WASH : Water, Sanitation and Health

WHO : World Health Organization

UNCCD : United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNFCCC : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNICED : United Nations International Conference on Environment and Development

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

South Sudan, the newest member of the IGAD block since 2011, is a landlocked country with an area of about 640,000 sq. km and an estimated population of 12.5 million, placing it among the less densely populated countries in Africa (Tizikara and Lugor, 2009) with population density of about 19.53 people per square kilometer. It has three levels of government, namely national, state and local. The local government is further subdivided into the County, Payam and Boma administrations, with the Payam and Boma corresponding roughly to the district and village levels, respectively. Currently, there are ten states and more than 79 counties in the country (Deng, 2014).

Of the total population, 80% is rural and 20% is urban; and about 90% of the total area is arable, with 50% considered as good and prime agricultural land. Of the total prime agricultural land, only about 5% is currently being utilised and 12-15% is covered by the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) (CIAT, 1991; CIAT et al., 2011; Draga, 2020). Livestock has been listed to have a great potential in South Sudan to contribute to economic wealth of the country. However, it is equally a contentious resource and a major source of conflict amongst the pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and crop-based farming communities and is thus, a major source of insecurity in the country (Prasad, 1992). Its current capital is Juba, which is also its largest city.

Floods and Droughts are causing damage to the economy, infrastructure and harvests, and currently there are no water resources management plans, or actionable plans or forums to convene, debate, allocate and manage water use optimization across sectors.

At the same time, many problems have arisen from unprecedented urbanization and the construction boom of the past decade, which has caused at times development in drought risk zones, impeded water drainage, and legacy and newly emerging inadequate land use and land degradation in the rural areas. These issues are compounding the climate problems and communities have suffered water shortages, ecosystem degradation, pollution and water-related diseases - particularly in the east of the country. It is in view of these challenges that the Government of South Sudan has appealed to the Green Climate Fund

(GCF) through the African Development Bank for financial support to enable it address the challenges of regular droughts and intermittent flooding arising from changes in climatic conditions so as to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in South Sudan. These most affected populations are those who are poor, and especially living in the rural countryside. These vulnerable groups may include the indigenous people who have not been identified and document. It is important to note that South Sudan's population was highly impoverished by the long term civil war that lasted decades reducing the country's economic potential, for which financial resources are greatly needed to rebuild. The GCF resources, if made available, will help greatly enhancing resilience of the local communities through activities such as development of water resources, improved livestock production and marketing systems that are all geared towards enhanced adaptation and adaptive capacities of the target communities.

Habitats in the country include grasslands, high-altitude plateaus and escarpments, wooded and grassy savannas, floodplains, and wetlands. Associated wildlife species include the endemic white-eared kob and Nile Lechwe, as well as elephants, giraffes, common eland, giant eland, oryx, lions, African wild dogs, cape buffalo, and topi (locally called tiang). The Boma-Jonglei Landscape region encompasses Boma National Park, broad pasturelands and floodplains, Bandingilo National Park, and the Sudd, a vast area of swamp and seasonally-flooded grasslands that includes the Zeraf Wildlife Reserve.

1.2. Environmental and Social Management Framework requirements

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provides a procedure for environmental and social assessment of the proposed program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) in South Sudan. This framework of the environmental and social impact assessment was selected because even though the footprint of the project is known, design and other details about the project and specific project locations are not yet available prior to appraisal mission proposed for the coming months. The framework will guide the government of South Sudan as well as the African Development Bank in determining the appropriate level of environmental and social

assessment required for the project as well as its sub-projects in determining the anticipated impacts and in preparing the necessary environmental and social mitigation measures.

1.3. Purpose of the ESMF

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is an assessment tool that will guide the implementation of the proposed program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS) in the Horn of Africa (HOA) in South Sudan whose principal purpose is to contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth and building of community and household resilience to climate change. The project aims to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Ssecurity. The net impact will be poverty reduction through improved household income as well as improved food security in South Sudan. The project may also have the impact of improving foreign exchange earnings through trade between South Sudan and its neighbouring countries such as Kenya and The Sudan.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) environmental and social safeguards policy requires the borrower to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Mechanism that ensures a mechanism whereby any project implementing agency carries out preliminary assessments of environmental and social impacts of its proposed activities before undertaking them, and to set out, in general, the mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of the program to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable minimal levels.

1.4. Objectives of the ESMF

It is required both at both the national level and the AfDB level that preliminary environmental assessments are carried out at the identification, preparation or appraisal stages of the any development project. The main objective of this ESMF is, therefore, to ensure that the implementation of the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) of which the sub-project sites are not yet clear, a preliminary assessment is carried out to ensure environmental and social sustainability

during its implementation. The ESMF will provide the project implementers with an environmental and social screening process that will enable them to identify, assess and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts of sub-project activities, including through the preparation of a site-specific Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) where applicable.

The screening results will indicate whether additional environmental and/or social assessments will be needed or not. Thus, the ESMF is designed to ensure an appropriate level of environmental and social management, which could range from the application of simple mitigation measures (through the environmental checklists) to the preparation of an EIA Report (according to South Sudan's Environmental Impact Assessment & Audit Regulations). More specifically, the objectives of ESMF are:

- To establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social screening, planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects to be financed under the Project;
- To identify environmental and social impacts associated with the programme and the projects and sub-projects;
- Propose mitigation measures that will be required to address the impacts identified during the assessment;
- To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to sub-projects;
- To determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF and the subsequent Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs);
- To propose and establish the funding required to implement the ESMF requirements and subsequent environmental and social assessments, monitoring and management; and,
- To provide practical information resources for implementing the ESMF.

This initial assessment ensures that the screening process is developed in view of the types of sub-projects based on the proposed project components despite that actual sub-project

locations not being clearly known and ensuring that the funds are allocated for even though other potential impacts will be more accurately identified during the appraisal missions and during the actual design of the infrastructural works phase of the project. However, it is expected that most sub-project activities will have short-term, site-specific, confined and reversible negative environmental and social impacts that can be managed through well-defined simple mitigation and monitoring measures. It will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) to ensure that the requirements of the ESMF are implemented. Where ESMF approvals are required under national legislation, the responsible authority within the government system will be called upon to take full responsibility.

1.5. Environmental and Social Screening

Environmental and social screening of any project is today a requirement globally. The objective of this Environmental and Social Screening Process (the screening process) is to ensure that the projects are designed and implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The laws and regulations in South Sudan, African Development Bank (AfDB) environmental and social Safeguard Policies as well as international laws and conventions will be taken into consideration during the preparing and actual implementation of this project. The screening also takes into consideration assessment and policy requirements including legal and regulatory frameworks. BREFONS was prepared under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as the safeguards instrument. The ESMF is broad in nature and has recommended preparation of the Site Specific Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments which will be more detailed, covering areas specific to the project sites and determining areas such as identifying key stakeholders with an elaborate stakeholder mapping, and a well-developed stakeholder engagement plan. The Site Specific ESIA will address local issues including identification of highly vulnerable groups and people with specific cultural needs that may be referred to as indigenous people.

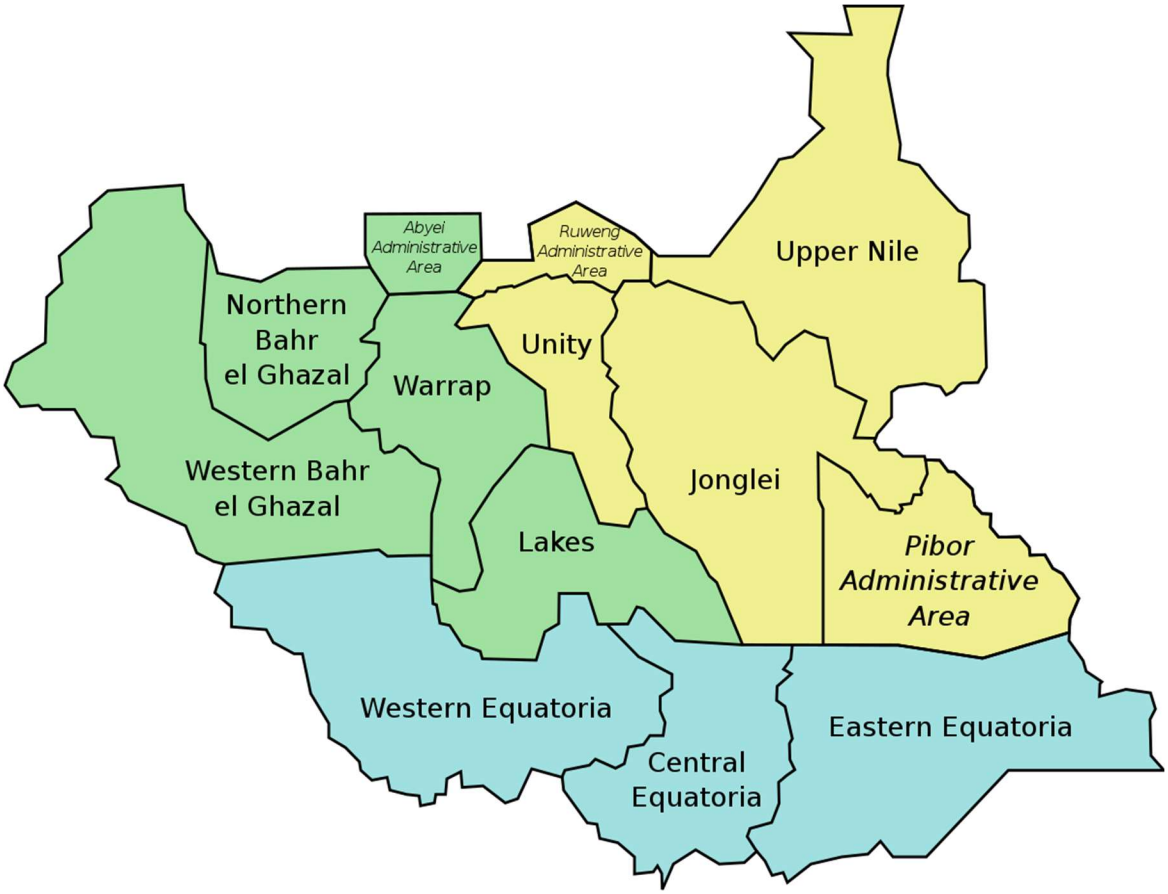
1.6. Preparation and use of ESMF

This ESMF was prepared by an Environmental Consultant working on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan based on previous experience on similar projects that have been handled. The ESMF provides a guide to be used within existing Government Policy regulations for environment and social processes and other international legislation by donor organizations. This ESMF will be a living document that will be subject to periodic reviews to address specific concerns raised by stakeholders, and emerging policy requirements. It will complement the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audits guidelines provided for operationalization of provisions of the Environmental Management System in South Sudan.

2. GENERAL BASELINE INFORMATION

2.1. The country – Location and size

South Sudan is a land-locked country in the Greater Horn of Africa, a region generally referred to as Eastern Africa. The map below shows the country and the states therein. South Sudan is bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the southeast, Uganda to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the southwest, the Central African Republic to the west, and Sudan to the north. The vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr al Jabal is one of the major land features in the country. The country is dissected into two by the White Nile that runs from the south of the country to the north. The country covers an area of 619,745 km² and is divided into 10 administrative states as shown in the map below.



Map of South Sudan showing the ten states and the three administrative Areas

2.2. Environmental conditions

2.2.1. Physiographical characteristics of the country

South Sudan is divided into several ecological zones; rainforest, savannah forest, flood plains, swamp and semi-desert. Physiographically, South Sudan is predominated by expansive flood plains and Sudd wetlands, associated with the River Nile and its tributaries. The major geographical features are the White Nile which dominates the centre of the country and forms the vast Sudd Swamp, one of the largest wetlands in the world. The Sudd Swamp covers an area ranging between 45,000 km^2 during the driest periods and 100,000 km^2 during the wettest periods which is more than 15% of the land size of South Sudan (State of the Environment Report 2018). There are southern highlands at the border with Uganda and Kenya. The Ethiopian Highlands extend to South Sudan's border in the

eastern part of the country while the River Congo Basin Highlands are found partly on the southern and southwestern parts of the country.

2.2.2. Climate

The climate of South Sudan is characteristically by hot and dry with seasonal rains that are significantly influenced by the migration of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) between the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the south. The green belt zone in the southernmost part of the country receives up to 2500 millimetres of rain. A significant proportion of the country receives rainfall of 800 mm – 2,000 mm per annum. The marginal regions of the country receives rainfall between 300 mm and 700mm per annum. Whereas the greenbelt zone experiences bimodal rainfall between April and June and between August and October. The rest of the country receives mono-modal rainfall occurring between April and October.

Temperatures range between 25^{o} C and 45^{o} C with a growing season of between 100 days and 250 days depending on the agro-ecological zones of the country. In terms of land cover, vegetation density is higher in the southwestern part of the country where rainfall is higher with the tropical rainforest kind of conditions. A greater proportion of the country comprises wooded grassland or the Savannah kind of vegetation. Drier areas are covered by bushed grassland.

2.2.3. Climate change

Like most African countries, South Sudan contributes very little in terms of carbon emissions globally, and yet is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – principally rising temperatures and increased variability of rainfall. The vulnerability of South Sudan is highly exacerbated by its limited resilience due to high levels of poverty, low household incomes, poor infrastructure, among other factors. These challenges have been exacerbated by armed conflicts and insecurity that lasted decades. Addressing the

high levels of vulnerability is of utmost importance for which GCF funding is extremely critical

A warmer climate and drier weather affect biological productivity hence have implications on food security through reduced harvests and lack of livestock food supply (reduced grazing and browsing supplies). Among the impacts of climate change are: (i) loss of agricultural production potential increasing famines and general food insecurity; (ii) negative impacts on rain-fed agriculture; (iii) loss in pastureland productivity and reduced access to water resources for livestock; (iv) increase in disease and pest occurrence for humans and livestock as well as crops; (v) reduction in production potential due to habitat degradation could result into human conflicts (inter-community conflicts over resources); and, (vi) destruction of infrastructure through intermittent flooding and drought.

2.2.4. Natural hazards and disasters

Natural hazards are natural processes or phenomena that may cause loss of lives, injuries, negative health impacts, damages to property and infrastructure, loss of livelihoods and services, disruption of social and economic activities or may damage or degrade the environment. It is important to note that human activities that degrade the environment exacerbate the impacts of natural hazards and disasters. Natural hazards can be categorized as: (1) geophysical (such as earthquakes, volcanos, landslides, avalanches, tsunamis and the likes); (2) meteorological (such as storms, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, blizzards, etc.); (3) hydrological (that include floods, storm surges, flush floods, etc.); (4) climatic (including droughts, extreme temperatures, wildfires, etc.); (5) biological (epidemics, infestations, etc.).

In South Sudan common natural hazards and the subsequent disasters include earthquakes. Recent historically recorded earthquakes include the ones recorded in 2006, 2007, 2010 and 2014. The frequency of earthquakes is because of the location of South Sudan in the western Rift Valley. The earthquakes are caused by earth crust rupturing and tectonic actions and reactions. Other common hazards include extreme weather conditions

especially droughts, torrential rains and seasonal flooding. Extreme weather conditions sometimes also lead to other hazards such as disease outbreaks, pest infestation, etc.

2.3. Socio-economics

After the end of the civil war that lasted for more than 22 years following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in 2005, South Sudan began the challenging process of re-building following the loss of an estimated 2 million people, displaced over 4 million inhabitants and an almost total collapse of infrastructure. Large numbers of internally displaced people and refugees returned to South Sudan which further strained the already overstretched basic services and minimal level of infrastructure. A number of development partners have been implementing projects in the areas of livelihoods, capacity-building, infrastructure development, water and sanitation, civic awareness and participation, and prevention and response to other ills such as gender-based violence.

The low level of economic development in South Sudan is a particular concern with regard to finding effective and sustainable reintegration opportunities. Managing expectations and matching reintegration programmes with the expectations of former combatants and associated groups is vital. There is limited access to basic social services and a shortage of trained human resources across the country. Extensive capacity building of human resources and institutions is essential for the effective socio-economic development in South Sudan. Recent civil wars further affected economic development and led to further destruction of socio-economic infrastructure.

The population estimates by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of South Sudan is about 12.3 million. The population is principally rural based with about 85% of the people living in rural areas and depending on subsistence agriculture. South Sudan has a great potential for agriculture. The country has 62 million hectares of land in the Nile river basin, approximately 75% of which is suitable for agriculture. About 70% of the population cite farming, animal husbandry and fishing as their primary source of livelihood. This high

potential on agricultural production, however, has not been fully utilized to feed the people in the country. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification issued in June 2019, 6.35 million people are facing crisis (IPC Phase 3) and high levels of food insecurity. This is historically the highest number of people in South Sudan ever to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse.

The common crops grown in South Sudan include sorghum, maize, rice, sunflower, cotton, sesame, cassava, beans, and groundnuts. However, due to poor infrastructure and lack of markets, these products rarely find their way into markets and thus are not traded on a significant scale (despite the high potential for production). As such most households are poor and lack incomes to improve their living standards. The long running battles during the civil war and recent internal military scuffles caused major destruction and/or decline in the quality of existing markets and general infrastructure besides negligible routine maintenance. As a result, most existing infrastructure needs rehabilitation. Consequently, markets are currently overpopulated with vendors well beyond their carrying capacities and lacking in many basic facilities, including electricity, storage rooms, hygiene facilities including toilets, drainage and sewage. Access to markets is also a problem in the country as only two percent of the existing road network is paved. Most roads are impassable during the wet season, making it difficult if not impossible for rural people to reach the markets. Transportation costs are high and hinder the movement of goods from rural areas to urban centres and markets in the country causing artificial scarcities.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) involved the use of several methods in order to meet the requirements and standards. Key in the preparation of this ESMF was to provide a screening process for the potential environmental and social impacts for the proposed project activities and subsequently recommend a mechanism for management plan for enhancing the potential positive

impacts and addressing the negative impacts associated with the project. These are based on the components of the project and the activities thereof. The methods used include:

3.2. Literature Review

A number of documents were reviewed including internet searches. Among the key documents used are the State of the Environment Report of 2018 and the Emergency Food Crisis Response Project Report of 201. The other document included the Project background document which provided detailed description looking at project development objectives and key indicators, project components and project activities. Some key baseline information on South Sudan's recent macroeconomic development especially in the agricultural sector development initiatives were reviewed. Efforts were made to get various policy, legal, regulatory and administrative framework documents relevant to the proposed project. African Development Bank's (AfDB's) Five Operational Safeguard Policies were reviewed to help identify the likely policies to be triggered by the project and its 3 operational components.

The specific locations of the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - remain broad and not pin-pointed but are broadly known focusing on 2 States of Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria while the specific counties have not been identified hence the preparation of this ESMF rather than an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) report. The literature review was also carried out to further generate information to provide an overview of the state of the general environment in South Sudan. Efforts have been made to gain legal framework, policies and regulatory frameworks for implementation for the implementation of such project in South Sudan.

3.3. Interactive discussions and consultations

During the preparation of this ESMF a number of individuals and institutions were consulted. Some of the staff of the line Ministries have been consulted. Further public consultations and stakeholder engagement and personal contributions, including project

beneficiaries will be carried out after the specific counties where the project will be implemented have been identified. Such consultations will be carried out during the project appraisal mission and during the site specific environmental and social assessments. The stakeholder consultations and engagements are very important in the preparation of the ESMF and subsequently the ESMP and ESIAs and will form the basis for the determination of exact project impacts of the beneficiaries, at sector level and viable mitigation measures to be adopted.

3.4. Preparation of the ESMF

Preparation of this ESMF included the following stages:

- Collation of baseline data on the environmental conditions of the country in general;
- Identification of positive and negative environmental and social impacts of the proposed projects at potential sector level;
- Identification of environmental and social mitigation measures;

4. LEGAL, POLICY AND REGULAORY FRAMEWORK

4.1. Environmental Governance

The foundation document guiding the future of South Sudan in terms of development is the draft South Sudan Vision 2040: Towards Freedom, Equality, Justice, Peace and Prosperity for All. The overarching goals of Vision 2040 are to create a vibrant, competitive and diversified economy driven by agriculture, industry, mining, tourism and services that attracts investors. The Vision does also promise the Government of South

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

In terms of institutional framework to govern the environment, it is important to note that South Sudan is still at its nascent stage of building its institutions. Institution building has been further hampered by recent armed conflicts that have been on-going in the country. Technical capacity in environmental management remains a great challenge. Environmental management has also been greatly affected by limited financial resources. Despite all these challenges, the government has put in place the following institutions that are playing a major role in addressing environmental issues: (i) the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF); (ii) the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; (iii) South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission; (iv) South Sudan Directorate of Meteorological Services; (v) Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS); (vi) Ministry of Livestock/Animal Resources and Fisheries; (vii) Ministry of Energy and Mining; (viii) Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism; (ix) the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources; and, (x)Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Economic Planning, (xi) Ministry of Petroleum, (xii) Ministry of Mining, etc. These are among the institutions that are, if well coordinates, will assist in managing and improving environmental management in South Sudan

4.2. National Policy, legal and regulatory framework

All multilateral development and financing institutions require that all development projects be subjected to environmental and social screening process. The screening criteria adopted will be based on the country's screening requirements as well as funding agency's environmental and social screening policies. The screening provided in the ESMF includes relevant questions which will help determine if any other safeguard policies are triggered and the measures needed to be taken into account to mitigate the impacts associated with the implementation of the project as well as any sub-projects that may result from the

implementation of the project. The screening and review process will identify any sub-projects/activities that may have potentially significant impacts which require more detailed study and the need for a sub-project specific Environment and Social Assessment (ESA). This will ensure that all concerns related to South Sudan environmental legislation and the Bank's safeguard policies are taken into account during the screening of sub-projects for potential impacts, and that the appropriate mitigation measures can be adopted to address them.

South Sudan attained independence in July 201. Since the attainment of Independence, the Government of South Sudan has adopted a new Constitution, and a number of new policies and legislations have been prepared while others are still being drafted, with the ultimate aim of enhancing sustainable socio-economic development in the country. The policies and laws provide procedures to be followed in the planning and implementation of government activities in order to utilize resources and execute government programs to maximum benefit. Below are some selected policies and laws, which are applicable in the planning and implementation of public sector projects, more especially those projects in the agricultural and forestry sector.

4.2.1. The Transitional Constitution of 2011

The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 is the overarching legal instrument in the management of the country. It incorporates numerous provisions that have a bearing on the environment. Article 41 (1) provides that the people of South Sudan shall have a right to a clean and healthy environment; Article 41 (2) states that every person shall have the obligation to protect the environment for the benefit of the present and future generations; Article 41 (3) states that every person shall have the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of the present and future generations, through reasonable legislative actions and other measures that include: (i) prevention of pollution and ecological degradation; (ii) promoting conservation; and, (iii) securing ecologically sustainable development and use natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development so as to protect the bio-diversity of South Sudan. Article 166 (6)

expects local governments to involve communities in decision making in the promotion of a safe and healthy environment.

4.2.2. Environment Policy of South Sudan, 2010 (Draft)

This policy was drafted in 2010 on the eve of independence. The policy provides guidelines for a wide range of responses to environmental management challenges to enable decision makers and resource users make development choices for environmental sustainability. The guidelines can be used to ensure that development projects are economically efficient, socially equitable and environmentally friendly to ensure realization of sustainable development. The National Environment Policy does ensure protection and conservation of the environment and sustainable management of renewable natural resources for long term goals. The objectives of the Policy are: (i) to improve livelihoods of South Sudanese through sustainable management of the environment and utilization of natural resources; (ii) to build capacity of the government at all levels of governance and other stakeholders for better management of the environment; (iii) to integrate environmental considerations into the development policies, plans, and programs at the community, government and private sector levels; and, (iv) to promote effective, widespread, and public participation in the conservation and management of the environment;

This policy is adopted in this ESMF because it provides general guidelines and principles to be followed in environmental management during the implementation of the proposed project and other projects in the agriculture sector.

4.2.3. The Environment Protection Bill, 2010 Cap 7 (Draft)

The Environment Protection Bill (Cap 7) of 2010 is another very critical piece of legislation in the implementation of the proposed project. Section 32 of the Draft Environment Protection Bill, 2010 Cap 7 introduces the requirement for Environmental Audits. An Environmental Audit, according to this Bill, is defined as the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well Environmental organization, management and equipment are performing in conserving the Environment and its resources during a

project implementation process. The principles guiding the Environmental Audit include: (i) The Project Implementer being responsible for carrying out an Environmental Audit of all activities that are likely to have a significant effect on the Environment, in consultation with the Lead Agency; (ii) An Environmental Inspector being able to inspect any project or anywhere, land or premises for the purpose of determining how far the activities carried out on that land or premises conforming to the statements made in the Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental and Social Management Plan in respect to the project being implemented; (iii) orders a project implementer for which an Environmental Impact statement has been made to keep records and make quarterly and annual reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry describing how far the project conforms in operation with the statements made in the Environmental Impact statement; (iv) requires that a Project Implementer takes all reasonable measures to mitigate any undesirable effects not contemplated in the Environmental Impact Statement and prepares and submits an Environmental audit report on those measures to the Ministry on quarterly and/or annually or as the Authority may, in writing, require.

4.2.4. The Environmental Protection Act, 2001

The Environmental Protection Act of 2001 remains an important piece of legislation in ensuring environmental conservation in South Sudan. Its principal objectives are: (i) To protect the environment in its holistic definition for the realization of sustainable development; (ii) To improve the environment while ensuring sustainable exploitation of natural resources; (iii) To create a link between environmental and developmental issues, and to empower concerned national authorities and organs to assume an effective role in environmental protection.

Section III of this Act outlines general policies and principles for the protection of the environment. Even though these policies and principles are not legally binding, observation of these guidelines remain important for concerned authorities when setting up development policies. Article 17 of the Act required during the earlier days that any individual who intended to implement any project that was likely to have a negative impact

on the environment to present an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for approval by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of the Higher Commission for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) of the then Federal Government of Sudan. Such study was expected to contain the following information: (i) the anticipated impact of the project on the environment; (ii) The negative impacts that could be mitigated during implementation of the project; (iii) Alternative options for the proposed project; (iv) A clear undertaking that the short-term utilization of natural resources and the environment will not jeopardize their long-term sustainability; and, (v) The precautionary measures to be taken to mitigate the negative impacts of the project.

Article 18 lists the duties of the competent authority in complying with the general environmental policies and directives to include the follows: (i) To lay down quality control standards for the protection of the environment; (ii) To preserve water sources from pollution; (iii) To protect air, food, soil and vegetation cover from pollution and degradation; (iv) To preserve the flora and fauna from extinction as a result of illegal hunting or any other human threat; (v) To protect food from contamination or pollution by chemicals or any other factor; (vi) To protect the air from pollution caused by physical operations or chemicals; and, (vii) To preserve the soil from any pollution resulting from harmful industrial and other types of waste

4.2.5. Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act, 2002

This is an Act that was used during the days of the unified Sudan. As a result of the adoption of the Federal Government System (FGS), the 1989 laws were revised in 2002 and merged into one law, namely the Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act. The 2002 Act attempts to follow a more holistic approach by providing a framework for the management and protection of forests and renewable natural resources, including pastures, rangelands and certain aspects of agricultural land use. It also provides a framework governing the

management of the forestry sector. Investors are obliged to convert the cleared trees into forest products. The Act also obliges any driver of any vehicle used for transporting forest produce to obtain a permit from the respective authority. Furthermore, it imposes a deterrent penalty, namely the confiscation of any property, including the means of transport used in the commission of the forest offence, for the benefit of the corporation. Unsuccessful attempts were subsequently made to revise this Act in the light of the many changes that had taken place in the country, namely the adoption of a new constitution following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the federal system adopted by government, the division of authority and wealth among the various levels of government, the development of an oil industry, the risks posed by the current rate of deforestation, including the loss of the country's place in the international gum arabic market, and the growing awareness of forestry's role in environmental conservation. The Act remains relevant in the management of forests in South Sudan.

4.2.6. The Food and Agriculture Policy Framework, 2007

The Food and Agriculture policy framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry emphasizes the need to transform agriculture from traditional/subsistence system to achieve food security through science-based, market oriented, competitive and profitable agricultural system without compromising the sustainability of the natural resources for generations to come. In order to achieve the objectives of this act, several strategic objectives were developed. Key among them include: (i) priority policies that quickly boosts agricultural production; (ii) making available agricultural inputs, including credit facility, at affordable cost; (iii) rehabilitation and expansion of rural infrastructure including feeder roads, markets; (iv) developing and providing research and extension services, and market linkages; (v) developing and strengthening institutional and human resource capacity; (vi) protecting, regenerating and conserving natural resources; and, (vii) formulating policy incentives for rational and sustainable management and utilization.

4.2.7. Pesticides and Pest Control Products Act 1994

This is another Act that was inherited from the United Sudan. Pesticides for all purposes including public health are currently regulated in the Sudan by the same Act namely the Pesticides and Pest Control Products Act 1994 which replaced the Pesticides Act of 1974. The Act regulates all activities related to pesticides registration, importation, storage, transportation, use, formulation and any other related activities in the country through the National Pesticides Council (NPC). The NPC is a multidisciplinary inter-ministerial council which has representatives from all stakeholders within the country including the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Animal resources, Research Institutions, Customs, Universities, etc. The council is chaired by the Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The registrar of the council is the Director General, Plant Protection Directorate (PPD). The registrar is responsible for all administrative and executive functions of the council. Pesticides were classified according to World Health Organization (WHO) regulations as acute, high, moderate and low toxicity based on the LD50 level. According to these criteria the NPC licenses the retailers to only deal with the pesticides of low toxicity.

4.2.8. The Land Act, 2009

One of the key objectives of the Land Act is to promote a land management system to protect and preserve the environment and ecology for the sustainable development of South Sudan. It also provides for fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy, ownership or recognized long standing occupancy of customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the Government.

The Land Act reinforces government recognition of customary land tenure. The Act states that “Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights”. The Act further states that Community land can be allocated to investors as long as investment activity reflects an important interest for the community and contributes economically and socially to the development of the local community. It also requires that state authorities approve land acquisitions above 250 feddans (105 hectares) and create a regulated ceiling on land allocations. The Land Act requires government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land. The Act also gives pastoralists special protection and states that

'No person shall without permission … carry out any activity on the communal grazing land which may prevent or restrict the residents of the traditional communities concerned from exercising their grazing rights. Project proponents must also conduct environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) before undertaking any activity that might affect people or the environment.

4.2.9. Forest policy, 2012

The Forest Policy was formulated in 2012. The Policy is broadly intended to protect the roles forests play in stabilizing the global systems including the hydrological balance, the carbon balance, atmospheric systems, etc. The policy broadly aims to achieve ecological stability of rivers systems, the lakes, swamps, agricultural production and other natural ecological systems. It is also meant to ensure that there are optimal benefits from forestry and agro-forestry activities for food security and poverty alleviation among our rural communities through provision of woody and non-wood forest products. The policy integrates forest sector actions with rural development efforts to ensure that the rural population of South Sudan has access to basic needs which include sustainable household food security, shelter, wood fuel, safe clean water, as well as sanitation and health facilities.

The resources derived from forest resources are important in supporting primary education, local governance and community empowerment. The guiding principles of the Forest Policy include: (i) sustainable management of all forests and tree resources of South Sudan to ensure continuous accrual of benefits to the present and future generations; (ii) Establishment and management of permanent forest estates (PFE) to ensure conservation of biodiversity and steady flow of benefits; (iii) forests and tree resources will be managed in accordance with set criteria and indicators for sustainable management; (iv) regular development of appropriate policies, legislation, institutional reforms that will be implemented to support growth and sustainability of the forest sector; (v) establishment of industrial and other plantations for sustainable supply of forest resources to meet the increasing demands; (vi) increased community participation in forest management through collaborative management schemes while the community sustainably benefit from forest resources; (vii) development of forest products based industrial development (forest

products processing) to promote and support increased economic benefits from forest resources; (viii) strengthening of forestry management institutions increase productivity, achieve household food security, alleviate poverty and contribute to the macro-economy of South Sudan; (ix) sustained commitment to forest related regional and international agreements and conventions; and, (x) human capacity development in the management of forests and tree resources.

4.2.10. Public Health Act of 1975

This Act protects general public health by regulations issued by the Public Health Council, whose members include the Ministries of Agriculture and Forests, Federal Rule, Animal Health and various administration departments of the Ministry of Health. The proposed project will be implemented in accordance with the Act, especially in the value addition processes, marketing and trade as well as transportation of the agricultural produce and agro-industry outputs.

4.2.11. Environment Health Act 1975

The Act covers prevention of water pollution, inspection of drinking water, disposal of wastes and sewage, inspection of industrial areas and bakeries, prevention of air pollution and inspection of waste disposal and management systems. The management of wastes and especially the use agrochemicals will be critical in the term environmental sustainability of this project.

Listed above are some of the national legal requirements that the proposed project will abide by during its implementation.

4.2.12. Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2012-2017

South Sudan's fisheries and aquaculture policy was written and completed in early 2012, but its scope is limited and does not identify strategies for realizing development of the subsector. The development of fisheries and aquaculture is also covered by the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which is contained in "Post-Harvest Practices and

Trade". Therefore, the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in the national Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) will have to follow FAO Codes of Practices and the other guidelines laid in the National Fisheries Policy 2012-20167 until all other necessary polices are reviewed, passed and harmonized.

The fisheries and aquaculture policy provides direction for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development and production. This will contribute to economic growth, food security and poverty alleviation. The policy also hopes to:

i. Attract private investment to aquaculture by creating a conducive environment,
ii. Management and conservation of fishery resources.
iii. Promotion of aquaculture development.
iv. Promotion of fish quality control and preservation techniques.
v. Enhancing good fish marketing.
vi. Development and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulation
vii. Development of research, training and extension services.
viii. Strengthening the institutional frame work.
ix. Conducting surveys on fisheries stocks and potential and sharing data on production
x. Supporting the States in institutional and human resources development (trainings, and provision of fishing gear and equipment)
xi. Formation of strong linkages with States governments to ensure effective management of fisheries resources.

The policy derives its key principles from the Transitional Constitution, South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 and Vision 2040, with sections on sustainable management of natural resources, involvement of communities in decisions regarding exploitation of natural resources and the development of the private sector.

4.3. International Conventions and Treaties

The project will also have to abide by a number of international regulations and requirements, especially those that South Sudan has ratified. South Sudan is party to or in

the process of ratifying a number of treaties and agreements. Some of the environmental treaties to which South Sudan is a party include:

4.3.1. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

The African Convention of Nature and Natural Resources emphasizes the need for conservation, utilization and development of natural resources in Africa in accordance with the scientific principles and with due regard to the best interest of the people. It requires parties to establish land use plans based on scientific investigations when implementing agricultural practices and agrarian reforms. Projects in MAFS should utilize agricultural scientific knowledge and interventions in the conservation, utilization and development of natural resources.

4.3.2. Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

The Convention on Biological Diversity is a broad approach to conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. The Convention requires that Parties to the Convention adopt national strategies, plans and programmes for the conservation of biological diversity, and to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

4.3.3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 1996.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was adopted in 1994 and came into force in December 1996. The objective UNCCD is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in in countries seriously affected by droughts, especially in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Northern Mediterranean. The Convention seeks to achieve this objective through integrated approaches to development, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the affected

countries. It lays emphasis on long-term strategies that focus on improved productivity of land and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.

4.3.4. United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change (1992)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was prepared in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 during the United Nations International Conference on Environment and Development (UNICED). The Convention seeks to regulate levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) concentration in the atmosphere, so as to avoid the occurrence of climate change at levels that would harm economic development, or that would impede food production. The Convention is founded on the principle that contracting parties should take action, in respect of their economic and social activities, and with regard to the Convention's specific requirements, that will protect the global climate to ensure sustainable development.

4.3.5. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat (1971)

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was prepared at Ramsar in Iran in 1971. The Convention is primarily concerned with the conservation and management of wetlands of international importance. It advocates the conservation of flora and fauna, and especially waterfowl by combining national policies with international actions. It was signed at Ramsar, Iran on 2nd February 1971 and amended by the protocol of 3rd December 1982. Further amendments were done on 28th May 1987. Parties to the Convention are required to promote the wise use of wetlands in their territories and to take measures for their conservation by establishing nature reserves in wetlands, whether they are included in the Ramsar list or not. During the implementation of this projects it would be important ensure adherence to the Ramsar Convention's principles because South Sudan has one of the largest wetland in the world.

4.3.6. Important Bird Areas

South Sudan is home to one of the world's largest wetlands and the largest in Africa. The Sudd wetland, with an estimated area of approximately 57,000 km^2 represents one of the largest freshwater ecosystems in the world. The extent of the Sudd wetlands is highly variable, depending largely on the seasons and years as well. In the wet season the size of the wetland increases up to 90,000 km^2 and gradually decreases to about 42,000 km^2 depending on high seasonal flood. It is sustained by the flow of the White Nile (or Bahr el Jebel) on its northwards flow from Lake Victoria in Uganda to the Red Sea in Egypt. Additional waters come from rainfall runoff from its surrounding areas. The White Nile dissipates northwards from Juba across a shallow depression to produce a network of channels, lagoons and inundated areas, which harness the nutrients of the underlying clay soils. Patterns of flood inundation heavily influence the Sudd's vegetation, which consists primarily of permanent swamps, river and rain flooded grasslands, and floodplain woodlands. These habitats exhibit strong environmental gradients with pronounced short and long-term variations in biomass production and distribution. The Sudd Wetland is a UNESCO recognized World Heritage Site. It falls in three states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States and has been identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) and migratory region of mammals in South Sudan. As such any project targeting the area must take cognisance of this importance.

4.3.7. The Nile Treaties

Should the proposed project be in sites that will influence the flow of the waters of River Nile, then they must take cognizance of the Nile Treaties. There are about eleven treaties dealing with the consumptive use of the waters of River Nile and Lake Victoria. The riparian countries are under obligations under general international law to permit the lower riparian States an equitable share of the water, but the exact modalities are subject to negotiations. The Nile Basin Initiative is currently addressing the issue of equitable utilization of the common Nile Basin water resources. The Nile Basin Initiative seeks to harness the tremendous potential of the Nile for the benefit of the people of the Basin, both for now and for generations to come. This becomes a major challenge because as economic development accelerates, population increases and demand for water grows. NBI's Shared

Vision is to advance the concept of sustainable economic development from the use of the River Nile waters for the benefit of all people of the Nile basins.

4.3.8. The AFDB's environmental and social safeguards policy

According to the African Development Bank, strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) is an instrument that evaluate the environmental and social effects related to policy, strategy, plan, or program proposal, in particular the proposals for a specific region (regional environmental and social evaluation) or a sector (environmental and social evaluation for sector). In this case, the SESA concerns the program evaluation of resilience to drought and to sustainable development in the Horn of Africa (DRSLP-HoA). The Bank (2004) had defined procedures for environmental and social assessment for improvement of decision making and ensures the results of the projects to ensure that projects, plans and programs funded by the Bank are viable on environmental and social plan, and if they are conformed to the Bank's policies and guidelines. The ESAP introduced strategic environmental and social Assessment as a tool to assess, on environmental and social point of view, plans and programs to be funded by the Bank. The ESAP also formalize the use of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), the Environmental and Social Management (ESM) and Environmental and Social Audits (ESA), as instruments to increase the project benefits and, by order of priority, to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate the negative impacts. The first step is to develop and to update the basic information on the components, policies, programs and the capacities of PMR to environmental and social capabilities to integrate better these aspects among the priorities during national programming.

During the identification phase, the tri-preliminary (Screening) step focuses on the environmental and social dimensions of a project in order to be classified in one of the following four categories:

- The projects of category 1 are those that are likely to cause the most serious environmental and social impacts and requiring a detailed Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment.

- The projects of category 2 are those that are likely to produce harmful and specific environmental and social impacts assessment is required to the project site. The impacts can be minimized by the application of mitigation measures presented in an ESMP.
- The projects of category 3 cause no significant negative environmental and social impacts and do not require environmental assessment.
- The projects of category 4 involve the investment of the Bank's funds by financial intermediaries in subprojects which may have negative environmental or social impacts. The specific requirements for this type of project include the IF capacity assessment to take into account the environmental and social aspects.

On the environmental categorization issue, program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) is classified category 2 because it has construction of water resources management and livestock infrastructures that are likely to result the negative impacts on the environment.

The program has a regional character and therefore some subprojects will perhaps affect neighboring countries in particular infrastructure and rangeland management sub-projects. Consequently, the countries which will be affected will be notified prior to the implementation according to the Bank policy. IGAD must then facilitate consultations between the countries concerned and have the endorsement of the country affected before the implementation of the sub-projects.

In this program, the resettlement policy of the Bank will not be applied in that program because it does not plan the subprojects which will cause the displacement of people and it is a community-based program. Water resources that will be available will be exploited by the communities and therefore, the beneficiaries will be associated in the identification of the site. The infrastructures such as the markets for livestock, clinics, slaughter houses, etc. must be constructed on government lands and made available to communities. Countries will then have to identify the sub projects sites in areas which do not harm the population.

The program plans to develop the sub-projects of irrigation for agricultural development. These projects will probably use chemical products such as pesticides or chemical

fertilizers. The livestock protection against parasites will also use pesticides that can damage the environment. The environmental and social impacts assessment of this type of subproject should refer to Bank guidelines related to pesticides and prepare an integrated management plan of pesticides. These pesticides may have significant ignorant negative effects on human health, should not affect non-target organisms and should be effective on the target insects. The assessment will provide security measures since the transport, storage and the application in accordance with the directives of the WHO and FAO in the matter.

The program will be implemented in the areas where are located the national parks, natural reserves and classified forests. The choice of sites will not affect the natural habitats. However, in some areas, the implementation of water points may be the sources of conflicts between livestock and animals of natural habitats. In these conditions, the program plans to build water points for animals of their habitats. Moreover, the choice of sites should not affect negatively the natural habitats.

4.3.9. The African Development Bank (AfDB) Safeguards Policy Requirements

All African Development Bank financed projects must undergo environmental and social impacts screening as per the Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy. As such, the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - construction of water resources management and livestock infrastructures will be implemented according to the Bank Operational Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy. This ESMF has been designed to address environmental and social impacts anticipated from the implementation of this project. In this section the AfDB's safeguards policies and their applicability are looked at. The AfDB's 5 Operational Safeguard Policies are outlined below and summarized in in the table below and thereafter a determination has been made on the safeguards that will be triggered as a result of: (1) Environmental Assessment (OS1); (2) Involuntary Resettlement including Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation (OS2)**;** (3) Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (OS3); (4) Pollution Prevention and Control, Greenhouse Gases, Hazardous Materials and Resource efficiency (OS4); and, (5) Labour Conditions, Health and Safety (OS5)

Summary of AfDB Operational Safeguards objectives including when they are triggered

OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARD	OBJECTIVE	TRIGGER FOR THE POLICY
OS1 - Environmental Assessments	• To identify and assess the environmental and social impacts (including gender) and climate change vulnerability issues of Bank lending and grant financed operations in their area of influence • To avoid or if not possible minimize, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts on the environment and on affected communities; • To ensure that affected communities have timely access to information in suitable forms about Bank operations and are consulted meaningfully about issues that may affect them	This OS is triggered through the Environmental and Social Screening Process. It assists in the categorization of the project in a Category based upon its potential environmental and social risks and impacts. These potential risks and impacts include physical, biological, socio-economic, health, safety, cultural property, transboundary impacts and global impacts including Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and vulnerability to climate change effects.
OS2 Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation	• To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable by project designs; • To ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels; • To set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise so as to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans	This OS is triggered if projects require the involuntary acquisition of land, involuntary acquisition of other assets or restrictions on land use and on access to local natural resources which result in: • Relocation or loss of shelter by the people in the project area of influence; • Loss of assets or restriction of access to assets including national parks, protected areas or natural resources; or • Loss of income sources or means of livelihood due to the project, whether or not the PAPs are required to move.
OS3 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	• To preserve biological diversity by avoiding, or if not possible, reducing and minimizing impacts on biodiversity; • In cases where some impacts are unavoidable, to endeavor to reinstate or restore biodiversity including, where required, the implementation of biodiversity offsets to achieve "not net loss but net gain" of biodiversity; • To protect natural, modified and critical habitats; and • To sustain the availability and productivity of priority ecosystem services to maintain benefits to the affected communities and to sustain project performance. • To inhibit introduction of new organisms into a local environment	This OS is triggered if a project is to be located in a habitat where there may be potential biodiversity impacts or in areas providing ecosystem services upon which potentially affected stakeholders are dependent for survival, sustenance, livelihood or primary income, or which are used for sustaining the project. It is also triggered if the project is designed to extract natural resources as a main purpose (e.g. plantation forestry, commercial harvesting, agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture). It is also triggered where there is extensive interference with the ecosystem including introduction of new organisms not endemic to the locality

OS 4: Pollution Prevention and Control, Greenhouse Gases, Hazardous Materials	• To manage and reduce pollutants likely to be caused by a project so that they shall not pose harmful risks to human health and the environment, including hazardous, non-hazardous waste and GHG emissions. • To set a framework for efficiently utilizing all a project's raw materials and natural resources especially focusing on energy and water.	This OS is triggered if the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental or social impacts owing to the emission of pollutants, waste or hazardous materials covered by national legislation, international conventions or internationally recognized standards or by unsustainable resource use. It is also triggered by potentially significant levels of GHG emissions.
OS 5 Labour Conditions, Health and Safety	• To protect the workers' rights and to establish, maintain, and improve the employee – employer relationship; • To promote compliance with national legal requirements and provide due diligence in case national laws are silent or inconsistent with the OS; • To provide broad consistency with the relevant International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions, ILO Core Labor Standards and the UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child in cases where national laws do not provide equivalent protection; • To protect the workforce from inequality, social exclusion, child labor and forced labor; and • To establish requirements to provide safe and healthy working conditions	This OS is triggered if the project involves the establishment of a temporary or permanent workforce.

The OS1 Policy is a requirement for all projects. Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing helps to ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable hence improving decision making. The EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis will depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed investments and leads to the Categorization of the project hence determining the level of EA required – full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (full ESIA), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The EA process takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property) and transboundary and global environmental aspects.

The environmental and social impacts caused by the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - construction of water resources management and livestock infrastructures will come from the activities resulting from implementation of its various components. However, since the exact location of these investments will not be identified before bank appraisal of the project, the EA process has resulted in the preparation of this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) rather than an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Reports or Statements. This ESMF has established determined the environmental and social impacts during implementation of the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - construction of water resources management and livestock infrastructures activities, and has set out mitigation measures, monitoring and institutional framework needed during the implementation of the activities, to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or reduce them to acceptable levels.

Operational Safeguard 1 further requires that the ESMF report must be disclosed as a separate and stand-alone document by the Government of South Sudan and the AfDB as a condition for further Bank processing. The disclosure should be both in South Sudan where it can be accessed by the general public and local communities and at the Banks website and the date for disclosure must precede Bank approval of the project. The EA enables the Africa Development Bank system to assign the project to a category in view of the project's impacts.

4.3.10. The Green Climate Fund's Policy on Indigenous People's

The Green Climate Fund Policy on Indigenous Peoples will be used in conjunction with the AfDB's Policy on Vulnerable Groups/People (the Policies) to identify groups that may be impacted and manage the impacts of the programme . In this regard, people with distinct social and cultural characteristics such as (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation as well as to the natural resources in these areas; (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political systems that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture;

and (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside, will be identified and trigger the Policies. The identification will also take into account commonly accepted and applied criteria for identifying peoples with self-identification as indigenous or tribal or specifically vulnerable as a fundamental criterion for determining the application of these Policies. An elaborate stakeholder engagement plan will be put in place to engage all stakeholders including the vulnerable groups.

5. THE PROGRAM TO BUILD RESILIENCE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (BREFONS) IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (HOA) - CONSTRUCTION OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURES

5.1. Proposed development objectives

The development goal of the the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) follows the decision of the African Development Bank at the February 2019 roundtable on financing the Climate Investment Plan for the Sahel region (PIC-RS 2018 -2030). The objective was to support the implementation of the "Priority program to catalyse climate investments in the Sahel (PPCI 2020-2025)". This was made operational by the AfDB's commitment to support a regional program for CILSS countries (Western Sahel) and a regional program for IGAD countries (Eastern Sahel).

5.2. Project description

The project will be implemented in two states namely Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal. Although other states with different projects, may be considered, the initial focus is construction of water resources management and livestock infrastructures. The specific counties within these states will be confirmed at appraisal. The design of the project is to have 2 components i.e. increase climate-proofed agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/hafir/wells and livestock infrastructure. The much sought GCF funding will be critical in addressing the 2 components of the project.

5.3. Description of the HoA BREFONS Program/Project

5.3.1. The objective of the program

The proposed ***Program to Build Resilience and Food Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)***, will trigger a paradigm shift towards enhanced adaptive capacity of the target population and communities, low-emissions through enhanced carbon sequestration and low carbon energy generation systems, climate-resilient development pathways through improved production capacities in South Sudan). The overall objective of the

HOA program as defined by the AfDB project identification mission of June 2019 is to contribute to improving the living conditions of the populations as well as improving food and nutritional security in the Horn of Africa. Specifically, Program is to build resilience to food insecurity and climate change by enabling the country to (i) increase the agro-pastoral productivity and production systems in South Sudan, (ii) increase value chain competitiveness and trade and incomes from agro-pastoral value chains, and (iii) enhance the adaptive capacity of the populations to better prepare for and manage climate change risks and variation.

5.3.2 The components of the program

Component 1: Strengthening Pastoral and Agropastoral Production Systems' Resilience to Climate Change: This component aims to strengthen the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems to climate change through improved production systems. It delivers on IDDRSI's Priority Intervention Area 1 that seeks to improve Natural Resources and Environment Management in the countries of HoA. The planned activities include: (i) Develop and rehabilitate the resilience of infrastructure earlier financed by AfDB under the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Management Program: Under this activity, AfDB financed knowledge for improving production systems, the construction/rehabilitation of water mobilization infrastructure (e.g. small earth dams, boreholes, covered water pans, shallow wells, and water distribution systems); development of irrigation lands and rehabilitation of rangelands/pasture lands. The component will also support the rehabilitation/development of animal feed, health, and market access infrastructure (e.g. livestock markets, animal health posts, mobile clinics, veterinary labs (including cross-border labs in borderlands), fodder banks or hay sheds, feeder roads; as well as facilitating and operationalizing of cross-border memorandums of understanding with neighbouring countries for cross-border clusters to better control transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses in border areas; (ii) Support the sustainable management of agro-pastoral land. This will be done through supporting improved agro-pastoral and pastoral production systems through training and capacity building to improve land management systems. (iii) Deployment of climate-smart innovations and technologies. This will involve stepping up support for climate-smart agriculture (CSA) across the entire agriculture and food value chains through robust policy and technological interventions that can achieve robust triple-win benefits: enhancing productivity, reducing GHG emissions, and improving resilience to climate-related shocks. Three transformative areas of intervention have been carefully selected under this activity to be financed by AfDB and GCF. These include: 1) Investing in the validation and cost-effectiveness analysis of integrated pest management technologies to fight against fall armyworm, arboviruses in transhumant cattle, and locusts invasion in 3 agroecological zones in the HOA; 2) Developing regional guidelines on integrated pest management control and facilitating the signing of a regional MoU between animal health services and research institutions; and 3) Upscaling the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Program to support pastoralists and smallholder farmers in South Sudan.

Component 2: Supporting the Development of Agribusinesses: There is an increasing emphasis on developing the agribusiness sector to empower vulnerable communities and people to adapt to climate change. Agribusiness development such as access to digital technology and markets, entrepreneurship development and access to innovative financial instruments that all have the potential to boost rural productivity, increase competitiveness, and help build back better and stronger, the agriculture and food production systems. Activities will include: (i) *Facilitating access to digital advisory services and markets.* This will involve Investing in digitalization to facilitate more evidence-based decision-making in the agriculture and food security sector as noted in the GCF Sectoral Consultation Guide Version 1 (2021); (ii) *Training women and youth on entrepreneurial skills development in renewable energy technologies*. Under this activity, AfDB will: 1) Provide inputs and finance to women and youth to generate alternative income from renewable energy sources; (iii) *Design innovative credit lines to local Private Financial Institutions (PFIs)* involving crafting effective win-win private-private (2Ps), private-public partnerships (3Ps) and public-private-producer partnerships (4Ps) that will brings together combined expertise and resources to accelerate achievement of results and enhance the impact of green investment projects in South Sudan.

Component 3: Strengthening Agro-pastoral Communities' Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change: This will be achieved through improved land management systems. The IDDRSI's Priority Intervention Area 4, identifies Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as being critical to building resilience and food security in the HoA. Activities will include: (i) *Deploying climate services infrastructure and advisory services*. Under this activity, AfDB through its ClimDev-Africa Special Fund - CDSF in collaboration with the IGAD Climate Prediction Centre (ICPAC) will support investments to: 1) Develop and maintain climate services for prediction, drought monitoring and forecasting, crop and rangeland monitoring, seasonal forecasting in the six selected countries; 2) Produce climate information and regular hazard early warnings in actionable format, including support to organize seasonal user interactive forums; and 3) TA support to train and equip 1,600,000 pastoralists and smallholder farmers on the use of climate-informed agro-advisory services (800,0000 to be covered by AfDB and additional 800,000 by the GCF) The climate-informed agro-advisory services model will be based on the ESOKO cost-effective reseller model currently being pioneered in other African countries (See Appendix 4 for more details). (ii) *Facilitate the scaling up of climate risk finance and insurance mechanisms* Under this activity, AfDB will invest in: 1) Undertaking a joint feasibility study to establish a regional climate risk financing mechanism under a 3Ps framework; 2) TA support to design a framework for a regional standards certification body for quality index insurance covering both crops and livestocks; and 3) TA support to establish or strengthen access to digital services for parametric/index insurance in the six IGAD countries. GCF resources will complement AfDB's investments (a senior loan facility to the various governments) to establish BREFONS Direct Insurance Credit Window (BDICW) with selected local PFIs to promote existing/new insurance providers to scale up weather-based insurance (WII) coverage for crops and livestock production. (iii) *Supporting delivery of climate regulatory frameworks and institutional reforms*. Under this activity, AfDB will support investment to: 1) Strengthen the capacity of government officials to develop bankable proposals that

can qualify for climate finance; 2) Training and capacity building of government officials to cascade early warning systems and forecasting information to communities for pastoral livelihood security and farmer food security; 3) Mainstreaming of climate risk management into sectoral and national plans, policies and strategies; 4) Strengthening of national climate monitoring and reporting systems; 5) Development of NDC implementation action plans on adaptation and resilience interventions building on country commitments to the implementation of the Paris Agreement; 6) Developing regional capacity to train trainers on the gender action learning system (GALS) approach and methodology; 7) Regional coordination and supervision of gender activities and research conducted on sociocultural norms in agropastoral communities across the IGAD region; 8) National and regional staff training on food security and nutrition indicators, data collection (methodologies, methods, tools), data analysis (including hazard/risk analysis), and vulnerability assessments; and 9) Monitoring of IDDRSI implementation at regional and national levels.

Component 4: Program Coordination and Knowledge Management

Under this activity, project management, evaluation and coordination will consists of: 1) several baseline surveys (e.g., energy use and penetration, socioeconomic conditions and quality of life, agricultural baseline, food security surveys etc.); 2) project implementation, management and coordination at the individual country level; 3) procurement and disbursement arrangements for goods, services, and consulting works at the projects and sub-projects levels; 4) organisation of procurement and implementations at the levels of the Executing Entities (EEs) and Project Implementing Units (PIUs) or Project Management Units (PMUs); 5) financial management arrangements at the levels of the EEs and PIUs; 6) preparation of internal and external audits and audit follow-ups, production of financial statements and reporting; and 7) monitoring and evaluation of project and sub-project performance measurement frameworks**.**

6. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

6.1. Positive environmental and social impacts

The program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/hafir/wells and livestock infrastructure is being developed aimed at improving production, stabilizing and improving sustainable rural livelihoods, enhancing food and nutritional security and contributing to poverty reduction in South Sudan. The main objective of this project is to contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth and building of community and household resilience to climate change.

The outputs of this project will translate into multiple positive economic and social outcomes whose indicators include: (i) increased agricultural productivity and production; (ii) increased marketing opportunities; (iv) minimized post-harvest losses of agricultural produce and subsequent increased food and nutritional security; (v) improved household and community incomes hence improved living standards, food security and improved nutrition through diversified food supplies; (vi) improved transportation infrastructure and marketing as well as storage facilities for the agricultural produce; (vii) increased employment opportunities both directly and indirectly by people employed during the development works as well as those who will be employed in agro-processing, marketing, sale of farm inputs, etc.; (viii) improved agricultural production skills through training and extension services; (xi) enhanced environmental management skills through capacity building of staff involved in the project; and, (xii) improved water infrastructure and livestock.

6.2. Project beneficiaries

This project will be implemented in 2 States of South Sudan –Eastern Equitoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The total population of the 2 states of South Sudan is 5.3 million people. The population of Eastern Equatorial State is 1.03 million people of which 0.53 million are male and 0.49 million are female while the population of Bahr El Ghazal State is about 4.3 million of which approximately 2.2 million are male and 2.0 million are female. The two states have a total of approximately 1.5 million people in their respective counties. Assuming the project may target

3counties in each state, this is likely to benefit at least 571,014 people. If this was achieved, this project will have a huge economic impact in South Sudan. However, it is important to note that implementation of such a project poses many challenges. Such challenges may include social exclusion of the most vulnerable groups which must be addressed to ensure that the minorities such as the refugees, immigrants, indigenous people are well identified and their needs well documented to ensure that they become part and parcel of mainstream project beneficiaries. AfDB emphasises the need for equity in benefit sharing. During project implementation, AfDB will ensure that all project communities benefit equitably from the project, and opportunistic tendencies such as elite capture that tends to exclude the weak and vulnerable are addressed.

6.3. Mainstreaming of environmental, social and gender issues

Environmental and social screening helps in the identification of the main environmental and social challenges with the project area. As such it helps in mainstreaming of environmental and social in the project at the design stage. Mainstreaming of environmental, social and gender issues constitute the design of this project hence will be integral in the implementation and monitoring of the proposed project through a list of identified indicators. The project is earmarked for implementation in two states in the Northern and Eastern part of South Sudan. These areas just like most other parts of South Sudan, experience high prevalence levels of poverty and environmental degradation besides poor agricultural production systems that lead to low agricultural outputs. The areas also suffer from poor agricultural management practices and poor water and land management systems that lead to environmental degradation as well as poor crop/forage production. Environmental challenges include deforestation, soil degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity and land degradation. The project has to consider including elaborate catchment management system as well as soil and water conservation programmes to improve land management practices and improve natural resources.

The project intends to address challenges faced by the highly vulnerable groups in the project areas. These may include Indigenous Peoples, even though this has not been established. If found necessary, in view of the circumstances, an Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be developed and it will have an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that will determine how the indigenous peoples cases and circumstances are handled. The IPP will address cases involving

indigenous people. This will be drawn from the GCF's Indigenous Peoples Policy because AfDB does not have such provisions

6.4. Socio-Economic Aspects

The outputs of this project will translate into multiple positive economic and social outcomes whose indicators will include: (i) improved household and community incomes; (ii) improved nutritional and health standards of the population hence improving social well-being that is likely to lead to cutting down of household health budgets; (iii) improved regional/states and national incomes through international trade in agricultural and livestock produce; (iv) increased employment opportunities both directly and indirectly within the targeted communities; (v) improved agricultural production skills through training and enhanced capacity; (vi) improved food storage and water resources management and livestock infrastructure.

6.5. Gender and youth Aspects

The Design of the Project is systematically geared towards engaging women and youth without applying any gender discrimination mechanisms. As such the project will contribute to active gender equality and will not lead to unintended negative gender impacts, such as exclusion. Gender perspectives have been integrated into project formulation in line with the South Sudanese National Gender Strategy while taking due cognisance of the Bank's Gender Policy.

6.6. Vulnerable Groups including the Indigenous People

During the site specific ESIA report preparation, efforts will be put in to identify vulnerable groups including Indigenous People who may be identified in the project areas. These are groups of people who may miss out on the project benefits. Hence they must be identified during the early stages of the project, prior to the start of the project.

6.7. Involuntary resettlement

Up to this point, there are no indication that the project will require land acquisition. It is assumed that the project sites will be areas already designated for the increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/hafir/wells and livestock infrastructure while development of marketing and agro-processing infrastructure will be done in areas previously set aside as markets and for urban development units. Any requisitions that will require forced resettlement may not be massive to cause any serious resettlement alarm. Where land will be acquired from the members of the community, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared inspite of the land size. The RAP will identify the owners of the land, the properties there on, and any other development that may require compensation. First and foremost, the laws of the country that determine acquisition and compensation will be applied. In additional the AfDB has a policy on involuntary resettlement that will also be applied. Besides, it is important to note that the project is intended for the common good of the people, to uplift their living status. All those directly affected will have to be compensated for loss of livelihoods and ownership of the foregone property. As usual, the project will set up grievances redress mechanisms (GRMs) wherever the projects will be implemented. The GRMs are set up at different levels starting with the local levels and going up to allow appeals up to the level of using national laws. The local levels have mediation mechanisms including on how natural resources are used. One last chance of mitigation measure will be to seek and accept international arbitration when such conflicts occur but also to prevent these types of conflicts by organizing public consultations under the guidance of IGAD and a dialogue committee. It should be noted that grievances redress mechanisms will include appeal to the GCF for redress as well as the AfDB's Independent Recourse Mechanism (IRM). If found necessary, in view of the circumstances, an Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be developed and it will have an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that will determine how the indigenous peoples cases and circumstances are handled.

Once project sites are firmed up, more detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments will be carried out and detailed reports prepared.

6.8. Climate change and Green Growth:

The Project will undergo climate change risks screening and adaptation measures proposed. Broadly, though, this project is likely to be classified as **Category 2** according to the Bank's Climate screening score card in view of the possible impacts it is likely to cause or how it is likely to be impacted on by climate change. The design review will include climate change risks and proposal of adaptation measures. Risk management and adaptation options will be integrated into project implementation. Catchment management and land and water conservation programmes will be incorporated as part of the climate change resilience programme. The proposed project interventions are likely to improve adaptation measures required in land and water management sub-sectors to secure and improve agricultural productivity against climate change impacts through enhancement of water management practices.

One of the most critical activities that will be carried out during the detailed studies will include screening the projects to determine how the projects will be impacted on by the negative impacts of climate change. This will call for climate change screening that will lead to the determination of adaptation initiatives that will be needed in order to safeguard against the negative impacts of climate change.

6.9. Chance Find Procedure

The chance find procedure is a project-specific procedure that outlines actions required if previously unknown heritage resources, particularly archaeological resources, are encountered during project construction or operation. This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors that have the potential to uncover a heritage item/site. It is a requirement that personnel, especially those working on earth movements and excavations, are inducted on the identification of potential heritage items/sites and the relevant actions for them with regards to this procedure. This can be done during the project induction and/or regular toolbox talks. Steps required in case of a chance find will include: 1. Stopping all works in the vicinity of the find, until a solution is found for the preservation of these artefacts, or advice from the relevant authorities is obtained; 2. Immediately notifying th foreman who then notifies the Construction Manager and the Environment Officer (EO)/Environmental Manager (EM); 3. Recording details in Incident Report and taking photos of the find; 4. Delineating the discovered site or area and

securing the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects; 5. Carry out preliminary evaluation of the findings by archaeologists; 6. For sites of minor significance, record immediately by the archaeologist to minimize disruption to the work schedule of the Contractor; 7. In case of significant find the Agency/Ministry (Agency for Protection of National Heritage or Archaeological Research Centre, hereinafter referred to as Heritage team) should be informed immediately in writing within the shortest time possible; 8. The onsite archaeologist provides the Heritage team with photos, other information as relevant for identification and assessment of the significance of heritage items. 9. The Ministry must investigate the facts; 10. Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities; 11. Continue works once permission is granted from the responsible authorities; 12. None response where permission has been sought might be considered as granting of permission. In case no response received within the 2 weeks period mentioned above, this is considered as authorisation to proceed with suspended construction works.

6.10. Gender Based Violence; Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment

Details on gender based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment will be pieced together as site-specific ESIA reports are prepared together with legal instruments to address such. However, a worker is harassed sexually if the employer or its representative or a coworker request (directly or indirectly) for any form of sexual favor in order to get preferential treatment at workplace; or threatens the worker with detrimental treatment on present or future employment status of the worker. Any kind of sexual behavior that makes the victim feel uncomfortable, includes using language (written or spoken) or visual material of sexual nature; and showing physical behavior of sexual nature is considered sexual harassment. During the preparation of individual site-specific safeguards instruments, efforts will be directed at finding out if there are legal instruments that can be used to deter personnel getting engaged in sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment as well as those against gender based violence and all other vices that are not acceptable to Bank funded project. If there are strong legal instruments, the Bank will apply its policies against such unacceptable vices. Such vices are taken more seriously if any person who are in positions of authority, or persons holding a public office of high authority.

Where found appropriate and necessary, the Green Climate Fund SEAH Action Plan will be applied across project activities to ensure that SEAH provisions of the revised ESP, as part of the overarching policy applied by the GCF, are coherent and linked with the relevant policies and practices of GCF in order to avoid, and where avoidance is impossible, mitigate the risks of SEAH to people impacted by GCF-financed activities, including compensating harm as appropriate. This is overall intended to ensure that the proposed climate-resilient development pathways, like in the case of BREFONS, are carried out in the context of sustainable development, and, will effectively and equitably manage SEAH risks as part of the environmental and social risks and impacts, and improve outcomes of all the activities.

AfDB will incorporate the gender based violence and SEAH in the screening during the preparation of the proposed projects. In addition, AfDB, working with the implementing agencies and as well as the executing agencies, will ensure the establishment of GBV and SEAH grievances redress systems to help should such cases occur.

6.11. Negative impacts

Most of the activities of the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/haifr/wells and livestock infrastructure will not cause negative environmental impacts because they are mainly environmentally friendly activities. The activities that will have negative impacts include: (1) construction of modern market infrastructures; (2) construction of water infrastructure facilities; and, (3) improvement of transport infrastructure. Broadly, though, all development projects must have negative impacts, environmentally, socially and even affect cultural values and set ups. Identified negative impacts anticipated include: (i) vegetation, habitat and biodiversity destruction and loss during the development and construction of infrastructure; (ii) generation of solid wastes as a result of excavations during construction works; (iii) compaction of soils and destabilization of the geological balance during infrastructure development; (iv) solid waste and wastewater generation due to increased populations in construction sites and market places; (v) dust, air quality and noise pollution during construction works arising out of construction works and transportation of both construction materials and

wastes; (vi) threats of occupational health and safety, especially during construction works; (vii) soils, rivers/streams and wetlands pollution from increased use of agro-production chemicals due to increased agricultural production activities; (viii) threats of transmissions of HIV/AIDs and other communicable diseases due to increased social interactions and congregations.

Because of the special needs of the highly vulnerable groups including the indigenous people, there is need to ensure that such groups are identified, well in advance, and their special needs well-known in advance. They are likely to suffer many of social challenges including GBV, SEAH and exclusion from mainstream benefits of the project. It is, therefore, extremely important that the special needs of such groups are identified and safeguarded, particularly in view of the elite capture.

6.12. Analysis of Project Alternatives

This ESMF study sought also to consider possible alternatives of the project. These alternatives included among other considerations the alternative sites and alternative activities as well as the different products, materials, and technologies. This study has therefore sought to identify and assess alternatives to the proposed developments so as to have the best working models that may have none or those that have the least minimal negative effects. The selection of the best alternative can be done based on minimal negative impacts and through a cost benefit analysis.

The "No Project" alternative model is the best alternative since it helps the proponent and various decision making levels to approximate the impacts of project implementation against the non-implementation thereby making the right decision regarding project implementation. The second best alternative which is approximate to the "No Project Model" is the relocation of the project to other sites.

6.12.1. The "No Project" Alternative

This model helps the proponents to measure impacts from the project baseline information and helps in the assessment of impacts in regard to the project's activities. This alternative implies the

project does not proceed thereby maintaining the status quo.The status of the environmental resources neither improves nor worsens since the state of the resources is not interfered with at all. However, project implementation could improve food security, increase household incomes and help to provide employment as well as upgrading the county, state and national economies. The 'No Alternative' has various negative and possibly long term impacts to the states which include: (i) the local populations continue to suffer due to poor nutrition; (ii) no incomes hence sustained poverty situations; (iii) no infrastructure improvement; (iv) low agricultural production; (v) sustained poverty levels; (vi) no employment opportunities; (vii) continued food insecurity situations; (viii) limited water supply; (ix) no efforts to improve livestock production; (x) no efforts to improve the environment.

The economic level of the project area is low and need to be improved so as to promote the fiscal outputs of the area. The 'No Project Alternative' is the least preferred option since the costs far much outweigh the benefits to be accrued.

6.12.2. Alternative Location

Alternative project location seems to have the same impacts as the No Project Alternative. It means transferring project benefits elsewhere leaving people of these areas the same way they have been hence does not change their situation nor does it improve their well-being.

7. PROPOSED MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS

The negative impacts of the project must to be addressed. Mitigation measures and enhancement mechanisms for the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa

(HOA) - increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/hafir/wells and livestock infrastructure are outlined in this ESMF. However, further details of mitigation measures of the negative environmental and social impacts will be elaborated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as well as in the site-specific environmental impact assessment reports. The overall goal is to ensure adherence to laws and regulations governing environmental management in South Sudan and as per the global requirements to ensure long term environmental and social sustainability. Public education and awareness as well as sensitization to enhance long term sustainability of environmental conditions as well as environmental goods and services are important aspects of the mitigation plans.

The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring will be to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and are effective. Environmental and social monitoring will also enable response to new and developing issues of concern during the project implementation to ensure that project activities comply with and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications of the Bank and those of the Government of South Sudan. The overall responsibility of ensuring that environmental and social impacts are addressed and environmental and social monitoring is carried out will lie with the line ministries working in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The principal line Ministries will also work in conjunction with other relevant departments and entities responsible for ensuring environmental and social compliance.

Here below are the possible negative impacts that have been identified and the mitigation and enhancement measures to address the impacts during the implementation of the proposed project:

(i) **Loss of vegetation and destruction of habitats and biodiversity**: There is anticipated levels of increased clearing of vegetation, destruction of natural habitats and loss of biodiversity during the development phase of the project for construction works facilities and improvement of transportation networks. However, the anticipated destruction will not be massive because only small areas will be cleared for construction. Besides, the project is expected to concentrate on areas occupied by the existing infrastructure.

Mitigation: To mitigate against these, measures that should be taken should include: (i) where possible, the clearing of vegetation, particularly of indigenous trees be avoided as much as possible during construction, and the clearing needs to be carried out only where necessary; (ii) following clearing, land should be landscaped and reclaimed by planting more trees and other vegetation types; (iii) clearing and construction should not be done in areas identified as sensitive habitats such as wetlands, culturally protected areas, unique and special habitats, or any areas protected by law unless special authorisations are sought and granted; and (iv) where possible, buffer the special, sensitive and ecologically important habitats to minimize their destruction.

(ii) **Generation of solid wastes due to excavations during construction:** Construction works can lead to generation of solid wastes and debris. Such wastes need to be managed.

Mitigation: (i) put in place appropriate waste management mechanisms for solid wastes generated; (ii) the solid wastes must be appropriately transported to an identified site for disposal; (iii) educate and sensitize the workers on appropriate management measures for such wastes and that they must be responsible for their own environments.

(iii) **Soil Compaction and destabilisation of the geological balance:** The use of heavy machinery during the construction work within the project areas is likely to lead to compaction of the soil structure which may lead to reduced water infiltration capacities and subsequently resulting in increased run-off. The increased run-off may lead to soil erosion and land degradation. The run-offs may lead to contamination of water systems in the nearby streams and rivers. It may also affect soil-water balance and subsequently interfere with general hydrological cycle.

Mitigation: To mitigate against the consequences of soil compaction: (i) minimize use of heavy machinery and control their movements and other equipment and movements away from designated transportation and operational areas; (ii) unnecessary vehicular and machinery movements should be avoided as much as possible; (iii) reclaim and re-vegetate excavation sites once work is completed to reduce run off.

(iv) Increased solid waste and wastewater generation due to increased population and agro-processing activities.

During the operation phase of the project, there is likelihood of increased human concentrations in project areas. The high numbers of people are likely to result in increased waste generation both solid and wastewater. The project activities are likely to generate wastes. Such wastes generated must be appropriately managed. Some of the possible mitigation measures are given here below.

Mitigation: (i) development of waste management systems such as construction of latrines and toilets will be required; (ii) there will be need for public education and sensitization against poor disposal of wastes.

(v) Pollution of Soils, Rivers and Wetlands due to increased use of agro-chemicals and salinization:

This project is aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and production as well as livestock facilities and water infrastructure. As such, there is likelihood of increased use of agricultural chemicals to improve productivity as well as saline groundwater. If not appropriately used and well managed such chemicals and salinity may find their way into the soils, rivers and wetlands hence degrading the environment. These may ultimately lead to potential degradation of the water quality especially for downstream users and adversely affect the aquatic life. Pollution of water sources may lead to eutriphication due to heavy use of nitrogenous chemicals. There will be need to have these well addressed during the project implementation.

Mitigation: (i) ensure proper and regular checks on the equipment used to apply chemicals to ensure they are well maintained and in good working condition to prevent any leakages and spillages; (ii) ensure that used chemicals are well managed and guarded against reaching sensitive areas such as wetlands around the project area; (iii) ensure usage of the right chemical types and in right quantities; (iv) ensure that only the right chemicals and in the right quantities are used; (v) put measures to ensure proper disposal of used chemicals and other wastes that may include incineration; (vi) good extension services will be

required; (vii) regular and appropriate education and public awareness in the use of chemicals and (viii) regular monitoring of water quality.

(vi) **Pollution: Noise, Dust and Air Quality Concerns:** The construction activities mostly the excavation and transportation of construction materials are likely to generate a significant amount of dust as well as emitting smoke and fumes from engines and oil spills that will lead to pollution of air, water and other environmental resources. Other pollution agents are likely to be agro-chemicals. There will definitely be need to control and guard against such pollution.

Mitigation: This could be mitigated against by: (i) ensuring that all vehicles transporting raw materials especially soil should be covered and avoid overloading to minimize dust being blown anyhow; (ii) the workers in dusty areas should be provided with requisite personal protective equipment such as dust masks and dust coats for preventive and protection purposes; (iii) the movement and speed of the construction vehicles should be controlled and properly managed; (iv) the removal of vegetation should be avoided and denuded surfaces should be adequately re-vegetated and dusty roads sprinkled with water; (v) noisy machinery and vehicles should be fitted with proper silencers to minimise noise emissions; (vi) where necessary, ensure good and appropriate selection of construction machinery and equipment; (vii) the amount of blasting in the quarries should be controlled where necessary; (viii) sprinkle water in construction yards, on dusty roads and soil heaps to keep down the dust produced; (ix) ensure the construction work takes the shortest time possible, in addition, the activities generating dust should be carried out in calm weather; (x) ensure the noise levels are kept at the minimum acceptable levels and the construction activities are confined to the working time limits; (xi) ensure chemicals are well handled and properly stored while disposals should be in accordance with prescribed procedures; (xii) vehicles and machinery should be repaired in designated locations and waste-oils appropriately handled.

(vii) **Threats of occupational health and safety:** Constructions and operation activities are likely to result in work hazards. There are possibilities of accidents and other hazards that must be guarded against.

Mitigation: (i) The use of proper personal protective equipment and other protective gears including appropriate clothing, use head covering gears and use of masks to prevent inhaling of dust and other chemicals; (ii) public education and sensitization; (iii) well labelled and conspicuously placed warnings such as pits, etc.; (iv) provision

of First Aid Kits that will be clearly marked and conspicuously placed; (v) provision of latrines or toilets; (vi) provision of clean drinking water.

(viii) Transmission of HIV/AIDs and other communicable diseases: HIV/AIDS remains a major challenge where there are increased human interactions. The proposed project is likely to star up economic activities hence increasing social activities and human interactions. As such the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the area could increase due to free-flow and high influx of people particularly during the construction and operation phase of the project. The influx of people into the project areas may result in increased infections of diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS and some communicable diseases. During project implementation activities such trade and employment are also likely to increase hence increased interactions consequently leading to increased infections.

Mitigation: Challenges due to infections could be addressed through: (i) enhancing education and sensitization of workers and the local communities on the dangers and prevalence of diseases; (ii) regular sensitization campaigns and monitoring of the spread diseases; (iii) development of brochures and other materials that will convey information about diseases and infections; (iv) regular provision of adequate prevention measures such as condoms; (v) regular counselling and testing; (vi) provision of drugs such as anti-retriviral drugs (ARVs).

(ix) Labor and Working Conditions

In many countries it is noted that basic worker's rights (e.g., clear terms of employment, freedom of association and collective bargaining, prompt payment of wages, compliance with minimum wage, valid reason for termination of employment) are often curtailed and experiences of discrimination in employment opportunities and benefits, as well as unacceptable occupational health and safety, no-prohibition of child labor, forced labor, and non-access of program workers to grievance redress mechanism are commonplace.

Mitigation: (i) In its labour requirements, AfDB ensures that all people working on Bank funded projects are treated fairly and equitably. This is applicable across all Bank funded projects. It will be ensured that all people recruited to work on the projects are recruited in an open and transparent manner without any biases, including gender biases; (ii) It will be ensured that all employees are given contracts that clearly state the terms and conditions of work to minimise any chances of biases; (iii) All workers will be provided with the right and appropriate personal protective equipment to safeguard them against possible preventable harm while the work environment will be

made safe and secure; (iv) In order to prevent child labour, it is a requirement that all people to be employed must have identity cards to show that they are above 18 years of age; (v) Bank staff carry out regular supervision missions while the projects are reported regularly. The realisation of child labour or forced labour lead to immediate suspension of project activities funded by or through the Bank; and, (vi) Each project will have a grievances redress system that will ensure that workers with grievances are addressed.

(x) **Potential Impacts on Biodiversity and Conversion of Natural Habitat**

The project has the risk of introduction of new species that might have a whole set of environmental conditions as well as changes in the biodiversity and the ecology of the project sites, e.g. construction of dams and water sources may lead to impacts such as waterborne diseases. Construction of micro-dams might bring about the risks of drowning by animals and people, especially children

Mitigation: Extensive consultations will be carried out where it is anticipated that there will be significant changes. Constructed dams will have to be secured by means such as fencing.

(xi) **The risk of food contamination during processing:** There are likely risks of processing already contaminated food. In addition, there could be risks of contamination of food products during processing.

Mitigation: (i) There will be need to ensure that crops are produced in good and clean environments in order to have health food for processing; (ii) There will be need to ensure that livestock are healthy and reared under good and well-managed conditions in order to get good and healthy livestock products; (iii) Ensure that people working the food processing are themselves healthy and regularly undergo medical check-ups; (iv) Food processing environments must be hygienically controlled and managed; (v) Enforcement of phytosanitary regulations.

8. PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

8.1. Summary of the project impacts and the intended mitigation measures

Activities forming sources of impacts	Impacts identified	Nature of impact (negative/positive)	Duration of impact	Scope of impact (local, regional or global)	Level of risks associated with the impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Capacity building required	Reporting frequency	Responsibility
Development of water infrastructure and agricultural facilities	Vegetation loss, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity	-	One – Two years	Local	Moderate	• Minimise vegetation clearing • Landscape and reclaim • Control soil erosion • Avoid sensitive habitats • Buffer areas of ecological importance	Sensitisation and Public awareness campaigns	Weekly as well as monthly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Soil compaction, destruction of geological balance	-	One – Two Years	Local	Moderate	• Minimize use of heavy machinery • Restrict machinery and vehicular movement • Reclaim and rehabilitate	Sensitization and public awareness	Monthly and quarterly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Generation of solid wastes as a result of excavations during construction works	-	One – Two years	Local	Moderate	• Develop waste management system • Ensure proper and appropriate management and transportation of wastes • Public education and sensitization awareness	Sensitization and public awareness	Daily, weekly and monthly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries

Activities forming sources of impacts	Impacts identified	Nature of impact (negative/positive)	Duration of impact	Scope of impact (local, regional or global)	Level of risks associated with the impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Capacity building required	Reporting frequency	Responsibility
Development of water infrastructure and agricultural facilities	Increased solid wastes and wastewater generation	-	Project period	Local	Moderate to high	• Develop waste management system such as latrines and toilets • Public awareness and education	Sensitization and public awareness	Quarterly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Dust, air and noise pollution	-	One year	Local	Moderate	• Ensure waste transportation vehicles are covered • Provide appropriate PPEs • Control vehicular speed • Rehabilitate denuded areas • Sprinkle water on dusty surface and places • Appropriately choose working machinery and vehicles • Limit blasting • Control noise levels • Ensure proper handling of chemicals • Provide silencers	Sensitization and public awareness	Daily and Weekly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries

Activities forming sources of impacts	Impacts identified	Nature of impact (negative/positive)	Duration of impact	Scope of impact (local, regional or global)	Level of risks associated with the impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Capacity building required	Reporting frequency	Responsibility
Development of water infrastructure and agricultural facilities	Threats of occupational health and safety	-	One Year	Local	Moderate	• Use of appropriate PPEs • Public education and sensitization • Well labelled and conspicuously placed warnings • Provision of First Aid Kits • Provision of clean drinking water	Public education	Weekly or monthly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Increased chances transmission of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases	-	The entire project period	Local and national	High	• Enhanced public education and awareness • Regular sensitization campaigns and monitoring • Development and distribution of education materials • Regular provision of protective materials such as condoms • Regular counselling and testing • Provision of requisite drugs such as ARVs	Public education and sensitization	quarterly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries

Activities forming sources of impacts	Impacts identified	Nature of impact (negative/positive)	Duration of impact	Scope of impact (local, regional or global)	Level of risks associated with the impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Capacity building required	Reporting frequency	Responsibility
Development of water infrastructure and agricultural facilities	Increased employment opportunities	+	Two years	Local, State and National	None	None	None	Quarterly	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Increased local trade	+	Two years	Local	None	None	None	Quarterly/ Annually	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries
	Improved local construction skills	+	Two years	Local, State National	None	None	None	Annually	PIU/MAFS
Putting in place social and economic enabling infrastructure	Enabler infrastructure and facilities (hygiene, public health, improved environment, improved security, etc.)	+	Extensive period	Local/National	High positive impacts	No mitigation measures required	• Skills in agro-processing • Skills in water and sanitation and basic hygiene	Annually	Resident Engineer/ Supervising Engineer And Line ministries

Activities forming sources of impacts	Impacts identified	Nature of impact (negative/positive)	Duration of impact	Scope of impact (local, regional or global)	Level of risks associated with the impacts	Proposed mitigation measures	Capacity building required	Reporting frequency	Responsibility
Strengthening the capacity of relevant ministry officials	Enhanced capacity of relevant ministry officials	+	Extensive period	Local/National	High positive impacts	No mitigation measures required	• Skills in agricultural production • Skills in extension services • Skills in environmental and land management	Annually	Various ministries

							• Skills in land use planning • Skills in integrated pest management systems • Skills in business development		
Engaging and strengthening capacity of private sector and civil society participants	Enhanced capacity of various stakeholders in the agricultural sector	+	Extensive periods	Local/National	High positive impacts	No mitigation measures needed	• Skills in agricultural production processes • Skills in agro-processing • Skills in business development	Annually	Responsible ministries and development partners

8.2. ESMP monitoring programme

Once project implementation starts, there is need to regularly monitor the implementation progress of the Environmental and Social Management Plan. The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that mitigation measures are being implemented and are effective. It will also enable response to new and developing issues of concern during the project implementation and, therefore, it will ensure that project activities comply with and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications of the Bank and those of Government of South Sudan.

The overall responsibility of the environmental and social monitoring during the implementation of this project will lie with the line ministries, working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as well as other entities responsible for environmental management and social protection. However, it is anticipated that these ministries still lack adequate capacity in terms of environmental management hence there will be need for capacity building. A good number of key staff involved in the implementation of the project will require on-site-training to enhance their ability on various environmental aspects and reviews, including monitoring and compliance which will be helpful in handling environmental and social aspects of the project.

The whole exercise of ESMP monitoring will involve monitoring compliance with regulations, managing worksites, executing specific environmental and social works and seeking solutions to emerging environmental problems. On-site monitoring of the ESMP will be the responsibility of the Project Implementation Unit under the Project Coordinator and working closely with the responsible officers at the states and counties. Environmental compliance will be overseen by the responsible officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and their officers at the counties and state governments. The ESMP monitoring team will ensure regular reporting, which will be on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the aspects being monitored to avoid any serious environmental consequences. Among the key issues to be monitored will be: (i) the status of the biological conditions; (ii) status of the physical works; (iii) the technical and environmental problems encountered; (iii) proposed solutions to the problems encountered; and, (iv) the effectiveness of environmental and social measures adopted. During the operational phase of the

project, there will be need to monitor and manage: (v) agro-chemicals used in production; (vi) wastes generated from the proposed projects.

The ESMP monitoring programme is proposed for implementation at two-levels – the supervisory activity carried out by the control or supervision missions of the African Development Bank and the regular monitoring activities conducted by the line ministries or its agents in collaboration with officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and responsible entities at the county and state levels. The regular monitoring will ensure that site activities are conducted in compliance with agreed upon local environmental standards under the Environmental Regulations in South Sudan. They will report regularly to the executing agency, the states. The supervisory or control missions may be once every six months and their role will include: (i) reviewing the contractor's detailed worksite ESMP or ESIA and its specific procedures; (ii) ascertaining assessment of the negative impacts identified; (iii) ascertaining the effectiveness of proposed measures; (iv) studying specific applicability conditions for the proposed measures; (v) monitoring the implementation of measures during the works implementation phase; (vi) monitoring the recommended measures; (vii) proposing remedies in the event of occurrence of major impacts; and (viii) conducting environmental compliance and assessment at the end of the project. Using the environmental monitoring indicators adopted, the control mission will seek to measure the project's progress, in a manner that highlights the various objectives in line with national goals and in line with the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

8.3. Grievances Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will seek to "respond directly and proactively to concerns, tensions and fears of the community arising from effects of an intervention, resolve them in a manner that meets both the aggressor and the complainant needs and to ensure agreement and commitment by all". The GRM will incorporate the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The GRM is intended to facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties that could have a bearing on the Borrower's environmental and social performance. It will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project. It will provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and providing redress within communities. The GRM will also ensure that the interests of the vulnerable groups that could suffer from the challenges of elite capture and social exclusion, especially the extremely vulnerable communities or members of the communities are taken into consideration. The GRM will be organised in such a way that the vulnerable groups are effectively represented and their voices heard.

A key risk for the project is the potential for inadequate, ineffective or inappropriate stakeholder engagement and information disclosure that could exclude vulnerable, marginalized and minority sections of the community from project benefits. This could be amplified further in the context of limited resources in the face of widespread need. Other risks include elite capture (where project benefits – mainly on restoration of livelihoods – are diverted to less needy individuals and locations), and poor access to beneficiaries that hinders meaningful community engagement and monitoring of social harm.

The project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared as a standalone plan and will be disclosed together with the GRM. It provides the framework for identification of stakeholders, gauging stakeholder interest and providing systematic targeting means and processes of inclusive and meaningful engagements with the stakeholders and communities in a way that influences project design and implementation which is key to GRM.

Description of Grievances Mechanism in line with the Project SEP

Grievances will be handled at the community level. The GM will include the following steps and indicative timelines.

The GM will provide an appeal process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint. Once all possible means to resolve the complaint has been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse.

It is important to have multiple and widely known ways to register grievances. Anonymous grievances can be raised and addressed. Several uptake channels under consideration by the project include:

Once a complaint has been received, by any and all channels, it should be recorded in the complaints logbook or grievance excel-sheet/grievance database and subsequently addressed or resolved within 5-7 working days.

Survivors of Gender-based Violence or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse are generally encouraged to report all GBV/SEA cases through the dedicated GBV/SEA referral system and complaints resolution mechanism. This will be made explicit in all community awareness sessions, as well as be part of the publicly disclosed information. The GBV/SEA referral system will guarantee that survivors receive all necessary services, including medical, legal, counselling, and that cases are reported to the police where applicable.

Monitoring and Reporting back to stakeholder groups

Information disclosure and consultations are relevant throughout the entire life cycle of the Project. Project design has therefore been based on national-level consultations. Activities under each subcomponent will include further consultations prior to their commencement, to ensure a broadly

inclusive selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and allow community voices to form the basis for the concrete design of every intervention; consultations will continue throughout the project cycle.

The IPs implementing different sub-components of the Project will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, GRM outcomes, and surveys. The information gathered will be submitted to the Environmental and Social Specialists who will ensure that the Project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. It will be the responsibility of the different IPs to respond to comments and inputs, and to keep open a feedback line to the communities, as well as the local authorities and State governments. Training on environmental and social standards facilitated by AFDB will be provided soon after the Project becomes effective to ensure that all the staff from the PIU, and the different IPs are equipped with the necessary skills.

The Implementing Partner (IP) will provide first feedback on the case to the aggrieved party within one week, if the case was not filed anonymously. Further feedback and action will depend on the nature of the case, and whether cases are decided upon within the respective IP.

Establishment of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Grievances Redress Committees will be formed at different levels as found appropriate. Grievances that will not be resolved at lower level committees, will be referred to higher levels. Those unable to be resolved will be referred to courts of law for further redress.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The GRM shall provide for monitoring and evaluation. This is to ensure continuous improvement of GRM e.g. quarterly review of quantitative indicators, annual review of grievance redress processes, and review of number of grievances reported and resolved (%). The Social Safeguards Team shall help to track and monitor the grievance resolution processes and their outcomes by different levels of the GRCs.

9. CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Consultations and public participation is a very important aspect of the environmental and social assessments. It is a requirement by the legal and regulatory frameworks in most countries and a policy requirement by most development institutions. The processes facilitate understanding of the project and its impacts by the project beneficiaries.

9.1. Rationale for consultation and disclosure

During the process to prepare this ESMF there were limited consultations and public participation. As such, it is anticipated that these processes will be carried out during the subsequent phases of the project development process especially during the appraisal. The public consultation and public participation process is a crucial mechanism that will inform the public, identify key stakeholders (particularly the vulnerable groups, among them indigenous people), interested partners and those to be affected by the project about the purpose and aims of the project and the key activities that will be carried out during the development and implementation phases of the project. Possible impacts of the project are also discussed while soliciting inputs from the participants. Continued engagement with stakeholders and project beneficiaries facilitates regular communication and updates that enable modifications and alterations as well as implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

The objectives of the stakeholder consultation and public participation include among others: (i) to provide an opportunity for the public, more so those to be directly affected to get clear, accurate and comprehensive information about the proposed project and the anticipated environmental impacts; (ii) to provide an opportunity for the public and the project beneficiaries to give their views, raise their concerns regarding the project and also give possible alternative arrangements that may assist in the development of the project; (iii) to provide the project beneficiaries an opportunity of suggesting ways of avoiding, reducing, or mitigating negative impacts or enhancing positive impacts of the proposed project activities; (iv) to enable the project proponents to incorporate the needs, preferences and values of project beneficiaries into the proposed project/programme; (v) to provide

opportunities to avoid and resolve disputes and reconcile conflicting interests; and, (vi) to enhance transparency and accountability in decision making.

9.2. Stakeholder identification and analysis

In order to develop an effective stakeholder engagement plan, it is necessary to determine the key stakeholders and hold dialogues to understand their priorities and objectives in relation to the proposed project/programme. More extensive and detailed stakeholder engagement will be carried out during the process of developing site specific ESIA. The engagement will include identification of more specific stakeholders including identification of vulnerable groups among them the indigenous groups. This project will touch on the key issues of economic development through increase in agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/haifr/wells and livestock infrastructure and nutritional security. As such there are a wide range of stakeholders whose interests should be catered for. Among the key stakeholders will include officers from the line Ministries, and various development partners involved in Agriculture and water, Non-Government Organizations (local and international), civil society organizations and local vulnerable groups. The most important stakeholders, however, will include the project beneficiaries and environmental management organizations.

The principal purpose of stakeholder consultations and engagement will be to ensure that the project provides stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, with special considerations being given to stakeholders that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable groups such as the Indigenous Groups whose specific vulnerability must be addressed. It is envisaged that an Indigenous People's Policy Framework (IPPF) will be developed to cater for special needs of people like Indigenous Communities. The policy will indicate how such vulnerable communities should be engaged. It will also contain matters to be addressed in capacity building to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable and the indigenous people, if any.

9.3. Methodology of engaging stakeholders

In order to effectively engage and consult various stakeholders, several methods are used. Among the most common methods are: (i) public consultative meetings, particularly with communities and other large numbered stakeholders; (ii) workshops which might be organised at the identified states and county headquarters; (iii) focused group discussions (FGDs); (iv) interviews with different key informants in relation to the proposed project/programme; (v) printing and distribution of materials that help relay information to stakeholders to widen their understanding of the project and its implications; (vi) physical site visits and inspections that may also include discussions with community leaders and community members; (vii) identification of vulnerable communities that may be impacted on more with the project; (viii) due consideration of gender and various age groups during consultative processes.

Public consultations will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information. Special considerations will be given to stakeholders that are considered disadvantaged or vulnerable who can be considered alongside Indigenous Groups whose specific vulnerabilities must be addressed.

9.4. Possible key issues for consideration during stakeholder engagements

A number of issues are identified that maybe useful during stakeholder engagements include:

9.4.1. Land acquisitions and compensation

Should there be need for land acquisition for the development of the proposed projects. There will need to know whether there will be involuntary resettlement needed, etc.

9.4.2. Identification of ecologically sensitive sites

This will be with regard to identifying areas that are protected by national laws and international conventions such as forest reserves, Ramsar sites, important migration routes, etc.

9.4.3. ***Identification of important cultural sites***

These may include cultural ritual sites, cemeteries

9.4.4. ***Environmental impacts***

These will be need to discuss both negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the project.

9.4.5. ***Environmental/biodiversity issues***

These may include issues of destruction of natural environment including damage to vegetation, views from conservationists, loss of biodiversity of biological and economic importance, etc.

9.4.6. ***Socio-economic considerations***

During stakeholder engagements and public consultations, projects are analysed in view of their socio-economic impacts. What positive impacts is the project going to have? How is the project going to influence social well-being as well as economic well-being? What are the potential complementary initiatives? Employment opportunities that will be created by the project, etc. etc.

9.4.7. ***Socio-cultural issues***

Consideration of gender mainstreaming, women and youth empowerments, identification of vulnerable groups such as poor women, the elderly, the people with disabilities, spreading of diseases (especially HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases as well as non-communicable disease are of utmost consideration), improvement of life quality/living standards, etc.

9.4.8. ***Disruption of normal life***

Is the project going to interference with and disrupt daily economic activities such as closure of roads, change in normal lifestyles, etc.

9.4.9. ***Trans-boundary issues and cumulative impacts***

During stakeholder engagements and public consultations, issues such as possible trans-boundary impacts of the project may be reviewed. Cumulative impacts such contribution to changes in climatic conditions are of great importance.

9.4.10. ***Occupational health and safety***

Possible occupational health challenges and safety of workers during the project development phase as well as operational phase are of great importance.

9.4.11. Bank requirements

For Bank funded projects, consultation are undertaken with reference to the updated AfDB's Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (IESIA) Guidance Notes on consultation, participation and broad community support, which also provide guidance on affected communities' involvement in the process of project planning, implementation and monitoring. Consultations are mainly based on stakeholder analysis and are preceded by disclosure of adequate project information and environmental and social information to ensure that participants are fully informed. As mentioned earlier, consultations and public participation is a continuous process during project circle and can begin at an early stage during project preparation and continues as needed.

This is identified as a Category 2 project hence the affected communities and stakeholders will mainly be consulted about the draft environmental and social assessment report and the draft ESMP which is going to be developed using this ESMF as a guide.

10. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING REQUIRED

Successful implementation of an ESMP requires good coordination. Overall, the line ministries will take responsibility for the implementation and management of the ESMP for the the program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/hafir/wells and livestock infrastructure. Specifically and on a day to day management, the implementation of the ESMP will be overseen by the Project Implementation Unit (the PIU). The PIU can also be referred to as the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU). The African Development Bank (AfDB), as the Financing Agency will play a significant role in ensuring that environmental regulations are adhered and the mitigation measures are implemented. The PIU or PCU will be headed by the Project Coordinator or the Project Manager who will oversee the day to day running of the project. The Project Coordinator will have a team of experts overseeing the different components of the project. It is recommended that among the experts on board be included a community development expert and an environmental expert.

For purposes of ESMP implementation, the PIU must have an environmental specialist who will oversee its implementation. The PIU will closely liaise with officials from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to ensure compliance with national environmental regulations in South Sudan.

It is important to note that site-specific ESIAs might be prepared should there be a need for that. The Director of Environment and the project's supervising Engineers as well as their Environmental Officers at local levels will be responsible for ensuring that the environmental and social mitigation measures are implemented. It is proposed that a capacity building programme be included as part of this project to help train senior officers at the ministry and other ministries engaged in the implementation of this project in various aspects of environmental assessments and management.

The country suffers from low capacity in terms of environmental and social safeguards implementation. There will be need to build the capacities of identified or recruited staff in order to be able to implement safeguards requirements. There is limited knowledge of Environmental and Social Assessments, implementation of SEAH instruments, and understanding of both national and AfDB safeguards requirements. It is noted that this knowledge varies not only from one structure to another, but also within the same structure where people do not have the same knowledge of the SEAH process and its different instruments. The same applies to the understanding of the environmental and social requirements of South Sudan and the AfDB. Even though the existence of Indigenous People was not established, it is envisaged that an Indigenous People's Policy Framework (IPPF) will be developed to cater for special needs of those extremely vulnerable and the Indigenous Communities should they be identified. The policy will indicate how such vulnerable communities should be engaged. It will also contain matters to be addressed in capacity building to cater for the needs of the most vulnerable and the indigenous people.

11. ESTIMATED COSTS TO IMPLEMENT THE ESMF AND THE SUBSEQUENT ESMP AND OTHER RELATED COSTS

These are all costs that will be incurred to implement the requirements or recommendations of this ESMF. The ESMF requires that implementation of the project integrates environmental and social issues for the long term environmental and social sustainability of the project as well as its components and sub-components. Among other things the ESMF recommends the following key issues, namely; preparation of the project's ESMP, preparation of site-specific ESIAs, training and capacity building, reviewing and monitoring mechanisms among other requirements.

Building the capacity of staff from the implementing unit and the line ministries, Ministry of Environment and Forestry as well as from other relevant entities, but more so those who will directly be involved in implementing the project will be very important. This enable them to screen, review and monitor environmental issues in the project to ensure compliance with requirements of the national policies and Acts as well as AfDB safeguard policies. Based on experience from other related assignments the estimated cost for implementing the recommendations of this ESMF will be approximately US$300,000. Details of these costs are presented in the table below.

The summary of the ESMF costs

No.	Activity	Timeframe	Cost	Responsibility
1.	Preparation of site-specific ESMP/ESIAs	1st and 2nd quarters of project implementation	60,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
2.	Training of staff from the PIU and other line ministries staff	1st and 2nd quarter of project implementation	30,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
3.	Training of staff from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and other relevant entities	1st year of project implementation	40,000	MOEF
4.	Capacity building of beneficiaries (communities) in land and water management activities	1st year of project implementation	30,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
5.	Support extension work and training of agro-pastoralist communities	1st year of project implementation	40,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
6.	Institutional strengthening and capacity building in environmental and social management	Throughout the project management period	40,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
7.	HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and management	Throughout the project period	30,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors /Public Health
8.	ESMP Monitoring – supervision and control missions	Throughout the project period	30,000	Line Ministries, MoEF/States/Counties /Contractors
9	**TOTAL**		**300,000**	

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1. Conclusions

This ESMF was prepared based on preliminary environmental and social assessments based on the project components and proposed project activities. This ESMF equips the Line Ministries as well as the AfDB and other relevant partners and other authorities of the Government of South Sudan and several other interested agencies, local administrative agencies plus all stakeholders with relevant and sufficient environmental information about the proposed program to build resilience for food and nutrition security in the horn of Africa (HOA) - increase agricultural productivity/production and marketing and construction of water reservoir/haifr/wells and livestock infrastructure. It is hoped that the South Sudanese authorities in collaboration with other development partners would use this information to evaluate the environmental viability and sustainability of the proposed project and the probable impacts. The proposed development project will have massive economic and social benefits not only to the local communities within the project areas, but is likely to have macro-benefits nationwide, particularly with regard to international trade and foreign exchange earnings and national food and nutritional security.

The negative environmental impacts that have been identified and are associated with the implementation of this project are minimal and highly localized and will be addressed by implementing the mitigation measures proposed to ensure that they pose no threat to the environment and to the communities. As such this project is a Category 2 in the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

12.2. Recommendations

This is a multi-sectoral and a multi-disciplinary project. As such, it is important that during the implementation, relevant line ministries and other stakeholders are actively involved to address some of the cross-cutting issues and Nutrition among other relevant issues. The multi-disciplinary approach will ensure that emerging issues and challenges are not only adequately addressed but the addressing is done timely and appropriately.

The contractors and the project proponents should take into consideration all the legislative measures put in place so as to ensure the due process is followed. The mitigation measures provided based of the recommendations of this ESMF need to be followed so as to address the environmental issues that may arise in the course of the implementation of this project.

Annex I: ESMF Clearance Letter from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTRY

Office of the Undersecretary of Environment

Date: 13/10/2021

Subject: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa

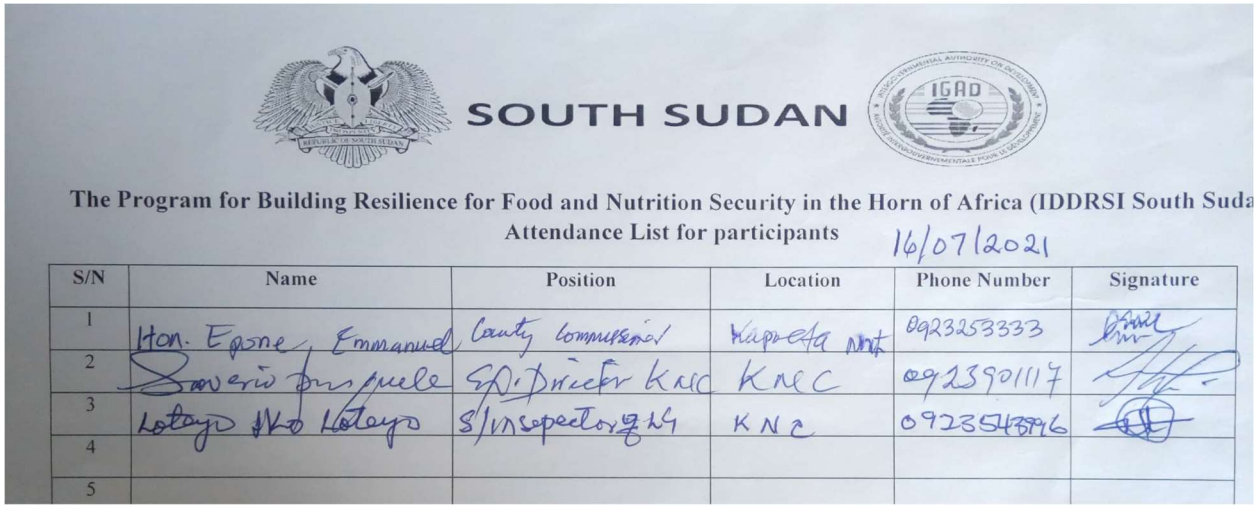
The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan has reviewed the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa, and hereby grants a **No Objection** for the project to proceed and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (**ESIAs**) will be conducted at project sites as required by the Environmental Policy of the Government and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The AfDB can proceed to disclose the ESMF.

13 OCT 2021

Mr. Joseph Africano Bartel
Undersecretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forestry,
The Republic of South Sudan, Juba.

Email. bartel64@yahoo.com Tel: +211 921 706 605
Bilpham Road, 500 meters from Seventh Day Adventist Round About, Juba

Annex II: Attendance list of participants during consultation



SOUTH SUDAN

The Program for Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (IDDRSI South Suda

Attendance List for participants 16/07/2021

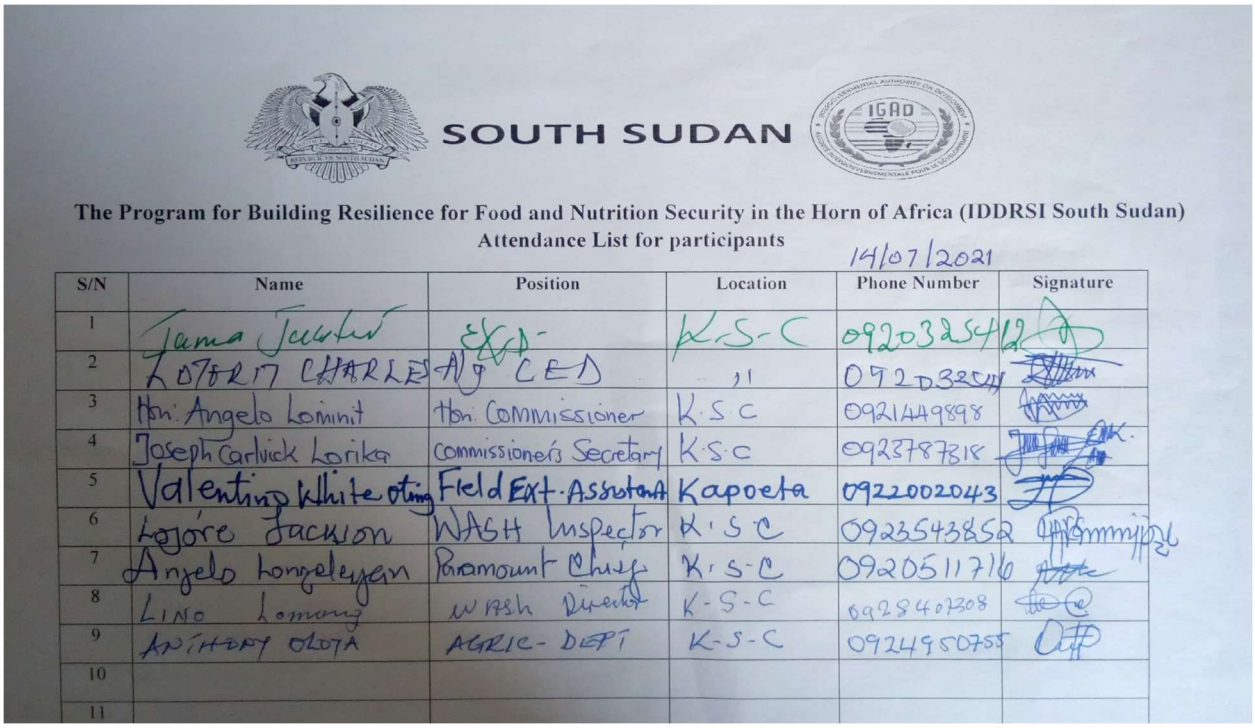
S/N	Name	Position	Location	Phone Number	Signature
1	Hon. Epone Emmanuel	County Commissioner	Kapoeta East	0923253333	
2	Saverio Pasquale	ED Director KNC	KNC	0923901117	
3	Lotayo Nko Lotayo	S/Inspector KNC	KNC	0923548996	
4					
5					

SOUTH SUDAN

The Program for Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (IDDRSI South Sudan)

Attendance List for participants 15/07/2021

S/N	Name	Position	Location	Phone Number	Signature
1	Hon. Abdullah Angelo Lokem	Commissioner	Kapoeta East	0927735556	
2	John Mark Logo	Office Manager	Kapoeta East	+249215483777	
3	Richard Gama	water specialist	Kapoeta East	0922002210	
4	Tasada Joseph	Gender specialist	Kapoeta east	0922575716	
5	Zakaria Oyaha	Slinspector Gender	KECINORUS	0920838423	
6	Elia Tebalem Losike	agriculture	Kapoeta East county	–	
7	Joseph Severino	Administrator	Kapoeta East	0920819308	
8	Kocheria Icavs	Executive Director AFSSC	Kapoeta East	0924772425	
9					
10					



SOUTH SUDAN

The Program for Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (IDDRSI South Sudan)

Attendance List for participants

14/07/2021

S/N	Name	Position	Location	Phone Number	Signature
1	Jama Jeester	ED-	K-S-C	0920325412	
2	LOTORI CHARLES	Ag CED	"	0920325412	
3	Hon. Angelo Lominit	Hon. Commissioner	K.S.C	0921449898	
4	Joseph Carlick Lorika	Commissioner's Secretary	K.S.C	0923787818	
5	Valentino White Otim	Field Ext. Assistant	Kapoeta	0922002043	
6	Lojore Jackson	WASH Inspector	K.S.C	0923543852	
7	Angelo Longeleyen	Paramount Chief	K.S.C	0920511716	
8	LINO Lomong	WASH Director	K-S-C	0928407308	
9	ANTHONY OLOYA	AGRIC- DEPT	K-S-C	0924950755	
10					
11					

S/N	Name	Title	Institution/department
1	Bede Diing	Director General	SMoAFE
2	Martin Abel	Director	SMoAFE
3	Chan Kuac Ajgor	D/Agriculture	SMAFFE -
4	John Leon Lobbs	D/Environment	SMAFE
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

DRSLP (II) CONSULTANCY TEAM INTRODUCTORY MEETING WITH NATIONAL IDDRSI PCU MEMBERS

FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S/NO.	FULL NAME	POSITION	AGENCY	CELL PHONE	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
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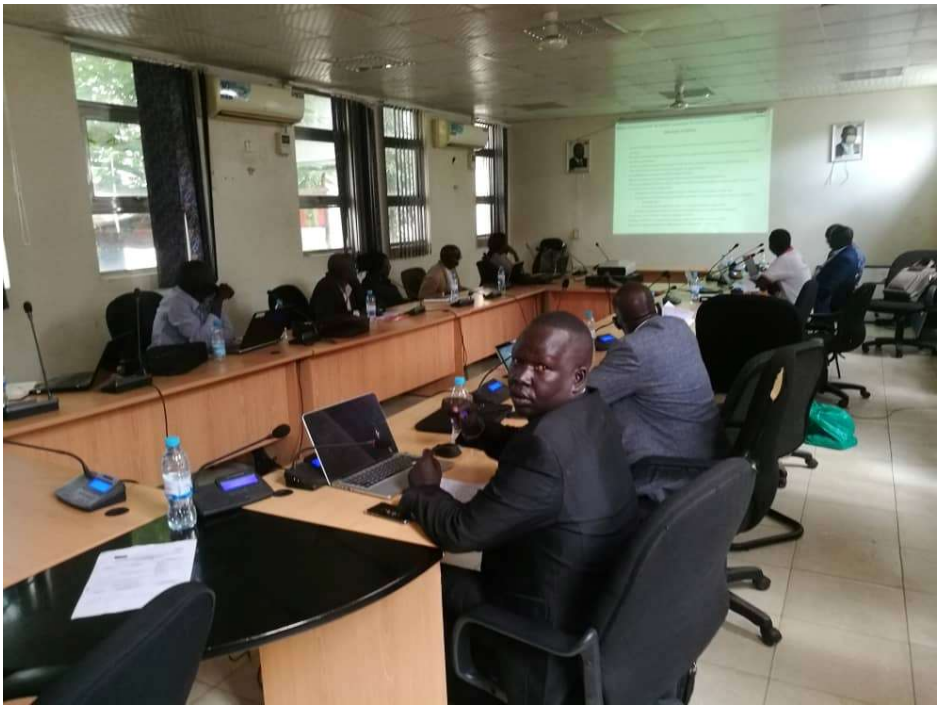
11-	LORO GEORGE LOKU	D/G.	MAFS	0921406553	[illegible]@gmail.com	[illegible]
12-	David Batali Oliver	D/G	MoEF	0913085047	db_oliver@gmail.com	[illegible]
13-	Noel Lomude	D/inspector	MLF	0911622511	noelodavid75@gmail.com	[illegible]
14-	William ATHIL	N/C	IGAD	0922412563	WILLIAM.ATHIL@IGAD.INT	[illegible]

Annexes: Pictures of participants during consultation meetings




REPUBLIC OF S.SUDAN
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
SOUTH SUDAN POLICE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION
NADAPAL


THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE


STATE MINISTRY OF ANIMAL
RESOURCES, FISHERIES & TOURISM
NORTHERN BAHR EL- GHAZAL STATE - AWEIL

Annex III: Highly Vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples Framework Plan for South Sudan

1. INTRODUCTION

South Sudan is among the 5 Horn of Africa Countries where BREFONS Programme is earmarked for implementation. The others are Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The Environmental and Social Safeguards instrument at this stage of the programme is the Environmental and Social Management Framework. It is anticipated that more detailed Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment Studies will be carried out in the identified programme locations. Such detailed studies will determine the presence or absence of the Indigenous Peoples. However, there has not been reported the presence of indigenous peoples (IP) in South Sudan in the targeted project areas. As such the programme anticipates more detailed studies where the presence or absence of indigenous peoples will be confirmed. In the event that Indigenous Peoples are identified in the project sites in South Sudan, the Environmental and Social Risks Team will be required to develop a special Indigenous Peoples Consultation and Engagement Plan. The Team will be required to identify requirements for this special group of people. The TOR for the Environmental and Social Expert will specify tasks to be undertaken under the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) on how to engage the Indigenous Peoples. The Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment Studies will include specific aspects of Indigenous Peoples Management on the basis of their environmental, social and economic set ups. The programme will have to be redesigned to cater for the special needs of the Indigenous Peoples, especially looking at the special benefits that must be incorporated in the design so as to meet the special needs of the special groups. A special Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared to cater for the identified special needs. However, that notwithstanding, it is proposed that 15% of the resources be specifically allocated to cater for these highly vulnerable communities. The projects will be implemented in regions where we have some of the most vulnerable communities. It is proposed that the 15% be allocated for activities such as developing the Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP) that will help identify special needs, capacity building to empower them in issues such education on land acquisition and for monitoring the implementation of the IPP.

The Environmental and Social Risks Consultants' mission will have to be extended to enable them effectively cover special and targeted needs of the IP wherever they will be found. They will ensure that there is extensive application of the Green Climate Fund's Policy on Indigenous Peoples and the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) Policy on Highly Vulnerable Communities. The term "indigenous peoples" or "indigenous population" (IP) will be used interchangeably while addressing the needs of such people and those of the highly vulnerable groups. The requirements of the GCF's IP policy are very clear and detailed for IP who do cohabit with others. The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will have to be developed and the policy will provide all the details regarding the content of an IPP. The GCF policy states that, in such a case, a development plan may be developed to the benefit of both parties. Unfortunately, the GCF policy as it is today does not give guidelines or details on the approach or content of an indigenous peoples plan.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE GCF IPP POLICY GUIDELINES BASED ON THE TYPE OF DOCUMENT

Context	Analysis of its relevance
The GCF policy specifies, "If the activities or location have still not been identified, an	The activities of BREFONS have been identified. However, the specific locations of the activities have not been firmed. Whereas the programme will focus on improving the resilience of pastoral

Indigenous Peoples Framework Plan (IPPF) may be prepared."	and agro-pastoral activities and enhancing marketing capacities, the specific implementation systems will be country specific, and, therefore, beneficiary countries will be free to modify systems or even change them completely to comply with the established criteria. The locations of the activities have not been settled on. Once these are done, the Project will be launched and there will be a wide-scale awareness raising campaign, and all beneficiaries will be expected to participate. It is proposed that 15% of the project resources will be targeted for use among the highly vulnerable people such as the landless people, destitute pastoralists who, possibly have lost their entire herd and have no means of livelihoods. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared during the detailed ESIA studies and, will mainly be based on the IPP items presented in the GCF policy.
The IPPF will depend on the significance of the identified impacts.	It is well established that highly vulnerable people that include the Indigenous Peoples tend to suffer from exclusion resulting from elite capture. They may include those rendered landless or those rendered destitute due to loss of their entire herd of livestock. As such they tend to suffer disproportionately from the negative impacts identified during the ESIA preparation and as such are not likely to fully benefit from the programme, or may benefit very little, from the Programme – hence their situation may remain unchanged unless mitigation measures are put in place. It is in view of this that 15% of the project resources will be directed at such vulnerable groups. Hence the programme is intended to improve the livelihoods of such highly vulnerable communities suffering extensively from the impacts of climate change hence any identified IP or the highly vulnerable groups are likely to be the greatest beneficiaries. Based on the Bank policies there will be no discrimination or exclusion against the identified IP. The IPPF will therefore specifically focus on opportunities and measures to increase positive impacts while taking measures to reduce negative impacts.
The IP live in proximity with other people, and the GCF policy must therefore be applied to benefit both groups.	The IP do indeed live in proximity with other communities. The IPPF that will be prepared must therefore aim to create benefits for the IP and for the other communities found in the project areas without exclusion.
When the IP are not the sole beneficiaries, the form and presentation of the IPPF may be different.	The elements of the IPP that are present in the GCF policy will be always broadly followed.
In some cases, a broader and more integrated community development plan will be compiled, for the benefit of all stakeholders.	The GCF's IP Policy gives no guidelines on the contents of such a community development plan. It will be decided not to opt for a community development plan that includes water, schooling, road networks etc. and that would require very different expertise from that required for the other sub-components and Project activities with implementation being very costly.

3. MISSION PREPARATION, OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the mission among the IP

1. Start to apply the Green Climate Fund IP Policy and the AfDB's ISS Vulnerable Group Policies
2. Identify programme areas with IP populations and identify their special needs within the Project coverage.
3. Collect reference information on:
    a. Their history
    b. The number of IP households in each village
    c. Their main activities
    d. Their main difficulties in challenges in view of the changing environmental circumstances
    e. Their relationships with the other communities
    f. Their internal hierarchy and how they operate
    g. Their land access methods vis-à-vis the other communities
    h. Their experiences with agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral production systems.
4. Educate the IP on the project activities and the intentions of the Project to enhance resilience in the Horn of Africa.
5. Attempt to ascertain their interest in taking part in the Project, identify what they see as risks, advantages, disadvantages and opportunities associated with the Project.

Methodology:

Team composition:

a. national social expert as the head of mission;
b. international environmental and social risk analysis expert;
c. indigenous representative in the specific project areas to help in understanding the Indigenous Peoples Rights and Cultures with the Programme.
d. The technical experts working in livestock and agropastoral areas.