



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK(ESMF)
for
SOUTH SUDAN RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS PROJECT
Parent + Additional Financing (RALP/RALP-AF) (P169120 and P180940)

Updated April 2024
JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN

Table of Contents

■	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1	RALP and RALP-AF Project objective and components	13
1.2.	RALP/RALP-AF Project Geographies	15
1.3	Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework	17
2	LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	19
2.1	National Regulatory and Policy Framework	19
2.1.1	The Transitional Constitution of 2011	19
2.1.2	National Policies	19
2.1.3	National Bills and Acts	23
2.1.4	Customary Laws.....	29
2.2	International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan	29
2.2.1	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992.....	29
2.2.2	The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), 1992	30
2.2.3	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1996	30
2.2.4	Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer	30
2.2.5	The Ramsar Convention for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands	31
2.2.6	Convention on the Rights of the Child	31
2.2.7	International Labor Organization conventions	31
2.2.8	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women	32
2.2.9	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in October 2017 and the African Convention for Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (The Kampala Convention).....	32
2.2.10	UN Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security.....	32
2.3	National institutional analysis	32
2.4	FAO Current Policies and Environmental and Social Safeguards	32
2.4.1	FAO Policies	33
2.4.2	FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines	33
2.4.3	FAO institutional services	33
2.5	UN Safeguards Policies	35
2.6	The World Bank Group's Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)	36

2.7	World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework and Relevant Standards	37
3	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE.....	46
3.1	Environmental Baseline	46
3.1.1	Geography	46
3.1.2	Forests	48
3.1.3	Biodiversity and Protected Areas	49
3.1.4	Water Resources and Wetlands	51
3.1.5	Soil resources.....	54
3.2	Climate baseline.....	54
3.2.1	Climate profile	54
3.2.2	Climate trends and projections.....	54
3.2.3	Climate impacts	56
3.2.4	Climate rationale and synthesis by county	58
3.3	Socioeconomic Baseline	61
4	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK CLASSIFICATION	66
4.1	Social Risk Rating	66
4.2	Environmental Risk Rating	68
5.1	Potential Positive Impacts of the RALP/RALP-AF.....	69
5.2	Inherent Risks and Potential Negative Impacts	71
5.3	Environmental and Social Risk & impact mitigation matrices.....	72
6	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	98
7	PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW, CLEARANCE, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUBPROJECT E&S INSTRUMENTS	101
7.1	Subprojects definition and exclusion.....	101
7.2	Key Steps	102
7.3	Assess E&S Risk and Impact	107
7.4	Develop E&S Documents.....	108
7.5	Review, Approval, and Disclosure of E&S Documents	109
7.6	Implementation, Supervision, Monitoring, and Reporting	109
8	MONITORING PLAN	111
8.1	Regular Monitoring and Inspection for Compliance	111
8.2	Quarterly and Annual Monitoring and Reporting.....	112

8.3	Incident and Accident Reporting	112
8.4	Third-Party Monitoring for Smart Implementation	113
9	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS.....	118
9.1	Guiding principles	119
9.1.1	GRM Guiding principles	119
9.1.2	GRM Guiding principles	119
9.1.3	GBV-SEA Guiding principles	120
9.2	Traditional Authorities Conflict Management	121
9.3	Main Project GRM.....	122
9.3.1	Assess and Clarify.....	123
9.3.2	Intake, Acknowledge and Follow-Up	124
9.3.3	Verify, Investigate and Act.....	125
9.3.4	Monitor, Evaluate and Feedback.....	125
9.3.5	Monitoring and Reporting of GRM	125
9.3.6	Information Disclosure and Consultations.....	126
9.3.7	OIG - Appeal procedure	126
9.3.8	RALP/RALP-AF Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart.....	127
9.4	GBV -SEA GRM	128
9.5	WB’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS)	129
9.6	Labour GRM	129
9.7	Project GRM Actors and responsibilities	130
9.8	PSEA GRM Actors and responsibilities.....	132
9.9	Appeal Actors and responsibilities	132
9.9.1	FAO – Regional Office Level	132
9.9.2	FAO – Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	132
10	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING SCHEDULE	134
11	OVERALL E&S RESOURCES AND BUDGET.....	139
12	REFERENCES	144
12.1	ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FORM	146
12.1.1	Section A: General Information	146
12.1.2	Section B: Exclusion List.....	147
12.1.3	Section C: Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities	149

12.1.4	Section D: Summary of the Screening Process	157
12.2	Annex 2: Procedures for Managing Contractors & UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017)	164
12.2.1	Procedures	164
12.2.2	UN SUPPLIER CODE OF CONDUCT (2017)	165
12.2.3	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan for Contractors	169
12.3	Annex 3: Environmental & Social Reporting Templates.....	170
12.3.1	GRM template for field level feedback and complaints and GBV-SEA reporting	170
12.3.2	Annual E&S Monitoring Template	171
12.4	Annex 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan(SEP).....	181
12.5	Annex 5: Labor Management Procedures	182
12.6	Annex 6: Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF).....	183
12.7	Annex 7: Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC)	184
12.8	Annex 8: Security Management Plan Summary.....	185
12.9	Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF)	187
o	4.1 Relevant national legal provisions	191
o	4.2 The international framework	192
12.10	Annex 10: Cultural and Chance Find Procedures	196
12.11	Annex 11: Gap Analysis of World Bank ESSs, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National Legal Framework 198	
12.11.1	FAO Current Policies and Environmental and Social Safeguards	198
12.11.2	UN Safeguard Policies	205
12.11.3	Gap analysis World Bank ESS, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National Legal Framework	208
12.12	Annex 12: Social Assessment	226
12.13	Annex 13: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) ESMF	227
12.14	Annex 14: Template TORs for Independent E&S Third-Party Monitoring	228
12.15	Annex 15: Incident Report Form.....	239
12.16	Annex 16 E&S Clauses for Construction Contractors.....	242

Table of Figures

Figure 1: FAO South Sudan Organogram	37
Figure 2: Land cover classes by states in South Sudan (FAO, 2011)	51
Figure 3: Land cover cartography in South Sudan (FAO, 2011)	51
Figure 4. Protected Areas in South Sudan (source: Ministry of Environment, 2015)	53
Figure 5: Sub-basin in South Sudan (FAO, 2011)	55
Figure 6: South Sudan Wetlands localization by categories	56
Figure 7: Precipitation trends and projection between 1960 and 2039 and temperature increase (source: Climate FEWS 2011)	58
Figure 8: Frequency and flood-prone livelihood zone (source: First National Communication 2019)	59
Figure 9: Rainfall trends, water-related conflict-prone areas and relative food insecurity (NC1 2019)	60
Figure 10: Yield change at national level in South Sudan for rainfed agriculture (IFAD CARD tool)	60
Figure 11: 2020 flooding snapshot consequences on livelihoods as of 05 October 2020 (source: OCHA)	61
Figure 12: Flowchart for Safeguard Actions for Subprojects	95
Figure 13: Steps and procedures for incident management and reporting	103
Figure 14: RALPRALP/RALP-AF Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart	116
Figure 15: GBV-SEA Grievance redress mechanism flowchart	119

List of Tables

Table 1: summary of livelihood climate risks and resilience in South Sudan (source: NC1 2019)	62
Table 2: Cross-cutting risks and impacts	71
Table 3: Potential Activity-Specific Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.	79
Table 4: Applications of ESMF Annexes	96
Table 5: Risk level, approval and E&S complementary documentation	98
Table 6: Synthesis of GRM system applying and appeal processes	107
Table 7: Synthesis of Actors and responsibilities within the Project GRM	121
Table 8 Capacity Building and Sensitization Plan	126
Table 9 Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children	131

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Additional Financing
GRM	Accountability to Affected Populations
BDC	<i>Boma</i> Development Committee
C-ESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans
CAD	County Agriculture Development
CBCM	Community -based complaint mechanism
CBO	Community-based organization
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CFIA	FAO Investment center Africa Division
COC	Code of Conduct
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSC	Construction Supervising Consultant
CSF	FAO Finance division
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECOP	Environmental Code of Practices
ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
EHSG	Environment, Health, and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMG	Environment Management Group
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	FAO Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESSRF	Environmental and Social Screening Report Format
ETH	Ethic Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOR	FAO representative
FAOSS	FAO South Sudan Office
FI	Financial Intermediaries
FO	Farmer Organization
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Greenhouse gasses

GIIP	Good international industry practice
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Services
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HQ	Headquarter
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILOAT	International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal
INDC	Intended National Determined Contributions
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IPMF	Integrated Pest Management Framework
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IPSSAHUTLC	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs of Action
NEP	National Environment Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural resource Management
OCB	Office of Climate change Biodiversity and environment
OER	Office of Emergency and Resilience
OHS	Occupational health and safety
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
PDC	<i>Payam</i> Development Committee
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEHSP	Provision of Essential Health Services Project
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PTI	project targeting indicator
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSU	FAO Partnerships and UN Collaboration
RAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa
RALP/RRALP- AF	Resilient Agriculture Livelihoods Project

R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RTGoNU	Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity
SA	Social Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SDP	Social Development Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFE	FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa
SH	Sexual Harassment
SLT	Save Lives Together
SMP	Security Management Plan
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SSSNP	South Sudan Safety Net Project
ToRs	Term of References
TOT	Training of Trainers
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agency
UN	United Nation
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordinances
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
VLDF	Voluntary Land Donation Framework
VLDG	Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines
WB	World Bank
WMP	Waste Management Plan

■ Executive Summary

1. Political strife and violence have marred development in South Sudan. However, the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) signed in 2018 provides some hope for movement forward. Due to political differences, formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) hit several protracted roadblocks and was eventually set up on February 22, 2020. RALP/RALP-AF project is expected to have a substantial positive impact from economic, social and environmental point of views. However, in order to manage potential environmental and social risks and negative impacts resulting from the project activities, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed and updated to incorporate the risks/impacts of the AF-RALP. It should also address some remaining uncertainties related to the potential change of area of intervention on the basis of the geographical project targeting indicator (PTI),

The Parent RALP development objective was “to strengthen capacity of farmers and their organizations and improve agricultural production. The PDO for the AF has been slightly modified to “strengthen farmer capacity and improve agricultural production”.

The AF will continue and scale up the activities financed by the Crisis Response Window (CRW)-Early Response Financing (ERF) funds under the parent project, geared toward providing assets and services to increase food production. The scaled-up activities will increase the number of beneficiary households. In addition, the AF will strengthen the capacity of the borrower to address: (i) the capacity of participating states to respond to the challenges and opportunities brought by the flooding and the influx of refugees and returnees; and (ii) critical investments to restore livelihoods following the flooding and the impacts of influx of returnees and refugees in the counties targeted by the parent project.

Both the parent RALP and the AF have similar project components except some improvement under the AF to include subcomponent activities 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 which are integrated and discussed below under component 2.

- **Component 1:** Capacity Building in Good Agricultural Practice including (i) Subcomponent 1.1: Formation and Strengthening of Farmer Organizations and (ii) Subcomponent 1.2: Improving Farming Knowledge and Skills
- **Component 2:** Investment Support for Improved Agricultural Production including (i) Subcomponent 2.1: Increasing availability of quality seeds and (ii) Subcomponent 2.2 Enhancing Access to Technology and Mechanization (iii) subcomponent 2.3. Enhancing Access to Technology and Mechanization and subcomponents under the **Additional Financing i.e.,** 2.4 Supporting sustainable fishing, improved fish handling and processing (iv) subcomponent 2.4 Provision of improved post-harvest fish processing and handling equipment to women and youth (v) subcomponent 2.5 Address animal and human health through proper disposal of animal carcasses to avoid disease transmission; incorporating community and occupational health and safety practices at processing sites, landing sites and markets.
- **Component 3:** RALP/RALP-AF Project Management, Monitoring and Learning including (i) Subcomponent 3.1: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.
- **Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response**

Thus, this ESMF is updated to incorporate activities under the AF. The ESMF describes the policy and legal framework within which RALP/RALP-AF will operate. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are in all cases prevailing as the stringent framework. The policy and legal review intend to show how the various policies complement each other. This includes the WB ESF and ESS, FAO Environmental and Social Guidelines, national legislation and policies including customary laws, international commitments of South Sudan, and supporting instruments, as well as the United Nations E&S Safeguards. Currently, South Sudan is strengthening its regulatory framework and institutions, and this framework recognizes the remaining inconsistencies between some national laws and international ratified conventions such as those related to the worst form of child labor or the approaches for customary laws. The gap analysis has therefore been developed to ensure alignment with the ESF and use of the strongest requirement. Key aspects of the ESMF include (i) the need for strong E&S tools based on adequate E&S analyses in light of each ESS (ii) an initial capacity needs assessment and means to enhance implementing institutions to ensure ESF standards, which will be supported throughout the RALP/RALP-AF project; (iii) the needs for a strong customary law assessment and for sensitization of traditional authorities to ensure the application of the ESF standards related to conflict resolution related to RALP/RALP-AF activities.

The ESMF establishes procedures and methodologies for environmental and social assessments as well as for the review, approval and implementation of the sub-projects to be financed under the RALP/RALP-AF project as the nature, scope and the specific geographical locations of subproject activities are not exactly known at this stage given the participatory nature of the project. E&S assessment and complementary documentations will be approved by the PMU, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the World Bank according to the level of risk. High risk sub projects will be excluded.

RALP/RALP-AF is classified of High E&S risk category due to High social risks along with the complexity of the fragile country context and the inability of the World Bank to conduct on-the-ground supervision, coupled with the country's weak legal and institutional arrangements to manage, supervise and enforce ESF compliance during implementation.

The positive impacts of RALP/RALP-AF should largely outweigh its adverse risks. RALP/RALP-AF is expected to contribute to reducing food aid dependency, enhancing access to food, and revitalizing a vital sector for South Sudan's economy. Inclusive development will be achieved through participatory mapping and identification of beneficiaries, targeting the poor and vulnerable – including IDPs, returnees, youths and women. RALP/RALP-AF is likely to benefit and improve long-term food security and nutrition, livelihoods and social cohesion. However, important potential negative social impacts and risks remain: (i) social exclusion of women in accessing project's output and services because of traditional gender roles; (ii) risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and a lack of referral mechanisms or institutional preparedness to handle GBV cases (iii) insecurity, especially affecting beneficiaries related to violent looting, cattle raiding, and/or being caught between warring parties (iv) land tenure conflicts in the RALP/RALP-AF project locations between local communities and returning IDPs (v) Threats to community health and safety (CHS) as a result of disease transmission from animal carcass disposal (vi) Occupational health and safety (OHS) as a result of post-harvest handling of fish at the landings sites, the constructions activities for workers and the use of new mechanized farming equipment and tools to which farmers need to get used, treated seeds

that may be eaten, and general waste management from seed companies, agricultural enterprises and construction enterprises.

The following negative environmental impacts and risks were not considered significant or irreversible: (i) clearing of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation which provide soil/land cover, (ii) increased risk of soil erosion, land degradation, flooding, and loss of biodiversity, (iii) general waste management and potential related pollution from construction activities, animal carcasses as result of flooding and diseases, and post handling activities of fish. Such impacts would be site-specific and manageable through proper implementation of the ESMPs and subproject C-ESMPs and the integration of sustainable sources of energy and water during subproject design. A waste management plan or fisheries and livestock activities will be enforced to secure a sanitary environment.

To mitigate the most relevant risks, this ESMF defines the adequate complementary tools available or to be developed and their use. Specific environmental and social instruments prepared for RALP-AF/RALP to address project risks and impacts are annexed to this ESMF and include a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, originally titled as Stakeholder Engagement Framework), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), a Security Management Plan (SMP), a Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH WC), a Social Assessment (SA), Cultural and Chance find procedures, a Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF) and Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) Emergency Operational Manual. No stand-alone Indigenous People Plan (IPP) has been considered since many of the Project beneficiaries in South Sudan belong to the Indigenous people category and elements are included in the overall Project design. The ESMF also provides institutional and implementation arrangements for the use of these instruments and lays out a Monitoring Plan for ESMF measures to be integrated in the overall Project M&E system. Specific measures related to Indigenous Peoples Plan have been directly integrated within the Social Management Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Framework.

The AF will scale up existing activities and use the same institutional arrangements including the staffing of the project implementation unit of the original project. This project will rely on the RALP P169120 environmental and social risk management institutional arrangement at the national, state, county, and Payam levels. If MAFS outsources the project implementation the environment and social risk management responsibilities shall cascade to the contracting party to ensure compliance to ESF requirements. This will be clearly articulated in the contract between MAFS and the contracted agency for this AF. MAFS shall ensure the contracted agency's compliance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan for the AF (AF-ESCP) and updated ESF instruments and regularly report to MAFS on the implementation of environmental and social risk management measures.

The experience MAFS got from the implementation of the parent and other WB financed projects including the Emergency Locust Response Program Phase 3 (P174546) has been of great help to improve the capacity of the MAFS. MAFS has gained some experience and capacity to manage, and train staff; conduct stakeholder consultations, establish functional GRMs, and report on environmental and social risk management.

FAO and MAFS shall maintain the existing PMU and staff that will be supported by decentralized PIUs working at the project level. As such, FAO will continue managing all core functions including program

management, coordination, partner and community mobilization and facilitation, capacity building, training, environmental and social management, procurement, financial management (FM), and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). FAO will regularly submit semi-annual progress reports and MTR and project completion reports to the MAFS and the World Bank. Furthermore, the independent Third-Party Monitor (TPM) is being hired by the FAO to independently monitor and review the implementation performance on a six-monthly basis of the parent project and the same TPM will also monitor and review the implementation of the AF and will report independently to the MAFS, FAO, and the World Bank. Thus, there will be a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to update the scope of the TPM to include the AF activities. Since some of the RALP/RALP-AF activities and sub projects will be identified during implementation, this ESMF was conceived to apply to all subprojects and activities. Key steps are: (i) Screening for eligibility related to E&S issues including potential risks and impacts using well established screening criteria (ii) Preparation of E&S documents as required; (iii) Clearance and disclosure of E&S documents and (iv) Implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources will be put in place to monitor the ESMF. The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the PMU, which will administer the overall RALP/RALP-AF-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF. The environmental and Social Safeguard Officers in the PMU will handle all reporting aspects. Through their Letters of Agreement (LoAs) and other contractual arrangements with FAO, the implementing partners (IPs) tasked to implement certain activities will be requested to report all screening results, the results of impact assessments, and site/activity specific ESMPs to the Environmental and Social Specialists in the PMU.

FAO South Sudan Office will continue to host the PMU and is already implementing a GRM under the Inter Agency CBCM and is involving traditional authorities for that purpose. Complementary measures have been integrated to align it with the WB ESF in FCV. The GRM will be operated in addition to a separate FGBCV-SHE-WC, which includes GBV-SEA reporting and referral guidelines. In line with the provisions of ESS2, a grievance mechanism will also be available for all direct and contracted RALP/RALP-AF workers to raise workplace concerns under the LMP.

The effective implementation of this ESMF will require adequate human and organizational capacity in implementing institutions and logistical facilitation. This includes FAO, Implementing Partners and Contractors. The Government, and in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) is also a key target for capacity strengthening activities, as FAO aims to provide support towards strengthening its capacity to sustain this RALP/RALP-AF impact in the long run as well as implement/administer future development projects, including those supported by the World Bank. The training will adopt a Training of Trainers (TOT) approach. Capacity development financed by RALP/RALP-AF will cover: World Bank ESF and its ESSs, RALP/RALP-AF E&S safeguards framework, instruments and compliance, Stakeholder engagement, consultation and partnerships, Implementation and monitoring the compliance of safeguards, Grievance redress mechanism, Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children, Security Management Plan, GBV/SEA, Reporting, monitoring and follow-up, E&S Screening checklist, Environmental & Social reporting template, Chance Find Procedure, Waste Management Procedures, Traffic Management Procedure, Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, and Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMP)The ESMF Budget, including all related frameworks

and plan budget have been integrated in RALP/RALP-AF budget. A number of E&S interventions are already incorporated in the activities under components 1 and 2. In addition, specific ESMF expenses were gathered under the RALP/RALP-AF sub-component 3.3 to enable the implementation of the various frameworks and plans and account to a total of USD 2,426,000. The inclusive consultation process with stakeholders for the development of RALP/RALP-AF has been constrained by insecurity, the sanitarian context (COVID-19), movement restrictions and the unknown precise location of intervention at the time of design. Local community consultations have however been the start-up point in the context of other FAO implemented projects in relevant regions and on similar topics. Further consultations have been made with Government institutions, Multilateral and Bilateral Donors, UN Agencies, NGOs and FOs. These stakeholders and emerging concerns are presented in the parent project Stakeholder Engagement Framework that has been updated to a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Furthermore, an additional level of consultation and engagement has been conducted for the AF and the table below provides the findings (needs) from the stakeholder consultations in the 9 counties of the 13 RALP/RALP-AF participating counties.

	Sector Activities	Needs
Livestock Post-harvest handling activities		
1.	Administer vaccination services for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Livestock vaccination kits for each county b. Support the private sector
2.	Training of Community Animal Health Workers	Training manuals and refresher training course for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), Animal Health Auxiliary and field veterinarians for effective veterinary services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fodder production and processing b. Community dialogue c. Peace building d. Environmental protection e. Anti-mortem examination and meat inspection, carcasses disposal
3.	Supply milk locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Milk pasteurization, storage and transportation facilities b. Establish milk chilling centers c. Provide milk fridges and containers d. One-week training in milk processing, storage, transportation and marketing
4.	Clean slaughter slabs to maintain hygiene, keep off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide waste bins for slaughterhouses b. construct septic tanks, washrooms (bathrooms and toilets)

	Sector Activities	Needs
	flies	<p>for each slaughter slab staff and Anti Mortem facility and water system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Provide water harvest tanks for each slaughter slab d. Environmental Health certificates for each butcher e. Provide disinfectants f. Provide sterilization equipment to boil water for cleaning slabs and disinfecting slaughter tools g. Provide personal protective equipment for butchers such as protective aprons such as chain-mail and aluminum aprons, chain-mail gloves, and cut-resistant gloves h. Provide storage facilities for meats, hides and skins and tanneries processing equipment
5.	Clean butcheries regularly to maintain hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide waste bins inside and outside meat markets b. Construct septic tanks, washrooms (bathrooms and toilets) for each meat market staff c. Environmental Health certificates for each butcher d. Provide water harvest tanks for each slaughter slab e. Provide disinfectants f. Provide sterilization equipment to boil water for cleaning butcheries and disinfecting butchers' tools g. Installation of power and running water in the current slaughter facility h. Training of public health personnel on meat hygiene and sanitary measures i. Construction of an incinerator for safe disposal of condemned carcasses. j. Provide personal protective equipment for butchers such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Band saw / Bone saw. ii. Biltong slicers. iii. Meat mincers. iv. Meat mixers. v. Meat slicers. vi. Sausage fillers. vii. Hamburger press. viii. Vacuum machines.
6.	Livestock post-harvest handling and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construct/ rehabilitate meat markets b. Management of meat markets

	Sector Activities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Transportation means for meats from slaughter slabs to meat market d. Storage facilities for meats e.g. refrigeration pre-cooling, cleaning and disinfecting, sorting and grading, packaging, storing, and transportation e. Improvement of the local breed through artificial insemination techniques and or cross-breeding. f. Training on livestock products handling and processing. g. Provision of processing equipment for safe handling and processing of livestock products h. Improvement of animal feeds through the introduction of fodder cultivation i. Provision of fodder seeds and training of pastoralists on cultivation skills through the establishment of demonstration plots. j. Training on fodder preservation skills such as making of hay and silage to improve animal weight and milk production during the dry season. k. Support the formation of pastoralist union and butchers' association to promote and regulate trade in livestock and livestock products such as milk, meat, hides & skin, etc. l. Encourage the formation of cooperatives for livestock products. m. Enforcement of the rule of law and resolution of communal conflicts n. Establishment of meat market o. Provision of cold chain storage and appropriate transportation equipment. p.
7.	Conduct surveillance on disease prevalence	Treat livestock against diseases such East Coast Fever
8.	Challenges facing the livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) should expedite the development of relevant policies to regulate the livestock sector. b. Provision of sufficient veterinary drugs and vaccines by the government and the development partners

	Sector Activities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Provision of subsidized veterinary drugs d. Awareness creation and training on the proper use of veterinary drugs e. Awareness campaigns on the importance of animal vaccines in disease prevention and control f. Establishment of landfill for proper waste management g. Construction of incinerator for safe disposal of condemned carcasses h. Rehabilitation of the existing Wau veterinary laboratory i. Provision of laboratory equipment and reagent j. Training of laboratory personnel k. Provision of cold chain for the storage of meat l. Awareness creation to law enforcement authorities on the importance of following the guidelines, especially on animal movement.
Fisheries Sector Post Harvest-Handling Activities and Needs		
1.	Type of fish catch and fishing gears	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Common species of fish in the area for market are Nile perch, Lates Nilotic us, tilapias b. Train beneficiaries on making nets and ropes for fishing; fishing technologies
2.	Fisheries actors at the landing sites, markets and transportation	Fisher mongers, trader's association, traders, transporters, county and state inspectors, Local inhabitants, Ugandans,
3.	Methods used to process and preserve the fish	Salting, sun drying and smoking
4.	Fisheries infrastructures and services required to improve the quality and safety of fish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of the landing sites b. Cold storage c. Smoking kiln/oven d. Transportation means. Provision of refrigerated motorboats, fiberglass (Engine Boat), motorbikes and mobile deep freezer e. Construction of fish market

	Sector Activities	Needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Construction of storage facilities with cold chain g. Construction of smoking kiln/oven
5.	Fish market linkages and fisheries products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fish is locally sold in the nearest markets, Juba and to the neighboring countries like Uganda, Kenya and D.R. Congo b.
6.	Fish processing, handling, preservation and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fish processing equipment b. Fish preservation equipment c. Provide waste bins inside d. Construct septic tanks, washrooms (bathrooms and toilets) for fisheries market e. Provide water harvest tanks for each fisheries market f. Environmental Health certificates for each butcher g. Provide disinfectants h. Provide sterilization equipment to boil water for cleaning slabs and disinfecting slaughter tools i. Provide personal protective equipments for butchers such as protective aprons such as chain-mail and aluminum aprons, chain-mail gloves, and cut-resistant gloves j. Provide cold chains for fish preservation k. Provide solar power
7.	Capacity building on good fish handling and hygiene practices and fish processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training manuals on fish processing, preservation, packaging, transportation b. Training on fish handling, processing, preservation and packaging
Agroforestry and Natural Resources Management		
1.	Rice production in the flooded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training in rice production. Establishment of demonstration farms to train farmers on rice production b. Training in small-scale irrigation for rice production c. Agroecological assessment for suitability of rice spp d. Construction of shelter belts for prevention of floods, windbreaks and increased soil fertility. e. Construction of dykes to control water flow f. Planting of fast maturing crops and flood/drought resistant crops e.g. sorghum varieties such as wad Hamad, sisal 3, etc.

	Sector Activities	Needs
2.	Fruit trees and crops preferred under the additional financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scale up seedlings nurseries for mangoes, lemons, oranges, guavas. Distribute the fruit tree seeds and seedlings for free. b. Provision of greenhouse. c. Provision of tools and PPE
3.	Small-scale irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support on access to small-scale irrigation equipment b. Provision of solar pump/genset pump for small-scale irrigation c. Provision of drip irrigation equipment d. Training on the use of small-scale irrigation equipment
4.	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training in crop processing, storage and marketing b. Provision of equipment crop (rice) processing, storage, c. Training on integrated farming systems (mixed cropping, fish farming, fodder production for livestock nutrition) d. Training on land tenure security for farming to achieve food security e. Training on pests and disease control measures: Traditional methods; Mechanical methods; Biological methods; Chemical methods. f. Access for seeds and preservation of seeds e.g. traditional landraces (OPVs), improved seeds g. Training on good agronomic practices such as grafting and budding, h. Training on agroforestry practices i. Training on vegetable production and management j. Training on orchard establishment and management k. Training on pests and disease prevention and controls l. Provision of ox-plough, oxen/ donkeys m. Provision of mechanized plows such as power tillers n. Provision of farming tools such as hoes, wheelbarrows, axes, slashers, watering cans, etc. o. Provision of transportation means (tricycles, motorbikes, etc.) p. Provision of PPEs and first aid kits q. Exposure tour to well-established farms r. Encourage large-scale seeds, crops, and vegetable production for market

	Sector Activities	Needs
	Access to seeds both Use traditional landrace seeds and improved seeds supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provision of improved quality seeds b. Promotion of seed production by local farmers c. Encourage seed fares for locally produced seeds. d. Training of local farmers on seed production and preservation e. Construction of seed/grain stores for proper seed storage.
	Control techniques against post-harvest pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training of farmers on the use of local herbs such as neem trees, mahogany bark, tobacco, pili-pili, etc., b. Training of farmers on crop preservation, post-harvesting handling and management c. Provision of sprayers such as motorized and backpack sprayers d. Training on the proper use of chemical pesticides where necessary.
i.	Age/ social groups involved in farming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Women b. Youths c. Men d. People Living with Disability etc. 	Most on-farm work is undertaken by women. Hence to ensure inclusivity, women, youths and people living with disability should be targeted separately.
10.	Local environmental protection knowledge and alternative environmentally friendly cooking methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training in making energy saving stoves b. Provide free tree seedlings c. Dyke rehabilitation

1. RALP/RALP-AF Description

Decades of political strife and violence have marred development in South Sudan. However, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) signed in 2018 provides some hope for movement forward. Due to political differences, formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) hit several protracted roadblocks and was eventually set up on February 22, 2020. Nearly a third of the country has been displaced with 8 out of 10 people living below the poverty line and 60 percent suffering from food insecurity. These challenges are compounded by a lack of institutional readiness to undertake the development needed. The South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (RALP/RALP-AF) fills the critical gap between emergency response and recovery by addressing the food availability and accessibility through Capacity Building in Good Agricultural Practices and Investment Support for Improved Agricultural Production while also strengthening local institutions to better manage their own development in the future.¹

The RALP/RALP-AF activities are expected to have some impact on the country's socioeconomic and natural environment. The holistic impact is expected to be overwhelmingly positive. However, in order to manage environmental and social risks and impacts emerging from the activities of the RALP/RALP-AF in South Sudan, and because of the potential change of area of intervention due to the use of the geographical project targeting indicator (PTI), this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed.

The ESMF establishes procedures and methodologies for environmental and social assessments as well as for the review, approval and implementation of RALP/RALP-AF activities to be financed under RALP/RALP-AF as the nature, scope and the specific geographical locations of RALP/RALP-AF activities are not exactly known at this stage.

The ESMF also describes the policy and legal framework within which RALP/RALP-AF will operate. This includes the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), FAO Environmental and Social Guidelines, national legislation and policies, international commitments of South Sudan, and supporting instruments, and United Nations E&S Safeguards. It further provides institutional and implementation arrangements for the RALP/RALP-AF implementation and lays out the Monitoring Plan for RALP/RALP-AF. Specific environmental and social instruments prepared for RALP/RALP-AF to address project risks and impacts are annexed to this ESMF that include the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Security Management Plan, Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH WC), Social Assessment (SA), Cultural and Change find procedures, Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF) and CERC Emergency Operational Manual.

RALP/RALP-AF will finance the activities described below with a preliminary budget estimate of US\$92.5 million. A RALP/RALP-AF project period of 5 years is expected to allow enough time for community mobilization and empowering and new patterns of interaction to emerge.

¹ PROJECT APPRAISAL DOCUMENT, South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (P169120), World Bank

1.1 RALP and RALP-AF Project objective and components

The RALP Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the capacity of farmers and their organizations and improve agricultural production. RALP has four components: **Component 1. Capacity Building in Good Agricultural Production:** This component encompasses the targeting, mobilization, planning and capacity building of RALP/RALP-AF project's farmers and communities for improving agricultural production and food security. The component includes the following activities:

- **(sc1.1) Formation and strengthening of Farmer Organisations** which includes support for the formation and strengthening of business-oriented alliances for input and produce market access, the production and value addition among farmer organizations, to provide opportunities to build the leadership skills and decision making roles of women and youth in FGs, to address specific constraints that affect the viability, sustainability and economic inclusion of the vulnerable groups in FGs in South Sudan.
- **(sc1.2) Improving farming knowledge and skills** which includes development of appropriate extension system(s) for farmers' skills and knowledge, delivering extension service packages to farmers, enhancing adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture Practices (CSA) and improving nutrition. This includes improving the ability of extension staff in the CAD office to deliver effective advisory services to farmers through training, provision of equipment and financial support. There will also be support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) to carry out policy review and finalization in areas that seek to boost the growth and resilience of the agricultural sector. The promotion of productive assets includes the assessment of technological gaps and opportunities adapted for local conditions, purchase and provision of equipment and tools, establish technology demonstration sites/centers, develop mechanisms for private-public sector engagement in technology transfer, support local artisans on production and maintenance of tools and equipment.

Component 2. Linking Farmers with Input and Output Markets: This component will support activities related to:

- **(sc2.1) Increasing availability of quality seeds** which includes the assessment of capacities and needs for producing different classes of seeds, support foundation seed production and maintenance, mobilize and register seed out growers and community seed producers, Infield seed extension support, monitoring and training, establish seed quality assurance communities of practice and certification systems and facilitate access to finance by private seed companies. RALP/RALP-AF will access foundation seed of approved varieties in collaboration with MAFS and institutions such as Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) centers (IITA, CIAT, CIMMYT), neighboring national agricultural research systems (NARS), Alliance for Green Revolution for Africa (AGRA) etc.
- **(sc2.2) Enhancing Access to Technology and Mechanization** which includes agro dealers survey and profiling, development, and establishment of agro dealer model for village-based agents, mobilization and training of agro-dealers and village-based agents, providing start up grants on inputs for identified agro dealers, farmers awareness to create demand for agro-inputs, and

supporting establishment of agro-dealer association. Farmers would have support in accessing markets through training seed out growers and community seed producers on seed aggregation models, establishment seed out grower models and enhance linkages with off takers, establishment seed aggregation stores linked to seed producer groups, providing equipment for seed producer groups, organizing seed fairs, and development of a market information system and database.

- **(sc 2.3) Supporting sustainable fishing, improved fish handling, processing, storage, transportation and marketing** of abundant fish. Unfortunately, the current fish harvest is not benefiting the population despite the high level of hunger and malnutrition, especially in Jonglei State. In the targeted flood affected areas, the existence of under-exploited, but abundant fishery resources provide an opportunity. However, poor processing and preservation practices are common, resulting in the loss of about 50 percent of the total fish harvest in South Sudan. The share that is not lost is kept in unsanitary conditions for human consumption and poses a disposal hazard to the environment. Traditional methods of smoking and drying the fish are using firewood contributing to deforestation and biodiversity loss. The intervention under the AF is to adapt to the challenges brought by the flooding and turn them into opportunities where fisher folk can increase their fish harvest, reduce post-harvest fish losses through producing value-added fish products that have longer shelf life (up to 6 months) and enhance their income by linking them with markets for fish products.
- **(sc 2.4) Provision of improved post-harvest fish processing and handling equipment to women and youth** which are important actors in the fishery value chain and are traditionally responsible for fish processing (gutting, smoking and drying of fish, etc.) as well as the sale of fish. Taking this critical role of women into account, ten (10) fish processing women groups will be supported through training and provision of improved post-harvest equipment that enables them to produce fish products that have longer shelf/storage life (up to six months) including fish powder, sun dried fish and smoked fish. The women groups will serve as aggregation hubs where value added fish products are produced. The women groups will be provided with necessary food processing equipment to enable them produce value added fish products. Support provided to women groups will include solar generators (off grid box) and ice making machines, cool boxes, meat mincers/grinders, solar refrigerators, solar dries etc. The women fish processors will receive fresh fish harvested by FPGs. This activity will be linked with the nutrition voucher scheme- whereby value-added fish products produced by the women groups (fish powder, dried fish) will be distributed to food insecure households through the nutrition voucher scheme. Each of the 20 youth groups will be supported through the provision of one motorboat to enhance their ability to collect and transport fish from FPGs and fishing camps to women's fish processing groups.
- **(sc.2.5) Address animal and human health through proper disposal of animal carcasses to avoid disease transmission** from animals to humans in line with the One Health approach, the AF will also support safe carcass disposal. Carcasses can contaminate water sources and pose risks of further livestock disease outbreaks, which have the potential to spread and affect humans. An

estimated 600 households will participate in the interventions for safe carcass collection and disposal.

Component 3: RALP/RALP-AF Project Management, Monitoring and Learning: Component will cover FAO costs associated with RALP/RALP-AF project management, such as implementation support, financial management, procurement, scoping and monitoring of RALP/RALP-AF project environmental and social risks and impacts including undertaking social assessment to address provisions under ESS7 and commitments in the ESCP, and overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This component will also finance a third-party monitoring (TPM) mechanism, the establishment and maintenance of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and conducting GBV/SEA risk assessment and consequent implementation of GBV/SEA action plan. Furthermore, the World Bank and FAO project teams will seek the ways for greater oversight and engagement of the MAFS staff in RALP/RALP-AF project implementation and to increase their capacity to implement/administer World Bank-funded projects in future.

- **(sc3.1) Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Support.** RALP/RALP-AF will provide technical assistance and support capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, County Agricultural Development and select associated departments in priority policy making and technical areas. RALP/RALP-AF will commission a capacity needs assessment exercise, identify priority training areas and arrange training for the officials and technical staff. RALP/RALP-AF will also support work to develop new and revise various existing policy and regulatory frameworks, act and regulations that will enhance agricultural development such as the Draft Seed Policy (2011), Draft Fertilizer Policy (2011), South Sudan Cooperative Regulations (2013), Cooperative Societies Act (2011), Bylaws of Cooperatives (2013), National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy, for adoption after the approval of competent authority. The World Bank and FAO project teams will seek ways to engage the MAFS staff in RALP/RALP-AF implementation to increase their capacity to implement/administer World Bank-funded projects in future.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response. This zero-cost, contingent emergency response component (CERC) will finance eligible expenditures in the case of natural or man-made crises or disasters in South Sudan. This will allow the RALP/RALP-AF project to remain flexible and better adapt to emergencies.

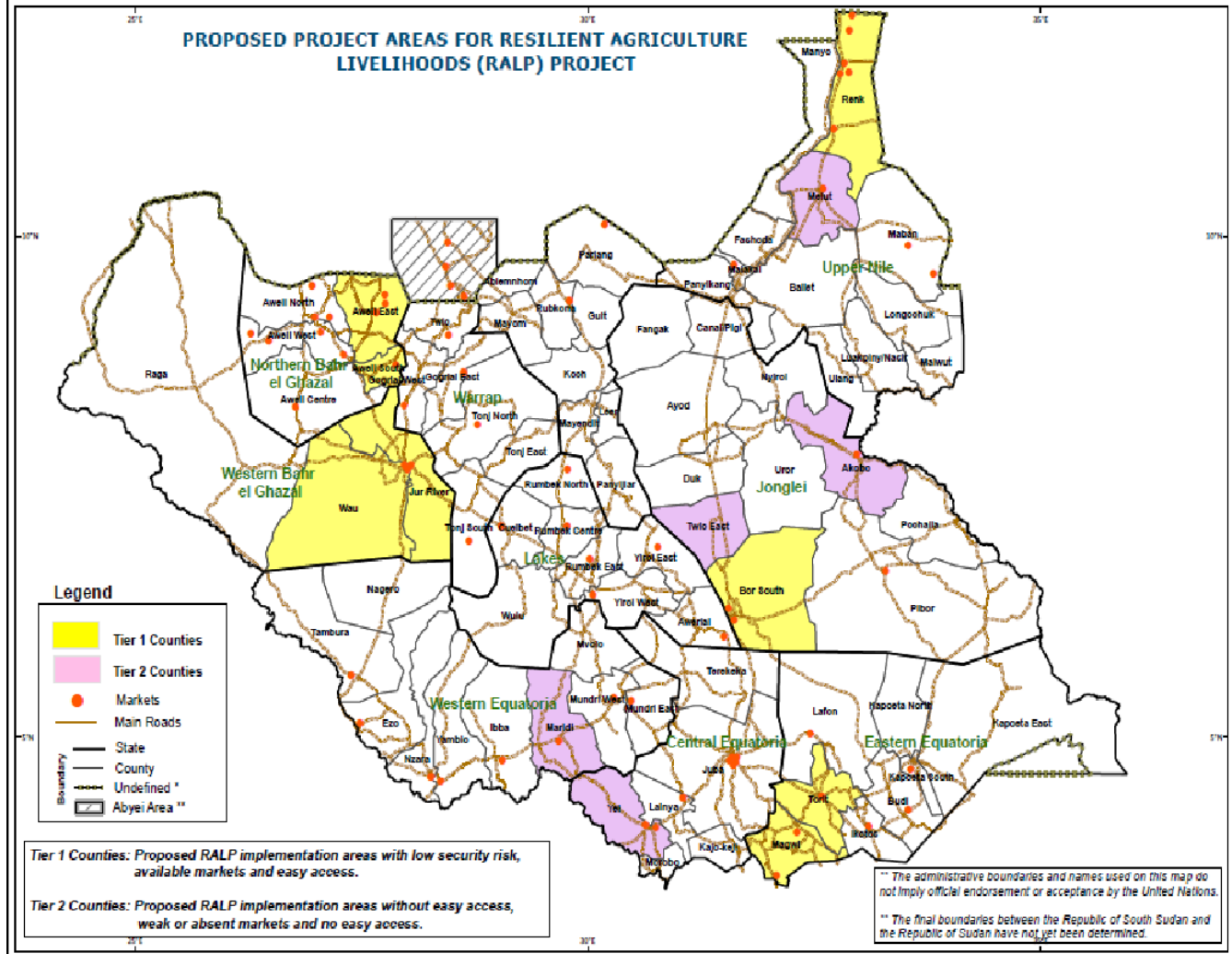
1.2. RALP/RALP-AF Project Geographies

2. The project targets counties that have high agricultural potential, relatively good security situation and potential to generate rapid supply response. In due consideration to the above and based on the Project Targeting Index (PTI) developed for all WB projects in South Sudan, in consultation with the MAFS, implementing partners, county-level participatory planning committees, and within the context of the community engagement framework, customized criteria to identify and prioritize a list of potential locations and to give enough flexibility, if insecurity requires the RALP/RALP-AF to pull out of one location, is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: PTI geographic targeting criteria and project specific criteria

Need (Vulnerability)	Potential (For agricultural production)	Access	Equity	Catalytic and complementary programmes	Footprint of Service Providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty rate ● Food insecurity ● Malnutrition ● Returnees, IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suitability of area for agricultural production as defined by agro-ecological and/or livelihood zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physical access road, river and air (including seasonality) ● Security consideration for both beneficiaries and service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population density of farmers ● Number of ongoing programme investments compared to other regions. ● Spread across political and ethnic groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farm inputs (seeds), ● Social safety nets, ● Markets, ● Main and feeder roads ● Soil and water management infrastructure, ● Financial services etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public ● Private ● Civic Organizations and CBOs

The parent project targeted 140,000 households. With the AF, 283,610 households will benefit from the overall project support. Community targeting criteria will be developed for the identification of eligible beneficiaries who will benefit from agricultural input distribution and livelihood re-building interventions using the same methodologies as used in identifying beneficiaries under the parent project. In due consideration to the volatile political economy of the country, the project in the first phase will start implementation in eight relatively more stable and accessible counties which offer considerable promise to pilot, test and scale up the project approach and interventions. Based on the experience and learning Map showing all 13 counties where RALP AF will be implemented (Tier 1 and Tier 2 Counties).



1.3 Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Framework

The main purpose of this ESMF is to establish procedures and methodologies for environmental and social (E&S) risk assessments and management of all investments to be financed under RALP/RALP-AF as their nature, scope and locations becomes known.

The main physical activities proposed for implementation in the RALP/RALP-AF that may result in adverse environmental and social impacts include the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, water harvesting facilities, final disposal of animal carcasses, horns, hides and skins, intensification of agricultural production and fisheries post-harvest handling particularly through the use of new technology in processing, storage, transportation and marketing. The use of chemical pesticides will only be considered in an emergency triggering the CERC, and pre-conditions have been detailed in the CERC Operational Manual.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed and updated as the E&S instrument for assessing, managing and monitoring E&S risks and impacts of RALP/RALP-AF given that the full nature, scope and geographical locations were not exactly known at the time of preparing

RALP/RALP-AF. The ESMF establishes the screening processes and tools to be directly implemented by FAO, Technical Agencies and contractors in assessing the risks and impacts of the sub-projects. This will facilitate the recommendation of appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures for each subcomponent and/or activity.

The ESMF describes the policy and legal framework in which the environmental and social standards (ESS) are embedded, including national legislation and policies, international commitments of South Sudan, World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and supporting instruments, FAO E&S guidelines and United Nations E&S Safeguards. It further lays out an environmental and socio-economic baseline; classifies the social and environmental risks and tables E&S risks and mitigation measures in the format of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The document then explains the institutional and implementation arrangements for RALP/RALP-AF and for the ESMF and lays out the Monitoring Plan for the ESMF. It also lists RALP/RALP-AF Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) and explains anticipated training and capacity development initiatives. Specific E&S instruments designed for the risk mitigation of the RALP/RALP-AF are annexed to this ESMF.

These include the Environmental and Social Screening Report Format (ESSRF), Procedures for Managing Contractors & UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017), Environmental and Social Monitoring reports Format, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF), Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC-), Security Management Plan (SMP), Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines (VLDG)² Cultural and Chance find procedures, E&S legal and standards gap analysis, Social Assessment (SA), CERC Operational Manual and Third Party Monitoring ToRs template. The SEP has been updated for the AF.

A list was developed to screen out activities assessed as having a high risk of causing adverse and irreversible environmental or social risks and/or impacts. Such activities include involuntary resettlement, relocation and/or demolition of permanent houses, new settlements, use of explosive inputs, restriction of access to resources, purchase of banned pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, and harmful labour practices. A full subproject exclusion list developed for the RALP/RALP-AF is provided in Annex 1.

² Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines are based on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (2012) including the WB principles of VLD of the ESS4 guidance note (GN 4.11, GN 4.12, GN 4.13 and GN 4.14).

2 Legal and Institutional Framework

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are in all cases prevailing as the stringent framework. The policy and legal review intend to show how the various policies complement each other.

2.1 National Regulatory and Policy Framework

Since attaining Independence in July 2011, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan has adopted a new constitution, as well as policies and legislation related to E&S standards. Some legislation from the previous 'Southern Sudan' remains in place. At the same time, other laws and regulations are still being drafted, with the ultimate aim of enhancing sustainable socio-economic development. The policies and laws provide procedures to be followed in the planning and implementation of activities to utilize resources and execute programs to maximum benefit.

2.1.1 *The Transitional Constitution of 2011*

The transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 emphasizes the bill of rights (article 9) as a commitment to respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in this Constitution. It integrates main considerations on the rights of women (article 16), the rights of children (article 17) and the protection of the unit of the society, the family (article 39).

The Transitional Constitution incorporates numerous provisions that have a bearing on the environment. Article 41 (1) provides that the people of South Sudan have a right to a clean and health environment, (2) every person have the obligation to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations, and (3) Every person have the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative action and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development to protect the biodiversity of South Sudan.

Furthermore, Article 166 (6) expects local governments to involve communities in decision making in the promotion of a safe and healthy environment.

2.1.2 *National Policies*

2.1.2.1 *The National Environment Policy, 2015-2025³*

The National Environment Policy (NEP) 2015-2025 calls for a comprehensive EIA to be conducted before RALP/RALP-AF execution, and it should focus on negative impacts, their mitigation, management, and remediation. The policy's goal is to ensure protection and conservation of the environment and

³ Ministry of Environment. 2015. National Environment policy 2015-2025

sustainable management of renewable natural resources to meet the needs of its present population and future generations. The objectives of the environmental policy seek to:

- Improve livelihoods through sustainable management of the environment and use of natural resources;
- Build the capacity of the government and other stakeholders to better manage the environment;
- Integrate environmental considerations into development policies, plans, and programs among communities, government, and private sector; and
- Promote effective, widespread, and public participation in the conservation and management of the environment;

The policy gives guidance on:

- natural resource management: oil, energy, mining resources; forest and tree resources; wetlands, rivers, lakes and other water resources; land resources; animal resources; fisheries; wildlife and biological diversity; Hills, Mountains and Plateaus; Natural Heritage;
- Climate change including waste management, pollution prevention, natural disasters, desertification, conflict and environment, ozone layer depletion, and renewable energy
- Environmental rule of law: national environmental legislation; environmental crimes, including compliance, enforcement, punitive measures, and sanctions; registration of environmental consultants, consultancies, and firms; environmental assessments, environmental standards;
- Capacity building supporting institutional, human, school-based and non-governmental capacity building.

The NEP is important to this ESMF because it provides legal guidelines and principles to be followed in environmental management during the implementation of RALP/RALP-AF. It specifies that: (a) development activities require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and must obtain an Environmental Certificate before implementation; (b) approved development activities should conduct regular environmental audits; and (c) the Ministry of Environment must review the issuance of all permits, licenses and compliance certificates.

2.1.2.2 The Agriculture Sector Policy Framework, 2012-2017

The Food and Agriculture Policy Framework (FAPF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) emphasizes the need to transform agriculture from a traditional/subsistence system and achieve food security through science-based, market-oriented, competitive and profitable agriculture without compromising the sustainability of the natural resources for generations to come. Its strategic objectives include:

- Priority policies that quickly boost agricultural production
- Make agricultural inputs, including credit facility, affordable to farmers

- Rehabilitate and expand rural infrastructure, including feeder roads and markets;
- Develop and provide research and extension services and market linkages
- Develop and strengthen institutional and human resource capacity
- Protect, regenerate, and conserve natural resources; formulate policy incentives for rational and sustainable management, and use.

2.1.2.3 The Health Policy 2016-2025

The National Health Policy 2016-2025 aims to ensure improved health services by defining new paradigms for health service delivery, health financing, strategic information, leadership and governance, human resources for health, and access to essential medicines.

Policy objectives are to strengthen: (i) organization and infrastructure for effective and equitable delivery of the basic package of health and nutrition services; (ii) leadership and management of the health system and increase health system resources; (iii) partnerships for healthcare delivery and system development.

Guiding principles are: (i) health and health services as a human right; (ii) primary health care approach; (iii) decentralization; (iv) partnerships; (v) international conventions and guidance; (vi) gender mainstreaming; (vii) community participation; (viii) efficiency and effectiveness; (ix) respect for values and cultures.

RALP/RALP-AF is aligned with the need and health priorities by improving service delivery needs for food and nutrition security as well as preventing any adverse impact due to phytosanitary products, defined in the IPMF.

2.1.2.4 The Draft Land policy (DLP), 2014

The Land Policy has been passed by the national council of ministers in 2023 and will be subject to a final reading at the Parliament before the president can approve it. DLP is a crucial piece of legislation for South Sudan with the potential to lay the foundations to strengthen communities' and women's land rights, promote transparent land governance, peacefully resolve land-related disputes, and support the displaced population to protect and re-assert their land rights. Key aspect that might be underlined are: (i) DLP recognise IDPs and returnees will likely migrate to urban areas and therefore support securing tenure for new residents; (ii) women and men enjoy equality of rights to land and other property; (iii) DLP further recognises the importance of community tenure arrangements in providing land to South Sudanese citizens, especially in rural areas.

2.1.2.5 The Draft National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2020

The policy is under validation and define the pillars of DRM in South Sudan: (i) institutional framework; (ii) preparedness and timely intervention; (iii) early warning system; (iv) traditional mitigation and coping capacities;; (v) Post-integration recovery and stabilization; (vi) institutional linkages; (vii) capacity building; (viii) cross-sectoral coordination and cross cutting issues integration; (ix) resource mobilization.

It defines the following regulatory framework to be developed: (i) National Disaster Management Act; (ii) 5 years National Disaster Risk Management Strategy Plan of Action; (iii) an alignment of existing plan considering disaster risk management.

2.1.2.6 The Draft Forest Policy, 2015

The Forest Policy of 2012 was revised and a draft Forest Policy (2015) was formulated to broadly protect the role forests play in the ecological stability of rivers, lakes, swamps, and agricultural production systems. It also seeks to optimize the benefits from forestry and agroforestry activities for food security and poverty alleviation.

The policy integrates forest sector management with rural development efforts to ensure that the rural population of South Sudan can meet their basic needs—such as, household food security; shelter; wood fuel; safe water, sanitation, and health facilities; primary education; good local governance; empowerment and self-reliance. This policy is founded on the following guiding principles:

- All forest and tree resources of South Sudan will be managed sustainably to ensure streams of benefits to present and future generations;
- Permanent forest estates (PFE) will be established and managed to ensure conservation of biodiversity and a steady flow of benefits;
- Forests and tree resources will be managed in accordance with set criteria and indicators for sustainable management;
- Appropriate specific policies, legislation, institutional reforms will be implemented to support rapid growth of the forest sector;
- Industrial and other plantations will be sustainably managed to meet growing wood demands;
- There will be increased participation and benefits for communities in forest management through collaborative management schemes;
- Tree based industrial development (forest products processing) will be promoted and supported to increase the economic benefits from forest resources;
- Forestry institutions and services will be strengthened to increase productivity, achieve household food security, alleviate poverty, and contribute to the macro-economy of South Sudan;
- There will sustained commitment to forest-related regional and international agreements and conventions; and
- Management of forests and tree resources will be guided by best knowledge and information.

2.1.3 National Bills and Acts

2.1.3.1 The Environment Protection & Management Bill, 2013

Section 18 of the Draft Environment Protection Bill, 2013 Chapter 5 intends to introduce the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which is defined as “a systematic examination conducted to determine whether a project will have any adverse impact on the Environment and prescribe mitigation measures”. According to this Bill, no developer or proponent will implement a project that is:

- likely to have a negative environmental impact; or
- for which an environmental impact assessment is required unless an environmental impact assessment has been concluded and approved in accordance with Schedule I of the Regulations.

An EIA will consider environmental, social, cultural, economic, and legal considerations, and will:

- identify the anticipated environmental impacts of the project and the scale of the impacts;
- identify and analyze alternatives to the proposed project;
- propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the project; and
- develop an environmental management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating compliance and environmental performance which will include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

Section 19 defines an Environmental Audit 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. The guiding principles for an Environmental Audit include:

- assess how far project activities and programs conform with the approved environmental management plans and with the required environmental quality standards;
- provide mechanisms for coherent implementation procedures of a project to mitigate adverse environmental impacts; and
- provide regulatory bodies with a framework for ensuring compliance with, and the performance of an environmental management plan.

The Bill provides for freedom to access environmental information and underlines public disclosure that is supporting public awareness (section 66).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the institution in charge of the EIA process.

The EIA regulation also provides for Environmental Audits for all projects with an EIA. All projects should take all practical measures to comply with predictions made in the EIA. The EIA is undertaken through the ESMF, and present annexes and specific EIA would be made for sub-projects according to schedule I of the national law. Mid-term and completion environmental audits will be carried out for the project. The RALP/RALP-AF requires an EIA.

2.1.3.2 The Land Act, 2009

The Land Act promotes 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/customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the government.

The Land Act reinforces government recognition of customary land tenure: ‘Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights.’ Community land can be allocated to investors if 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 the government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land. It also gives pastoralists special protection: ‘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’. Therefore, Subprojects must also conduct ESIA before undertaking any activity that might affect people or the environment, including land access and use right consideration.

2.1.3.3 The Local Government Act (2009)

The Act defines primary responsibilities of local government and traditional authorities in the regulation and management of land. Section 110 of the Local Government Act specifically deals with the rights of women and provides the same protection as the Constitution and the Land Act by reaffirming that “women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men” and that “women shall have the right to own property and share in the estate of their deceased husbands together with any surviving legal heirs of the deceased

2.1.3.4 The Wildlife and National Parks Protection Act, 2003

This Act has been promulgated for use in South Sudan based on the provisions of the Republic of Sudan. The Draft Wildlife bill (2013) combined with the Act is the key legal instrument available for wildlife management at national level. These are the main features of the Act:

- i. It defines the national parks and identifies the competent authority that gives permits for entering, staying in, and hunting in the parks;
- ii. It lists the prohibited acts inside national parks—e.g., felling trees, setting fires, excising parkland, constructing houses, digging or mining, bring in domestic animals, carrying guns, disrupting water courses, and culling or disturbing game;
- iii. It indicates the measures and the competent authority for declaring new areas as game reserves. The general manager of a park or sanctuary may issue hunting permits and has the power to determine the rules that govern hunting in terms of the hunting season, the means and duration of hunting, and the types, and ages of animals to be hunted;
- iv. It sets out the regulations for trade in game animals and/or their parts;

- v. It indicates the level of penalties for all wildlife offenses; and
- vi. It lists the animals that are prohibited from being hunted, animals that may be hunted under a permit, and animals that are prohibited from being exported without a permit.

The Wildlife Officers' Provisional Order (2011) provides guidance to the officers responsible for the management and protection of wildlife resources. The Draft Wildlife Bill (2013) is under revision.

2.1.3.5 The draft Wildlife bill, 2013

The Draft *Wildlife Bill 2013* establishes an autonomous South Sudan Wildlife Service (SSWS) as proposed by the Constitution with a board of trustees and headed by a Director-General both appointed by the President. One of its key functions will be coordination with other relevant authorities of all issues affecting wildlife management including issues of security, infrastructure, private investment and land use planning. This will be done by ensuring the enforcement and implementation of the law regarding wildlife use, the management of protected areas and other uses of natural resources. The Bill also provides for the protection of wetlands which could conflict with the Ministry of Environment's role (section 60). It proposes that the Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) be the Competent Authority with responsibility for ensuring sustainable management and protection of wetlands in coordination with the Ministry of Environment.

2.1.3.6 The Forest Bill, 2009

The Bill is meant to operationalize the *Forestry Policy* covering all matters concerned with all forests and woodlands and all forest reserves in the country. The *Forests Bill* provides for a governance structure for all the forests in the country, national sustainable forest management standards, certification systems and schemes, and private and voluntary standards; procedures and decision-making processes, and; complaint and appeal mechanisms. The Bill establishes the South Sudan Forest Commission (SSFC) to function as a semi-autonomous body which is business oriented. The Bill also establishes a National Forest Fund (NFF) to be managed semi autonomously to support forestry research, education and protection of forest biodiversity and heritage.

2.1.3.7 The Water Bill, 2013

The Bill provides for the protection of water sources from pollution, erosion or any other adverse effects by creating Protected Zones within a catchment draining to, or above any water facility forming part of a water supply or any catchment, lake, reservoir, aquifer, wetland, spring, or any other source of water (section 34).

The Bill aims to develop procedures for prioritizing allocation of water resources for different social, economic and environmental uses, efficiency, system reliability and environmental sustainability principles. It also aims to conserve available water resources, to manage water quality and to prevent pollution of ground and surface waters; manage floods and droughts and mitigate water related disasters, and; establish appropriate management structures including mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination and stakeholder participation.

2.1.3.8 *The Public Health (Water and Sanitation) Acts, 2008*

These acts emphasize the prevention of pollution of air and water and encourage sanitation. Some areas of emphasis include protecting the sanitation of the environment:

- **Air and water pollution:** (a) measures to prevent pollution of water resource, (a) Measures destined to prevent pollution of potable water, (c) Anyone who offers the public with water to drink or for human food, and which includes frozen food should ensure that the water conforms to the portability regulations, (d) Management and disposal of hazardous wastes, and (e) Storage of wastes on the premises of waste generators
- **Atmospheric pollution:** (a) regulations and measures to combat all elements of pollution and protect the natural environment and public health; (b) measures to prevent noise and other nuisances ; (c) allowable toilet systems and excreta disposal methods; (d) rearing and straying of animals and pets; (e) activities and behaviors likely to cause environmental pollution or vector breeding; (f) Individual and communal recycling of waste; and (g) any other matters that demands local regulation to achieve and maintain a clean and healthy environment.

RALP/RALP-AF is aligned with the policy by applying the ESS3 and developing C-ESMP, including waste management plan and Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF).

2.1.3.9 *The Child Act (Act No. 10 of 2008)*

The Child Act prohibits child labor and outlines protections for children and young persons from hazardous child labor.

2.1.3.10 *The Labour Act (Act No. 64 of 2017)*

The Act establishes a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labor relations, labor institutions, dispute resolution, and provisions for health and safety in the workplace. It further reinforces the right to equal access and remuneration for work of equal value as guaranteed by the constitution.

- **Non-discrimination.** Article 6(1) of the Labour Act provides that: *‘No person shall discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee or job applicant in any work policy or practice’*. Section 6(2) also forbids discrimination by any Trade Union, Employers Association, or Federation. Section 6(3) defines discrimination as *‘any distinction, exclusion or preference with the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation’* based on a series of grounds including sex and pregnancy or childbirth.
- **Sexual Harassment.** Article 7 provides that *“No person shall sexually harass an employee or an employer”* and that *“employer shall ensure that no person shall sexually harass an employee in the course of such employee’s work for the employer”*.
- **Prohibition of forced labour.** Section 10 prohibits forced labor: *“No person shall engage in the recruitment or use of forced labour or assist any other person to engage in such activities”*. And emphasize that recruitment of children for use in armed conflict shall be deemed to be forced labour.

- **Minimum age of work.** As per Section 12 of the Labor Act, the general minimum age for work is 14 (which is in accordance with ILO standards on minimum age where a country's economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed). Nevertheless, Article 12(2) allows children between the ages 14 and 18 to engage in the worst forms of child labor, violating international standards: "no person shall engage or permit the engagement of a child under the age of 14 years to perform works defined under section 13 as worst forms of work". Compulsory education age (13) is inconsistent with minimum age for work (14).
- **Health and Safety.** Chapter XI of the law states safety, health and welfare at the workplace.

While the Labour Act provides additional protections for children, it lacks clarity on prohibitions on the worst forms of child labor. The national army and opposition groups continue to recruit, sometimes forcibly, children to fight. Children are further engaged in other worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation. The government has failed to bring any perpetrators to justice.⁴ Children between the ages of 10 and 14 are further employed in agriculture, industry, and services, including in rock-breaking, construction (building and transporting materials), and brickmaking.

The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries Strategic Policy Framework (2012-2016):

Now, renamed Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, a strategic policy framework was developed based on seven key areas. These include, but are not limited to 1) Increase Milk Production by 25% by establishing model/demonstration /training/seed-stock farms; 2) Increase the supply of poultry meat and eggs by 30% by constructing three model/ demonstration/ training/seed stock farms in three states of South Sudan; 3) Improve the quality of hides and skins for local and international markets by establishing standards and providing training on the production of quality hides and skin; 4) Increase honey and bee-wax production by supporting bee farmers in the three states of UNS, CES and NBG; 5) Improve utilization and conservation of rangelands and water resources through mapping of livestock migratory routes and grazing areas, establishment of water catchments, Pasture/rangeland conservation/ improvement; 6) Characterize, document, conserve and improve (in collaboration with the Directorate of Animal and Fisheries Research and Development) the available animal genetic resources. This requires documentation of existing situations with production and breed improvement research studies; and Develop livestock feed standards and quality feed formulations for all classes of livestock, in collaboration with the Directorate of Animal and Fisheries Research and Development and promote with livestock producers. The policy calls for documentation and dissemination of feed standards and feed formulation research to develop and support the production of quality locally-formulated livestock feeds. Animal production on a commercial scale is very limited in South Sudan, though livestock producers, especially pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, have been an important pillar of the economy of South Sudan. Despite having contributed significantly towards household food security, the well-being of the livestock-rearing communities continues to be a matter of great concern in the country. The demand for livestock products is increasing with the growing population in urban centers. It is therefore imperative that modern animal

⁴ South Sudan – on advancement – efforts made but complicit in forced child labour, accessed at: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5bd05af20.pdf>

production systems, technologies, and practices be adopted to maximize benefit from the huge livestock resources in the country.

South Sudan Fisheries Policy (2012-2016)

The policy provides for the development of six major areas. These include: governance, human resources, research, capture fisheries, aquaculture, and post-harvest handling. The latter benefits the targets set in the additional financing. It requires calls for Fish Quality Control and Post Harvest. It is underlined that there are no local facilities in most areas for handling fresh fish, nor storage facilities. Where they do exist, they do not meet even basic hygiene requirements. Iceboxes are not generally available, particularly in rich fishing grounds such as the Sudd and other areas where there is potential for growth. Another serious constraint is the transport to get fish to market, due to poor roads and unsuitable vehicles and that there are no local standards or codes of practice for the quality of fish post-harvest, nor for exports. International standards (HACCP, GMP) are not yet adopted nor enforced. The Goal for this Area is an effective fish quality control and assurance system that meets international standards and raises the value of the products of fisheries and aquaculture. Its objectives are: 1) To reduce post-harvest losses; 2) To ensure safety of fisheries products; 3) To increase in per capita fish consumption from current low levels; 4) To develop appreciation of the role of capture fisheries and aquaculture in food security; 5) To increase the value of fisheries and aquatic products.

Draft South Sudan Fisheries Bill (2012): According to a 2010 baseline survey report on agriculture and animal resources in South Sudan, about 14% of households in South Sudan, particularly those in the Sudd area along the River Nile and its tributaries, engage in fishery as a means of livelihood. Detailed statistical data for the industry is scanty; however, the fisheries production potential is believed to be in the range of 100,000 to 300,000 metric tons per year. This is based on the combined water surface area of 90,000 square kilometers of the River Nile. According to an FAO (2008) report, aquaculture development may have vast potential in the Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria states, in the Northern and Western Bahr El Gazal states, as well as in Warrap state. In addition to river and lake fishing, there is significant potential for fish farming in South Sudan that remains to be exploited. The main constraints to fisheries development in South Sudan are the absence of policy incentives, lack of storage facilities due to weak or total absence of power supply and the absence of effective processing technologies. In addition, inadequate transport infrastructure which limits producers' access to markets, is a deterrent to fisheries development in South Sudan. states, as well as in Warrap state. In addition to river and lake fishing, there is significant potential for fish farming in South Sudan that remains to be exploited. The main constraints to fisheries development in South Sudan are the absence of policy incentives, lack of storage facilities due to weak or total absence of power supply and the absence of effective processing technologies. In addition, inadequate transport infrastructure which limits producers' access to markets, is a deterrent to fisheries development in South Sudan.

The draft 2012 Fisheries Bill proposes to impose regulations on many things including:- closed seasons; prohibited areas and methods; limitations on fishing gears; size, age, amount etc. of fish caught; regulate the landing of fish and management of landing areas; control aquatic plants; damming, blocking etc. of

rivers; to collaborate on irrigation schemes; to issue and refuse licenses registration of vessels; use of explosives and illegal methods and; the powers of authorized officers.

According to the Draft Fisheries Bill 2012, The Minister may also make rules and regulations on “management and control of South Sudanese fishing ports and waters”. That the government can also set up, and issue loan schemes for fisheries licenses for fishing, aquarium fish catching, sports fishing, fish processing, fish trading, fish movement, culturing aquarium fish, export of aquarium fish, disposal of aquarium fish, import and export and sport fishing clubs. There are also provisions for general management measures such as the types of gears that are banned and where, protecting migratory catadromous and anadromous fish, and breeding areas. The draft act also makes the minister responsible for preventing pollution of fisheries water bodies. The Bill allows trawling in some lakes and enclosed water bodies in South Sudan under some conditions. Provision for foreign fishing vessels to be licensed, coupled with many regulations covering their involvement in fisheries in South Sudan take up much of the bill. Forms of licenses and permits are provided in the schedules of the draft fisheries bill.

2.1.3.11 The NGO Act, 2016

Section 18 (2) from the Act states the NGO employing will “not discriminate against any applicant or employee on the ground of region, race, religion, gender, and political affiliation”.

2.1.4 Customary Laws

The 2009 Local Government Act recognizes customary law as one of the sources of law in South Sudan. The Act further establishes customary law courts at the boma, payam, and county levels. The Transitional Constitution of South Sudan passed on 9 July 2011 when South Sudan became an independent country, affirms customary law as one of the sources of law for the new nation.⁵ Preservation of indigenous cultural values and customs against the encroachment of centrally imposed sharia jurisprudence from Khartoum was a key element of the independence struggle for South Sudan. According to the Social Assessment, the rights of women vary across the country. RALP/RALP-AF project through Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children will ensure sensitization of customary authorities in using world bank standards while managing project activities related grievances.

2.2 International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan

2.2.1 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992

The UNFCCC established methods to minimize global warming and greenhouse gas emissions. It was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994. The main authority for the implementation is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. South Sudan ratified the convention on 17 February 2014 with accession. Regarding the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA), RALP/RALP-AF contributes to three Priority Adaptation Projects, i.e.

⁵ UNDP South Sudan; UNDP Focus on... Customary law in South Sudan.

<https://www.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Documents/2011-AWPs/DG/UNDP-SS-customary-law-08-12.pdf>

- Promotion of reforestation and agroforestry to reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods;
- Agriculture: Promotion of climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve livelihoods and food security under changing climatic patterns;
- Policy and Institutional Framework: Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government of South Sudan to integrate climate change into national policies and planning processes.

Regarding the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), RALP/RALP-AF will contribute to the mitigation scenario through land use and land use change and limiting deforestation by supporting alternative economic resources. RALP/RALP-AF is aligned with the adaptation strategy of the INDC given the frequent droughts experienced in the country, with the promotion of the harvesting and retention of water for different uses and community-based approaches. South Sudan submitted its first National communication (NC1) on the 19th August 2019, which states the priorities for the country. RALP/RALP-AF is aligned with agriculture sector adaptation strategies, e.g.: (a) promoting climate-smart agricultural techniques to improve livelihoods and food security under changing climatic patterns and (b) enhancing agricultural production despite climate change through infrastructure development and strengthening extension services.

2.2.2 The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), 1992

The Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to adopt national strategies, plans and programs for the conservation of biological diversity, and to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies. South Sudan acceded to the Convention on 17 February 2014. It has submitted its **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)** on the 17th December 2019 and its **Fifth National Report** on the 11th April 2016.⁶

2.2.3 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1996

The UNCCD was adopted in 1994 and came into force in December 1996. The objective of the UNCCD is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in seriously affected countries, especially those in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Northern Mediterranean. It seeks to achieve this through integrated approaches to development supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements in the affected areas. It emphasizes long-term strategies that focus on improved land productivity and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, particularly at the community level.

2.2.4 Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer

The Vienna Convention was an intergovernmental negotiation for an international agreement to phase out ozone depleting substances in March 1985. It ended in the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. The Convention encourages intergovernmental cooperation on research, systematic observation of the ozone layer, the monitoring of CFC production and the exchange of information. The GoSS acceded to the convention on 12 January 2012.

⁶ CBD website assessed on 26.11.2020. <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=ss>

2.2.5 The Ramsar Convention for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands

The Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value. South Sudan has been a party to the Convention since 10 October 2013. South Sudan has currently one site designated as Wetlands of International Importance.

2.2.6 Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child from 1989 is the most comprehensive compilation of international legal standards for the protection of the human rights of children. It acknowledges children as individuals with rights and responsibilities according to their age and development, as well as members of a family or community. This includes non-discrimination, the best interest of the child, the right to life, survival and development and the right to participation. South Sudan has been a party to the Convention since 23 January 2015.

2.2.7 International Labor Organization conventions

The constitutional principle is that universal and lasting peace can be established if it is based on social justice. The ILO has generated such hallmarks of industrial society as the eight-hour workday, maternity protection, child labor laws, and a range of other principles. South Sudan has been a member of the ILO since 29 April 2012. South Sudan ratified 7 out of the 8 fundamental conventions.

- **ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999) N°182.** The convention calls for immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The predefined forms of child labor include all forms of slavery, trafficking of children, debt bondage or any other form of bonded labor, forced or compulsory labor, commercial sexual exploitation of children, prostitution and the production of pornography, as well as work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.
- **ILO Minimum age Convention (1973) N°138.** The convention provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed. South Sudan has informed the ILO that it has set the general minimum age at 14 years. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012. Nevertheless, worldwide child labour in agriculture remains a huge challenge.⁷
- **ILO Forced Labour Convention (1930) N° 29 and ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957) N° 105.** The Objective of the conventions is to define and suppress forced labor in all its forms. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.
- **ILO Discrimination (employment and Occupation Convention (1958) N° 111.** The convention calls upon states to enable legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination and exclusion on any basis, including race, sex, religion, etc. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.

- **ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (1951) N°100.** The convention aims at equal remuneration for work of equal remuneration between men and women. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.
- **ILO Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949) N°098.** South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.

2.2.8 *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women*

CEDAW places explicit obligations on states to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse, among other issues. South Sudan ratified the CEDAW in 2014. The accession to CEDAW enabled the country to address issues of customary law involving women's right to inherit and own productive assets, as well as their lack of voice and decision making in family and community matters and the denial of their right of choice to find a family especially in rural settings.

2.2.9 *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in October 2017 and the African Convention for Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (The Kampala Convention).*

South Sudan made several reservations to key provisions including Article 6 that discourages polygamous marriages and Article 14 on reproductive rights - family planning and abortion.

2.2.10 *UN Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security.*

The Government of South Sudan developed the National Action Plan 2015-2020 for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

2.3 National institutional analysis

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the institution responsible for EIAs and has the mandate for Environmental Impact Assessment.

- The National Ministry of Environment is responsible, among others, for developing policy, setting standards and coordinating, cooperating and collaborating with the ten states and local governments. They are a key stakeholder to validate the actual ESMF and keep track of the overall RALP/RALP-AF project.
- **State Ministries of Environment** are responsible among others to implement the policy and coordinate the local environment department.
- **The Local Environment Department** ensures the national environmental standard to conduct the environmental impact assessments and protect areas of ecological interest. Therefore, they will be included during E&S screening and during E&S complementary studies.

2.4 FAO Current Policies and Environmental and Social Safeguards

A detailed presentation of the FAO policies and E&S safeguards have been presented in the gap analysis annex (Annex 11: Gap Analysis of World Bank ESSs, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National

Legal Framework). The following paragraph only named relevant policies and safeguards for the project.

2.4.1 *FAO Policies*

FAO relevant policies for this project are:

- FAO Accountability Policy (2014);
- FAO Whistleblower Protection Policy (administrative circular N°2019/06);
- FAO Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSAE) N° 2013/27.
- FAO Policy on the prevention of harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority N° 2015/03 (2015) and FAO policy on sexual harassment (13 February 2019)
- FAO Policy against fraud and other corrupt practices N° 2015/08 (2015)

2.4.2 *FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines*

The Project Risk Management Framework is primarily structured around the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018). It is considering the on-going FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015) and complementary measures defined in the Gap analysis in Annex.

The FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015) includes nine Environmental and social standards:

- ESS 1: Natural Resource Management
- ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats
- ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management
- ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement
- ESS 7: Decent Work
- ESS 8: Gender Equality
- ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

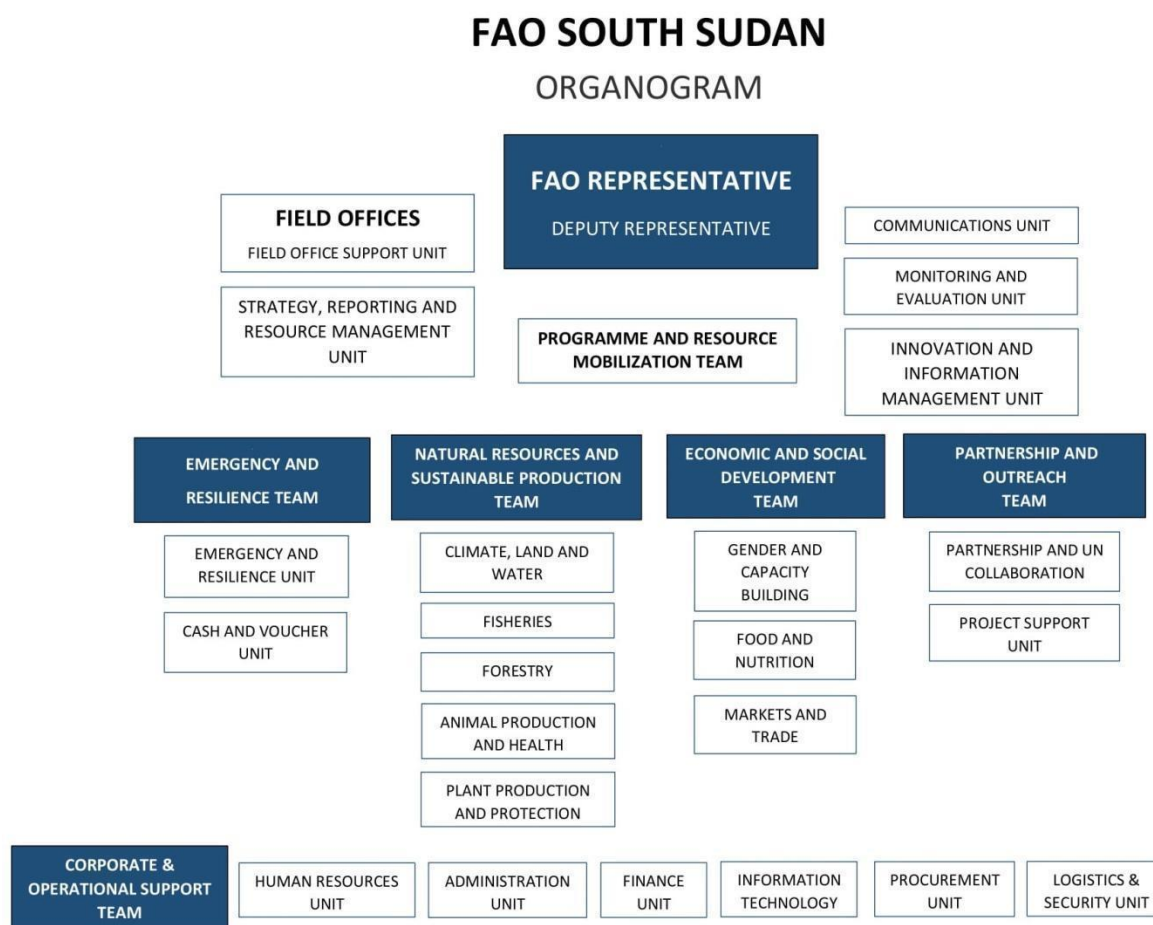
Gender objectives and alignment with international goals and standards. Gender mainstreaming in the FAO project is following international goals and declaration.

2.4.3 *FAO institutional services*

FAO South Sudan Office (FAOSS) and interaction with RALP/RALP-AF. The FAO South Sudan Office is composed of various units as shown in the organogram below, including 12 field offices spread across the country. They provide additional technical and administrative support on various aspects of RALP/RALP-

AF to the PMU and PIUs as necessary. RALP/RALP-AF team from PMU is attached across the key division of the national Office allowing coordination among FAO projects. Similar structures apply for PIUs within field offices. The close relationship with the overall FAO South Sudan Office is a key element to mobilize punctual experts from other projects or divisions for advice on project implementation on key strategic sectors such as gender and capacity building, land tenure, plant protection and production, market trade, etc. This list is not exhaustive. Detailed staffing and institutional arrangements are available in section 7.

Figure 1: FAO South Sudan Organogram



Others FAO offices and division would be supporting RALP-AF:

FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF). The RAF in Accra, Ghana will provide administrative and operational support for the project, including monitoring of implementation and assistance in resolving any arising challenges.

FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE). The SFE in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia serves as the first site for technical and advisory support for the eight countries in Eastern Africa, including South Sudan. It has a core team of professionals with multi-disciplinary expertise, and is responsible for developing, promoting, overseeing and implementing agreed strategies for addressing sub-regional food security, nutrition, agriculture and rural development priorities. Following FAO new strategic framework and its regional initiatives, the Office will serve as a technical resource base for the project on agricultural

policy development on agricultural development; contributing to resilience building in agriculture; enhancing resource mobilization for agriculture; development of agribusiness and agricultural value chains; as well as developing standards and sharing of best practices in agriculture and food security among others.

FAO Headquarters (HQ). The main office in Rome disposed of multiple divisions that might backstop the project in case of need either on technical and logistical support. Mains division that might be involved in the project are among others: (i) OCB – Office of Climate change Biodiversity and environment, for institutional analysis and world bank ESS compliance; (ii) OER – Office of Emergency and Resilience for technical support in GRM and new policies applicability; (iii) PSU - Partnerships and UN Collaboration, especially for indigenous people and social approaches such as free prior informed consent within PSUI division; (iv) ESP - Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity, for gender consideration; (v) CFIA – FAO Investment center team for supervision mission or support in project reorientation; (vi) CSF - Finance division

FAO Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The Office of the Inspector General provides oversight of the programmes and operations of the Organization, through internal audit, investigation and inspection. The Office has the mandate to independently review complaints related to non-compliance of the Organization’s obligations under the FAO environmental and social standards. It is the only one with the mandate to investigate independently cases of fraud, corruption, GBV, SEA and SH and is as well an appeal mechanism for complaints.

FAO Ethic Office (ETH). The FAO Ethics Office was established in December 2009 to assist the Director-General in promoting a culture of ethics, transparency and accountability that enables FAO staff members and associated personnel to perform their functions in accordance with the highest standards of conduct. The Ethics Office also has the objective of ensuring that individuals are able to speak up without fear of retaliation. Responsibility for ethical and professional conduct lies with all members of FAO personnel. The Ethics Officer provides advice and guidance.

2.5 UN Safeguards Policies

The ESMF further follows the UN Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming, which has recently been developed by the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG): Moving Towards a Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming.⁸ The UN standards are aligned to the World Bank Operational Policies of E&S safeguards and the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). The UN standards include Guiding Principles and a Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming.

Operationalizing the model approach through procedures and thematic areas. Procedures include Screening, Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and stakeholder engagement and accountability. UN Thematic areas are:

- UN Thematic Area 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;

⁸ https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/FINAL_Model_Approach_ES-Standards-1.pdf

- UN Thematic Area 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks;
- UN Thematic Area 3: Community Health, Safety and Security;
- UN Thematic Area 4: Cultural Heritage;
- UN Thematic Area 5: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement;
- UN Thematic Area 6: Indigenous Peoples;
- UN Thematic Area 7: Labour and Working Conditions and;
- UN Thematic Area 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

2.6 The World Bank Group’s Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)

The World Bank Group’s Environment, Health, and Safety General Guidelines (EHSGs) and selected Industry Sector EHS Guidelines will be applicable as part of implementation of the proposed depending on activities. The General Guidelines will apply across the RALP/RALP-AF and will help in assessing, identifying and mitigating EHS risks related to air quality, waste and wastewater management, Occupational Health and safety risks for project workers, Community health and safety, as well as risks arising from construction, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and adoption of technology and mechanization options.

- EHSG: Occupational Health and Safety⁹.

These guidelines provide information on reasonable precautions to protect workers' health and safety through either elimination, control, minimizing or protection against hazards identified from site-specific assessments. This is relevant for all categories of workers in the RALP/RALP-AF, ranging from direct workers who are office-based, to community workers working on demonstration plots, as well as contractors carrying out public works.

- EHSG: Annual Crop Production¹⁰ and EHSG: Perennial crop production¹¹.

These guidelines will particularly apply to risks arising from crop and seed production, providing information on EHS performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable and relevant to large-scale production, harvesting, post harvesting processing and storage of major annual and perennial crops. Environmental issues covered include Soil Conservation and Management, Nutrient Management, Crop Residue and Solid Waste Management, Water Management, Pest Management, Fertilizers, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Genetically Modified Crops (GM Crops), Energy Use and Air Quality. OHS concerns cover Physical hazards such as Operational and workplace hazards, Machinery and vehicles, Exposure to organic dust; Risk of fire and explosion; Biological and Chemical hazards. Community Health and Safety touches on impacts of land use changes, the loss of natural buffer areas (such as wetlands,

⁹ IFC/World Bank Group. 2007. 2.0 Occupational Health and Safety. Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1d19c1ab-3ef8-42d4-bd6b-cb79648af3fe/2%2BOccupational%2BHealth%2Band%2BSafety.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=Is62x8I;>

¹⁰ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/766c4c6e-e4b1-41ef-a980-3610bce404e8/Annual+Crop+Production+EHS+Guidelines_2016+FINAL.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=lfe82iC

¹¹ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/2db115fe-4842-4a32-86ed-c9d659a0ea38/English_2016_Perennial+Crop+Production_EHS.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=lffbDhw

mangroves, and upland forests that mitigate the effects of natural hazards, such as flooding, landslides, and fire), health-related risks arising from degradation of natural resources and exposure to hazardous products such as pesticides.

The WB Guidelines will be followed on recommended mitigation measures when developing site-specific ESMPs and C-ESMPs in line with the above.

2.7 World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework and Relevant Standards

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that are designed to support borrowers' projects with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The ESSs require borrowers to identify and assess E&S risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the World Bank through Investment Project Financing (IPF). The World Bank believes that applying these standards, focusing on identifying and managing E&S risks, will help borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will:

- a. support borrowers/clients to achieve good international practice relating to E&S sustainability;
- b. assist borrowers/clients to fulfill their national and international E&S obligations;
- c. enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance;
- d. enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The ten ESSs establish the standards that the borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. A gap analysis between national legislation and World Bank ESS, national legislation and UN/FAO standards is presented in Annex 11.

- **ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.** ESS1 defines the client's responsibility to assess, manage, and monitor environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the World Bank through IPF, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the ESSs.

This ESS obligated the client to ensure environmental and social assessment is based on current information, including a detailed description of the project and environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to help identify and characterize risks, impacts, and mitigation measures. It requires assessment to evaluate the project's potential E&S risks and impacts, with a particular attention to those that may fall disproportionately on disadvantaged and/or vulnerable social groups; examine project alternatives; identify ways of improving project site selection, planning, design and implementation in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and seek opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the project. Stakeholder engagement will be an integral part of the assessment in accordance with ESS10.

The client is therefore expected to manage environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle in a systematic manner proportional to the nature and scale of the project and the potential risks and impacts. The client is also responsible for cascading compliance with standards along the chain of implementing partners, contractors, and subcontractors.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. The ESS1 requirements are in line with South Sudan Legislation. The Environment Protection & Management Bill, 2013 (Draft) and the National Environment Policy 2015-2025 require proponents of plans, programs and projects to carry out Environmental Assessment. Chapter 5 of the bill obligates all project proponents to ensure that a systematic environmental and social assessment is undertaken, and relevant permits are obtained. The bill outlines the objectives of the EIA process and sets out guiding principles for the same. Section 19 of the bill further obligates all developers and project proponents to undertake routine environmental monitoring including statutory environmental audits. As such, any person or institution contravening these provisions is contempt of the law. The FAO environmental and social management guidance 2015 similarly advocates for sound environmental and social management which requires prior E&S assessment and regular monitoring, reporting and disclosure. RALP/RALP-AF will therefore be guided by ESS1 and either FAO or the local legislation provision that is most stringent.

- **ESS 2 – Labor and Working Conditions.** ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project by treating workers in the project fairly and providing safe and healthy working conditions. ESS2 applies to project workers including full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers.

In cognizance of this, RALP/RALP-AF is expected to develop and implement written labor management procedures (LMP) applicable to RALP/RALP-AF, to be supplemented by additional procedures as needed, in order to meet the ESS2 requirements, including respective Occupational Health and Safety provisions.¹² The LMP will include procedures in case of risk of violence towards RALP/RALP-AF staff and implementing partners. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law, FAO and UN policies and this ESS. The procedures will address how this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers, including direct workers, and how the FAO will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with ESS2. It also requires RALP/RALP-AF and its implementing partners to put in place a working grievance redress system that allows workers to raise their grievances.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. The ESS2 is partly in accordance with the national regulatory framework. National regulatory framework recognizes fundamental principles of non-discrimination in Labor Act (2017) section 6, the NGO Act (2016)

¹² General WBG EHS guidelines and FAO standards

section 18, the Prohibition of forced labor in Labor Act (2017) section 10, and Health and Safety in Labor act (2017) Chapter XI. Child Labor is defined under the Labor Act (2017) sections 12 and 13 and the Child Act (2008) and the constitution but is inconsistent with ILO ratified definition of worst form of child labor (N°182). Moreover, enforcement of labor laws is minimal, and many unskilled jobs are filled by immigrant workers without permits. The FAO ESS7 decent work and ESS8 Gender Equality, UN Supplier code of conduct 2017, FAO policies on Sexual Harassment 2019 and whistleblower policy 2019 are aligned with ILO fundamental principles and WB standards. FAO advocates as well for ending child labor in agriculture in all its forms. RALP/RALP-AF will therefore exclude any working contract with children under the age of 18, prevent any corruption or fraud, ensure the absence of forced labor, include in LMP specific measures for SH victim confidentiality, comply with IFC and EHSB and develop a specific GRM for workers as part of the LMP, will not deploy unskilled workers from foreign countries if they can be found locally and monitor actual wages paid. RALP/RALP-AF will therefore be guided by ESS2 and either of the local legislation provisions that is most stringent.

- **ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.** Economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution of air, water, and land, and it consumes finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services, and the environment at the local, regional and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gasses (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention, GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more achievable. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle consistent with good international industry practice (GIIP).

The ESMF should include sections on resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management. Assessment of risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant requirements of ESS3, *including pest management techniques, farmers trainings on habitat protection, soil and water conservation practices and sustainable use, renewable energy uses integrated in sub-projects are included within scope of the ESMF, and ESMPs as relevant.*

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. *National framework is underlining through the Constitution of South Sudan 2011 Article 41 the right to a clean and healthy environment and the obligation to protect the environment. Moreover, The Water Bill 2013 and the Forest Bill 2009 are reinforcing the principle of protection of natural resources and their sustainable use, as well as the prevention of any pollution. No fertilizer use policy or framework are yet available. FAO ESS1 on Natural resources Management and FAO ESS5 on Pest and Pesticides Management fill the gap and include major features related to NRM, tenure and climate considerations. RALP/RALP-AF will develop an Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) as well as a specific waste management plan for construction activities to be aligned with ESS3 of the World Bank. RALP/RALP-AF will therefore be guided by ESS3 and either of the local legislation provisions that is most stringent.*

- **ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety.** Project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, project activities could accelerate or intensify the impacts of climate change in some communities.

ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. While not explicitly mentioned, *prevention and mitigation of different forms of gender-based violence, specifically sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV-SEA), is covered by ESS4.* The overall country fragility, conflict, and violence context and GBV are the two forms of concern for community health and safety. *Women and children bear a disproportionate burden of the violence in a protracted conflict, so, the Borrower has developed a framework (FGBCV-SEH-WC) and will develop a specific GBV-SEA Action Plan with a dedicated GBV specialist to support RALP/RALP-AF implementation.*

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. *Community Health and Safety is emphasized in the Constitution 2011 Article 39 protecting the family unit, the article 9 on the promotion and respect of human right and article 12 of right to dignity as well as the Public Health Act 2008 providing the prevention of pollution to protect the public health. The fragile and violent context in the country does not guarantee the application of these general statements. FAO is aligned with fundamental prerequisites such as excluding the use of unhealthy products in ESS5 Pest and Pesticide management and applying in a fragile context its Accountability for Affected People (GRM) 2014 policy. E&S Cascade responsibilities would be ensured by IPs through UN supplier code of conducts 2017, Official 2019 NGO recruitment guidelines and 2015 Core Humanitarian standards and regular monitoring.*

South Sudan Gender priorities remains low with the only Constitution Article 16 right of Women on “full and equal dignity of the person with men”, the promotion of participation of women in public life at all governmental level, the enactment of a law to combat harmful customs undermining the dignity of women, and the provision of medical care. This enters as well in conflict with the recognition of customary law by the constitution. RALP/RALP-AF will reinforce gender considerations by its ESS8 on Gender Equality, FAO Protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse 2013/27, the FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism Policy and the international agreement such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Detailed information is available in the framework (FGBCV-SEH-WC) and RALP/RALP-AF will develop specific subprojects GBV-SEA Action Plans. The ESS4 underlines the need for a separate GRM for GBV SEA and SH issues in FCV context, which has been developed under the RALP/RALP-AF framework FGBCV-SEH-WC.

RALP/RALP-AF will therefore be guided by ESS4 and either of the local legislation provisions that is most stringent.

- **ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.** Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities

and individuals. It can also cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets) leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood, or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

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

The ESS does not apply to voluntary land transactions, as will be relevant for RALP/RALP-AF. Voluntary, legally recorded market transactions are those where the seller can retain the land (or refuse to sell it) and is fully informed about their options. ESS5 will apply where a voluntary land transaction may result in the displacement of persons other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, including Internally Displaced People (IDPs) claiming land use. RALP/RALP-AF does not anticipate any involuntary land acquisition as it will rehabilitate the existing market and other related infrastructures. However, if the need arises for a small portion of land, it is expected that voluntary land donation (VLD) guidelines will be prepared to support the process.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. *The national Framework consists of the Land Act 2009 giving provision on compensation of occupancy ownership or recognized long standing occupancy and The Local Government Act 2009 that transmit the responsibilities to local government and traditional authorities for the management of land. No statement is made on subsistence mean losses due to resettlement. FAO ESS 6 prohibits forced eviction and proposes plans for physical and economical displacement. It relies on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT). FAO also applies the FPIC process through its ESS9 when working with minorities. RALP/RALP-AF will not lead to any involuntary physical or economical displacement. Specific screening will be made, and only Voluntary land consent will be considered using the Voluntary Land Donation Framework and aligned with the WB ESS5 provision.*

- **ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.** Protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. *Biodiversity* is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the

ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and ecosystems. Biodiversity often underpins ecosystem services valued by humans. Impacts on biodiversity can often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services.

ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests, and the biodiversity they support. Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater or marine geographical unit or airways that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. All habitats support complexities of living organisms and vary in terms of species diversity, abundance and importance. *This ESS also addresses sustainable management of primary production and harvesting of living natural resources.*

ESS6 recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples whose access to or use of biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. The potential, positive role of project affected parties, including Indigenous Peoples, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources is also considered.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. *The national framework for Biodiversity defining the main principles is in the constitution 2011 article 157, specifying delimitation of protected areas, competent authorities are defined in the Wildlife and National Parks Protection Act 2003 and the creation of a dedicated service in the Draft Wildlife bill of 2013. FAO is as well aligned with international South Sudan commitment with UNCBD within its ESS2: Biodiversity Ecosystem and Natural Habitats and FAO ESS3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. RALP/RALP-AF will avoid any encroachment into any sensitive habitat and prohibit the introduction of alien species to preserve genetic resources, in alignment with the WB ESS6. RALP/RALP-AF will therefore be guided by ESS6 and either of the local legislation provisions that is most stringent.*

- **ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.** This ESS applies to distinct social and cultural groups. ESS7 uses the term Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IPSSAHUTLC), recognizing that groups may be referred to in different countries by different terms. Such terms include “Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities,” “indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “vulnerable and marginalized groups,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations” or “tribal groups.”

ESS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the World Bank enhance opportunities for IPSSAHUTLC to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.

Key requirements under ESS7 include that the World Bank determines whether indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities are present in or have collective attachment to the project area. Where it does, the borrower develops a

rigorous consultation strategy and identifies means to undertake accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive consultation with people identified for the purposes of ESS7. Furthermore, in circumstances where the project has adverse impacts on land, natural resources, and tangible and intangible cultural heritage, causes relocation of indigenous peoples, or has other significant impacts on them, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from the affected groups is required. The ESS proposes different methodologies for obtaining such consent.

RALP AF will implement the SA/SDP when assessing risks and impacts of subprojects. The project teams will engage indigenous people in consultations pertaining to the project AF design, ensure their involvement in AF implementation, report and address grievances relating to AF in the areas where indigenous people live, and involve them in decision making on project AF matters relating to subprojects and community members/ beneficiaries.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. South Sudan regulatory framework does not define or census the minorities and indigenous groups. The Social Assessment shows a mosaic of ethnicities and cultures within the country. FAO ESS9 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural heritage is aligned with ESS7. While ESS7 applies to most project beneficiaries, a separate and stand-alone IPP is not required and necessary due to the inclusive consultation and targeting of all minorities and vulnerable groups within each ethnic group. Moreover, because of the nature of project activities, it is not expected that FPIC would be applicable. Nevertheless, with respect to cultural specificities, ESS7 will be ensured through sensitization and support of local authorities, especially through grievances and women and children protection related to project activities. RALP/RALP-AF SEF includes local services ESF instruments if needed.

- **ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage.** Cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present, and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people’s cultural identity and practice. ESS8 sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle.

The requirements of ESS8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether it has been legally protected or previously identified or disturbed. The requirements of ESS8 apply to intangible cultural heritage only if a physical component of a project will have a material impact on such cultural heritage or if a project intends to use such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

The borrower will implement globally recognized practices for field-based study, documentation, and protection of cultural heritage in connection with the project, including by contractors and other third parties.

A chance finds procedure is a project-specific procedure that will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. It will be included in all contracts relating to construction of the project, including excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or

other changes in the physical environment. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed.

The procedure will include a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of this ESS and national law; and to train RALP/RALP-AF personnel and workers on chance find procedures.

- **Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies.** *National Constitution 2011 Article 38 calls for the protection of cultural heritage, monuments and places of national historic or religious importance. FAO is aligned within its ESS9 by protecting cultural heritage. A Cultural and chance finding procedure is developed and integrated in RALP/RALP-AF, to comply with the ESS8, in situation where previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered. Moreover, specific consultations are defined in the SEP to ensure tangible cultural heritage.*
- **ESS 9 – Financial Intermediaries (FI).** Strong domestic capital and financial markets and access to finance are important for economic development, growth, and poverty reduction. The World Bank is committed to supporting sustainable financial sector development and enhancing the role of domestic capital and financial markets.

FIs are required to monitor and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts r **ESS9 is the only non-relevant for RALP/RALP-AF.**

- **ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.** Open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The Borrower will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.

In consultation with the Bank, the borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan(SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. The SEP also outlines the establishment of a functioning project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in addition to specific GRMs under ESS2 and the FGBCV-SEH-WC.

Comparison with South Sudan Regulation and Other UN/FAO Policies. *The national framework underlines community involvement in decision making in the Constitution Art166 and Disclosure of environmental information in the Environmental and Protection bill 2013. The judicial power*

and its principles are detailed in the Constitution Article 123 and Witnesses protection under the Code of Criminal Procedure Act 2008. The main limits of the application of these articles include: the decision-making process restricted to the promotion of a safe and healthy environment; the disclosure of information for Environmental studies, and; the limited functionality of the judiciary system. FAO will enable the application of these statements through its stakeholder engagement process during all project lifecycle and information disclosure (ESMG 2015), GRM systems in the ESGM 2015, FAO GRM 2014 and FAO Whistleblower policy 2019. To comply with ESS10, RALP/RALP-AF has a SEP to ensure inclusive consultation, as well as disclosure according to WB standards on both FAO and WB systems and at local level RALP/RALP-AF will also reinforce its CBCM complaint mechanism and its appeal mechanism through FAO OIG and WB GRS, integrate a Legal Third-Party Monitoring as part of all complaint follow up and a Third-Party Monitoring.

OP 7.50 Projects in International Waters: This is not an ESF standard but part of the safeguards policies. Its objective is to ensure that Bank financed projects affecting international waterways would not affect: (a) relations between the Bank and its borrowers and among riparian states (whether members of the Bank or not); and (b) the efficient use and protection of international waterways. The policy applies to:

- a. hydroelectric projects, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways; and
- b. Projects that support detailed design and engineering studies of projects under (a) above, including those carried out by the World Bank as an executing agency or in any other capacity.

This policy is triggered if: (a) any river, canal, lake or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or surface water body that flows through two or more states, whether World Bank members or not; (b) any tributary or other surface water body that is a component of any waterway described under (a); and (c) any bay, gulf strait, or channel bounded by two or more states, or if within one state recognized as a necessary channel of communication between the open sea and other states, and any river flowing into such waters. *This policy is not applicable, as there is no large-scale new water infrastructure development. RALP/RALP-AF interventions will be limited to small-scale water harvesting infrastructure that focuses on capturing and retaining rainwater.*

3 Environmental and Socio-economic Baseline

This section presents the environmental, climatic and social baseline compiled for the country from a literature survey and socio-economic surveys. Key locations of interest have been identified and future screening for more subprojects will involve collection of further environmental and social data if needed.

3.1 Environmental Baseline

The following section describes key environmental features of the country as RALP/RALP-AF activities will be carried out over a broad area. The sensitive ecosystems and protected areas have been identified and the screening needed will be carried out before subproject execution is defined. Socio-economic factors and dynamics, such as economics, demographics, technology, cultural norms, governance and conflict, are the root causes that drive physical pressures on the environment. Therefore, the social assessment will support sustainable use and protection of environmental resources.

3.1.1 Geography

South Sudan is a landlocked country that falls almost entirely (96 percent) within the Nile River Basin in East-Central Africa. It is bordered to the north by Sudan, by Ethiopia and Kenya to the east, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the south and in the west by the Central African Republic. It occupies an area of 658,842 km². The country is covered by extensive grasslands, wetlands and tropical forests. Its natural assets include significant agricultural, mineral, timber and energy resources. The climate is mostly hot and dry, with seasonal rains that allow for two or three harvests a year in the country's green belt. Apart from oil, however, its natural resources are largely unexploited and only 4.5 per cent of its potential arable land is cultivated.

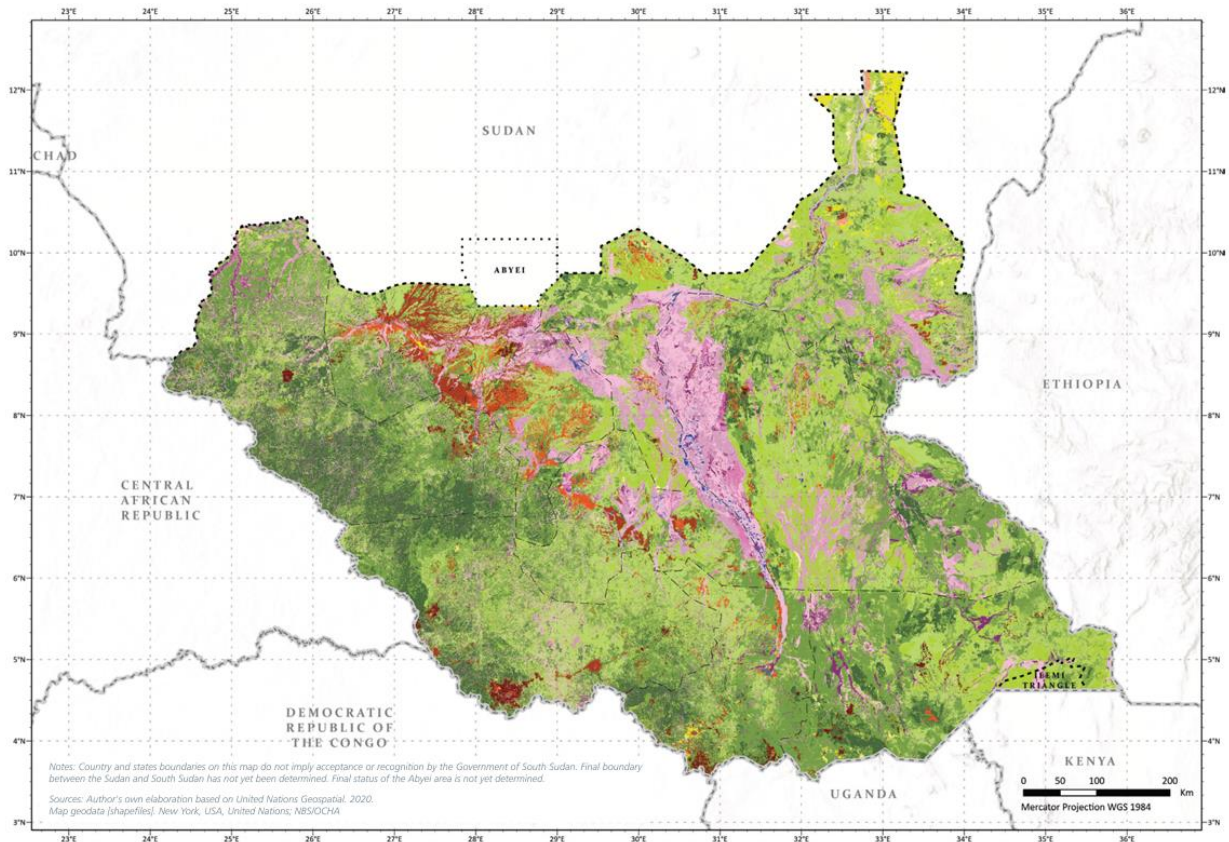
The major geographical features of South Sudan are the White Nile, which flows north from Central Africa's uplands and dominates the center of the country and the vast Sudd swamp, one of the world's largest wetlands. The Sudd swamp is fed by the White Nile and covers over 100,000 km², more than 15 percent of the country's area. Rising out of the northern and central plains are the southern highlands along the border with Uganda and Kenya. The Ethiopian highlands border the country to the east, and the Congo River basin highlands are on the southern and western margins. The land cover of the country is described in the figure below.¹³

Figure 2: Land cover classes by states in South Sudan (FAO, 2023)

¹³ FAO, 2011

Land Cover Class	Central Equatoria	Eastern Equatoria	Jonglei	Lakes	Northern Bahr et Ghazal	Unity	Upper Nile	Warrap	Western Bahr et Ghazal	Western Equatoria	TOTAL km ²	TOTAL%
HERBACEOUS CROP RAINFED												
Herbaceous crop rainfed (small fields)	636.2	574.5	25.7	111.8	101.3	415.7	3 956.2	175.7	321.6	118.2	6 436.9	1.0
Herbaceous crop rainfed (medium/large fields)												
HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATED												
Herbaceous crop irrigated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.6	0.1
TREE CROP PLANTATION												
Tree crop plantation	18.7	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.50	2.5	1.5	18.6	66.1	0.0
MIXED UNIT												
Mixed unit (settlements - natural vegetation - herbaceous crop rainfed)												
Mixed unit (herbaceous crop rainfed - natural vegetation - settlements)	2 627.3	1 169.4	1 807.3	2 915.6	6 386.7	1 393.2	944.0	6 485.4	1 961.0	2 548.3	28 238.0	4.4
Mixed unit (herbaceous crop rainfed - natural vegetation)												
BUILT-UP												
Rural settlement												
Built-up area	133.5	88.6	125.2	43.7	85.1	182.6	220.7	349.5	49.2	52.4	1 330.4	0.2
BARE AREAS												
Bare soil												
River bank	104.5	259.4	298.3	343.8	106.0	240.3	1 915.6	235.1	420.6	760.7	4 684.2	0.7
Bare rock												
CLOSED NATURAL VEGETATION												
Closed woody vegetation												
Closed woody vegetation on mountain areas	4 795.0	6 545.1	6 342.2	1 347.9	1 764.7	897.1	1 935.9	1 943.7	22 747.3	12 779.2	61 098.1	9.6
OPEN NATURAL VEGETATION												
Open woody vegetation												
Open woody vegetation on mountain areas	17 981.3	29 092.4	28 555.2	7 990.2	8 583.0	4 957.7	11 170.8	5 615.3	33 097.6	23 234.5	1 170 278.0	26.8
GRASSLAND												
Herbaceous closed to open (with sparse woody vegetation)	12 617.4	28 580.1	48 487.3	19 640.5	9 874.8	16 472.1	41 788.1	10 631.4	19 334.2	32 608.6	240 034.5	37.8
Grassland												
VEGETATION on WETLAND AREAS												
Closed woody vegetation on wetland												
Open woody vegetation on wetland	4 021.9	6 862.5	35 383.3	10 455.1	4 189.8	12 160.8	14 419.3	10 286.5	14 481.5	7 392.0	119 652.8	18.8
Grassland on wetland												
Seasonal wetland												
PERENNIAL WATER BODIES												
Water body perennial / artificial pond	120.3	14.5	669.5	270.5	55.8	326.2	397.4	203.8	74.5	45.4	2 177.9	0.3
River perennial												
SEASONAL WATER BODIES												
Water body seasonal	14.5	84.3	161.1	163.4	25.9	107.3	90.5	85.0	39.0	1.2	772.0	0.1
River seasonal												
TOTAL LAND	43 070.6	73 270.9	121 854.7	43 306.6	31 173.1	37 152.9	77 181.7	36 013.9	92 527.9	79 559.1	635 111.4	100

Figure 3: Land cover cartography in South Sudan (FAO, 2020)



3.1.2 Forests

South Sudan's total forest cover is estimated at almost 20,000,000 ha, or about 30 percent of the total land area. Of this, gazetted forest reserves account for 3.1 percent and plantation forests represent 0.1 percent. Plantations consist mostly of teak forests thought to be the oldest such forests in Africa and the largest plantations of its kind in the world. Acacia plantations for gum Arabic are also important.

The main drivers of deforestation are population growth and increased demand for fuelwood and charcoal, and commercial timber development, and illicit timber exploitation. This has led to the degradation or deforestation of parts of the country's natural forest areas and woodlands, localized soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and altered hydrological and nutrient cycles. Fuelwood and charcoal account for over 80 percent of all wood used in South Sudan, with an annual deforestation rate estimated between 1.5 and 2 percent.

Sustainable forest management could create jobs and income and maintain ecological goods and services in South Sudan. The government aims to set aside about 20 percent of natural forests as reserves to protect them from deforestation, and it has an ambitious afforestation program. It also has ambitious commitments related to forests under its INDC for climate adaptation and mitigation.

However, on-going conflicts prevent forests from being developed and sustainably managed to provide goods and services for future generations.¹⁴

3.1.3 Biodiversity and Protected Areas

South Sudan is covered in a rich diversity of ecosystems which are dynamic complexes of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as functional units. South Sudan's broad range of ecosystems is most commonly divided into the following categories: Lowland Forest; Mountain Forest; Savannah woodland; Grassland savanna; Sudd swamps and other wetland, and Semi-arid region.

South Sudan's wide range of habitats supports a very rich diversity of both animal and plant species. However, the variety and number of different species is unknown. A glimpse of the richness of species is provided in a 2015 study by biologists who took 105,000 motion-controlled photos in an area of about 7,770 km² of dense forest in the former Western Equatoria State. They found a total of 37 species, including four species never before documented in South Sudan: the African golden cat (*Caracal aurata*), water chevrotain (*Hyemoschus aquaticus*), red river hogs (*Potamochoerus porcus*), and giant pangolin (*Manis gigantea*). It also captured chimpanzees, bongos, leopard, forest buffalo, honey badger and the rare forest elephant.¹⁵ Forest elephants (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) are smaller than savannah elephants and tend to inhabit densely wooded rain forests. They play a crucial role in the ecosystem because they are voracious fruit eaters whose dung spreads tropical fruit tree seeds extensively. Numbers have declined dramatically over the last two decades however, primarily due to ivory poaching for international wildlife trafficking, and the species is critically endangered. Their presence in Western Equatoria is far to the north and east of forest elephants' previously known range.¹⁶

A decline in endemic biodiversity. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species for South Sudan lists 4 critically endangered species and 11 endangered species. The hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*), Rüppell's griffon (*Gyps rueppellii*), white-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*) and white-headed vulture (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*) are all critically endangered. Endangered species include three mammals: The Cape hunting dog (*Lycanopictus*), common chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and the Nile lechwe (*Kobus megaceros*); six birds: Basra reed warbler (*Acrocephalus Griseldis*), Egyptian eagle (*Neophron percnopterus*), lappet-faced vulture (*Torgotracheliotos*), Natal thrush (*Geokichla guttata*), Saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*) and Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*). Two plants, *Aloe erensii* and *Aloe macleayi*, while currently not threatened, are restricted to South Sudan.¹⁷

Protected area's location. South Sudan has 14 national parks or protected areas and one internationally recognized Ramsar site, the Sudd swamp, which is one of the world's largest tropical wetlands. The country is home to one of the planet's greatest circular wildlife migrations. Biodiversity is also of extreme national importance since the country's ecosystem goods and services are the

¹⁴ RSS, 2016.

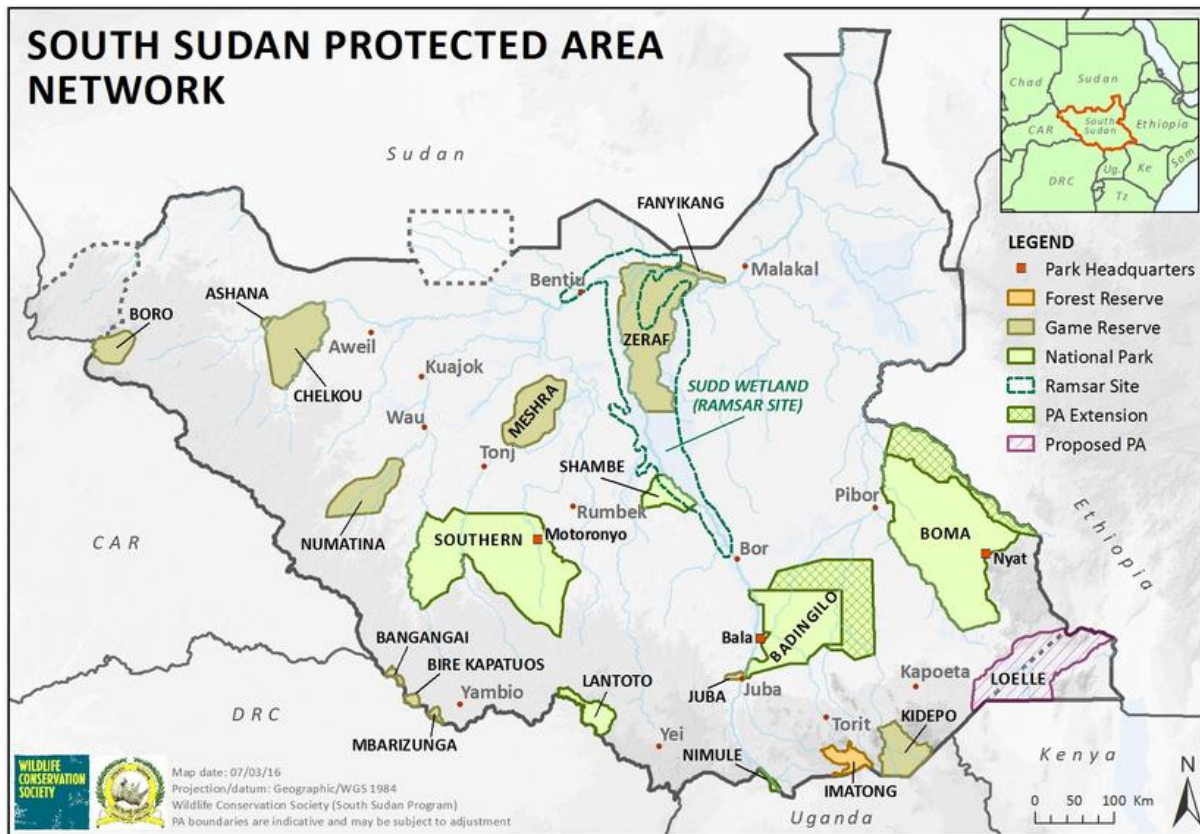
¹⁵ Howard, 2015; Patinkin, 2015.

¹⁶ Patinkin, 2015.

¹⁷ IUCN, 2016

foundation of South Sudan's socio-economic development. The protected areas in South Sudan are shown in the following figure.

Figure 4. Protected Areas in South Sudan (source: Ministry of Environment, 2015)



Exclusion of RALP/RALP-AF intervention in protected areas. RALP/RALP-AF interventions will exclude any protected areas or ecological areas of interest to avoid any negative and adverse impact on natural habitats. Site specific targeting will occur prior to field visit, through technical FAO analysis and during implementation through the E&S screening checklist in Annex 1. Protective measures are as well integrated within the ESMF to limit irreversible impact on environment and biodiversity. Closed protected areas in RALP/RALP-AF area of intervention are:

- Imatong Forest Reserve in Magwi and Torit Counties
- Badingilo National Park in Bor County
- Boma National Park in Akobo County
- The upper part of the Sudd wetland Ramsar sites in Tac Eau County

- Lantoto National Park in Maridi and Yei Counties
- Namatina Game Reserve in Wau County

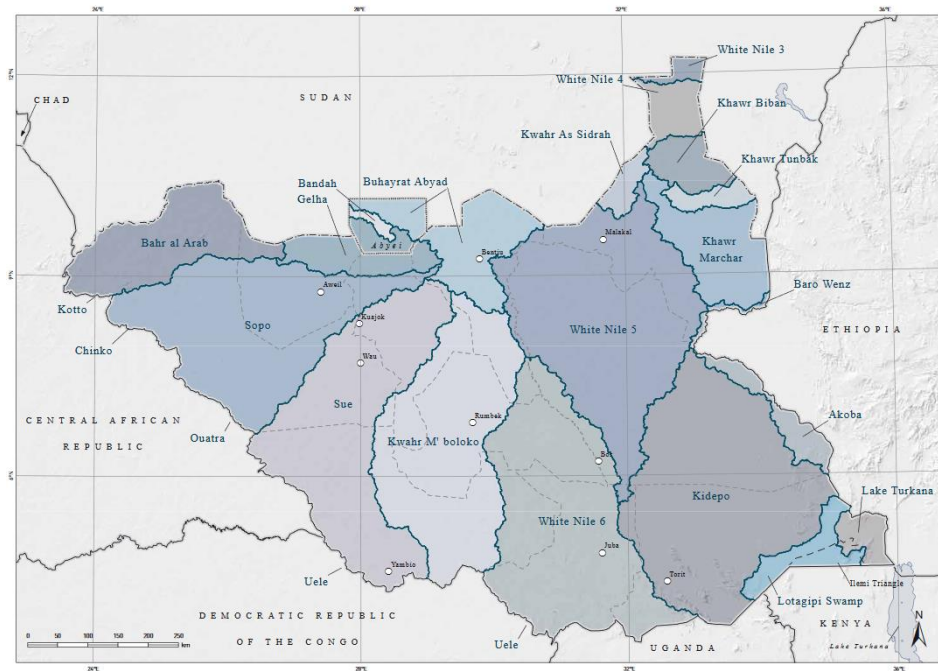
3.1.4 Water Resources and Wetlands

South Sudan's water resources are unevenly distributed both spatially across the country, and temporally, since water quantities vary substantially between years depending on periodic major flood and drought events. The Nile River hydrological basin covers most of the country. Water is held in perennial rivers, lakes and wetland areas, in seasonal pools, ponds, rivers, streams and extensive floodplains. Water demand is still low given the country's relatively small population, density and the lack of industrial development but it is expected to increase rapidly in the future with projected population growth and economic development. In 2007, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation reported that the impact of human activities on the availability and quality of water resources was already evident and a growing concern. There is increased pollution, reduced river flows, declining water tables in urban areas and both surface and ground waters are becoming contaminated.¹⁸

Water Sub-basins and rivers. Around twenty-four sub-basins fall in the South Sudan area, including five sub-basins of which only a small portion is comprised. They are part of two main hydrological basins: the biggest part of the study area belongs to the Nile basin, while the eastern part of the area belongs to the Rift Valley basin.¹⁹ About 30 per cent (28 billion m³) of the Nile River's water flow passes through South Sudan on its way to Egypt. Major rivers of the country and respective drainage areas are: (i) White Nile with 1 800 000km²; (ii) Ghazal with 851 000 km²; (iii) Sobat with 225 000km²; (iv) Baro with 41 400 km²; (v) Pibor with 10 000km²; Akobo with 75 900km²; Bahr el Arab with 60 800km² and Jur River/Sue.

¹⁸ MWRI, 2007.

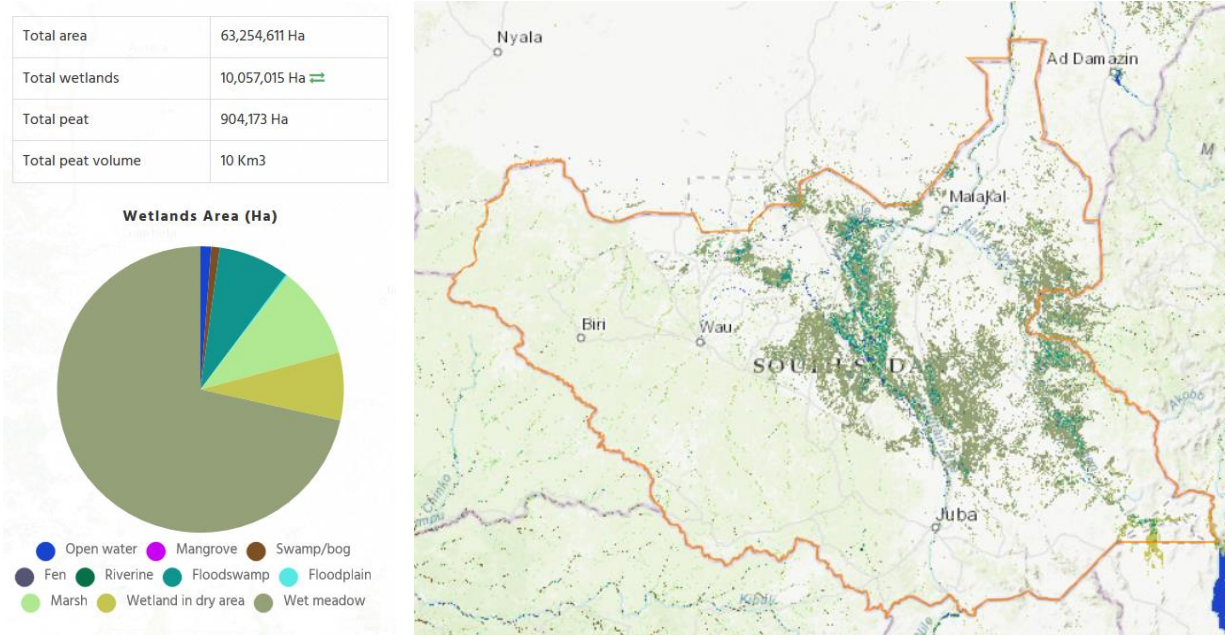
¹⁹ FAO, 2011

Figure 5: Sub-basin in South Sudan (FAO, 2011)

Wetlands. About 7 per cent of South Sudan is covered by vast expanses of tropical freshwater wetlands that occur at the confluence of the White Nile's main tributaries. They have a significant influence on the Nile's hydrologic regime, storing and releasing water, retaining suspended solids, decreasing dissolved oxygen concentrations, increasing acidity and dissolved carbon dioxide concentrations, reducing sulphate concentrations, increasing total dissolved solids concentrations and losing water to evapotranspiration. The Sudd, an inland delta of the White Nile, is the country's largest wetland, covering about 5 percent of the country's land area (approximately 57,000 km²). It is made up of lakes, swamps, marshes and extensive flood plains. It includes the Bahr el Jebel swamps, the Bahr el Ghazal swamps, the wetlands at the Baro-Pibor-Akobo confluence and the Machar marshes.²⁰ It is internationally recognised for its unique ecological attributes that include various endangered mammalian species, antelope migrations, millions of Palaearctic migratory birds and large fish populations. The culture and society of the approximately 1 million people inhabiting the Sudd wetland region are closely linked to its ecological functioning. The dominant cultural affiliations in the Sudd are the tribes of Nuer, Dinka, Shilluk and Anyuak, all of which are Nilotic and pastoralist peoples indigenous to the Nile Valley. These groups have developed traditions that have allowed them to adapt to the inundated and seasonally variable conditions across the Sudd through a combination of nomadic agro-pastoralism, non-timber forest product collection and fishing.²¹ There have been concerns regarding the negative impacts of pollution because of oil extraction on the Sudd. However, as use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in South Sudan is limited, concerns about contamination from agro-inputs are low.

²⁰ NBI, 2012.

²¹ UNESCO Sudd Wetland. Accessed on 26.01.2021. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6276/>

Figure 6: South Sudan Wetlands localization by categories²²

Decrease in water flow and impacts. In 2016, South Sudan’s Ministry of Environment and Forestry reported that over the past two decades, water flow in several previously perennial rivers along the border with the Central African Republic had become seasonal. One of the main ecological impacts of decreased water flow is river siltation. A large part of the sediment created in the White Nile headwaters becomes confined in the Equatorial Lakes, held in the Sudd marshes or deposited along the river course downstream of the Sudd; thus, over its low-gradient course, the Nile’s flow is very sluggish.²³ Other impacts include the congestion of irrigation channels, water-table declines, receding wetland areas and the loss of vegetation due to the lack of water. In turn, the loss of ecosystem goods and services is having adverse effects on the livelihoods of people who depend on wetlands within South Sudan.²⁴

Water quantity and quality in South Sudan have declined in the past two decades. In several previously perennial rivers, for example, water flow has become seasonal. Lower water flows can lead to siltation. Large quantities of sediment are held in the Sudd marshes or deposited along the river course downstream of the Sudd. With municipal wastewater, sewage and industrial effluents running straight into water sources due to a lack of wastewater and sanitation management, water quality is declining in urban areas and contaminated water is responsible for recurring incidences of gastrointestinal diseases. Other significant threats to water resources include the construction of large hydroelectric dams and other related development schemes within the Nile Basin, the overuse of agrochemicals and spillage during oil exploration, which risk polluting the Sudd wetlands.

²² CIFOR Global Wetland V3. Accessed on 20.11.2020. <https://www2.cifor.org/global-wetlands/>

²³ NBI, 2012.

²⁴ MOE, 2016.

Rich and transboundary groundwater resources. It is thought that large areas of South Sudan are underlain by rich aquifers that are recharged by seasonal rainfall and river flooding, with some of these underground water reservoirs extending across international boundaries. There is little information on the distribution and hydrology of these underground waters, or about the rates of water extraction and the impacts of human activities, such as potential over-abstraction and pollution. South Sudan shares three transboundary aquifers with neighboring countries, namely: (i) The Baggara Basin in the North part of the Country and across Sudan; (ii) the Sudd Basin at the East of the Country; (iii) the Karoo-Carbonate Aquifer in the Southwest part of the Country.

3.1.5 Soil resources²⁵

The soils of South Sudan are heterogeneous and require different regimes of management and fertilizer application. Most soils of South Sudan are moderately fertile but in the absence of soil amendments and appropriate cultural practices, the soil will rapidly lose the nutritional balance required for efficient and sustainable crop production. The most common deficient soil nutrients are phosphorus, calcium and potassium. In many areas in South Sudan, both arable and virgin lands are low in availability of phosphorus as well as organic matter. Nutrient imbalance translates into low crop yield even on newly cultivated fields. Low agricultural production results in low income, poor nutrition, low consumption, poor education, poor health, vulnerability to risks and lack of empowerment.

3.2 Climate baseline

3.2.1 Climate profile

The country has distinct climatic areas, which are influenced by the annual movements of the Intertropical Convergence Zone. The climate ranges from hot and dry in the south-east near the border with Kenya and north-east near the border with Sudan to temperate in the southern highlands. The climate is semi-humid, with annual rainfall ranging from 200 mm in the south-east (Eastern Equatoria) to 1,200–2,200 mm in the forest area of Western Equatoria and the highland areas. In South Sudan's northern states, rainfall varies between 700 and 1,300 mm. The rainfall pattern is seasonal, with its wet season lasting from April to October with a short dry spell in June, followed by its dry season from November to March.²⁶

3.2.2 Climate trends and projections

Climate and Environmental Trends: Although South Sudan contributes very little to global GHGs through human activity and its development trajectory promises to focus on clean energy, a large part of the increase in African emissions between 2010 and 2016 can be attributed to the increasing wetland extent of the Sudd, driven largely by increased water levels in the upstream East African lakes.

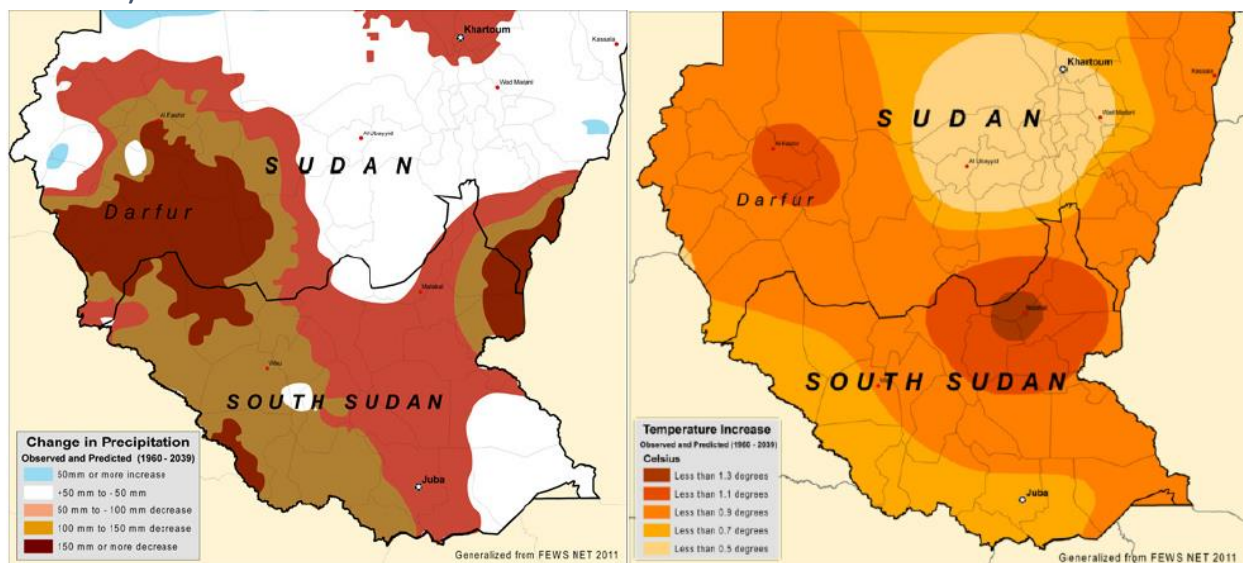
²⁵ Research Unit Soil Scientist, Research Unit Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development. Status, priorities and needs for sustainable soil management in South Sudan Present by PioKowr Soil Scientist, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/docs/South_east_partnership/South_Sudan.pdf

²⁶ MOE, 2019, First National Communication (NC1)

Emissions from the Sudd wetlands are found to have increased during the study period by 3 Tg yr⁻¹.²⁷ In addition, South Sudan is highly vulnerable to the impacts of rising temperatures and increased rainfall variability due to climate change. Between the 1970s and the 2000s, the country's central and southern regions experienced one of the world's highest increases in temperatures (as much as 0.4°C per decade). This warming trend has already affected the country's rainfall patterns. Since the mid-1970s, South Sudan has experienced a decline of between 10 to 20 per cent in average precipitation as well as increased variability in the amount and timing of rainfall from year to year.²⁸ There is also some evidence that the onset of rain now occurs one month later.²⁹ If the trend continues, by 2025 it is likely that the drying experienced in the north-eastern regions of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria will extend across the country, potentially affecting Bahr el Ghazal, Tonj and Unity in the North and Central Equatoria in the South.³⁰

Climate change impact and land use³¹. Model underlines the impact of land use change due to deforestation on local climate. Deforestation will increase the effect of climate change by significant reduction of precipitation. During the rainy season (JJAS) the monthly mean precipitation would decline about 2.1 mm per day.

Figure 7: Precipitation trends and projection between 1960 and 2039 and temperature increase (source: Climate FEWS 2011)



Extreme events. South Sudan experiences both widespread and localized droughts and floods. Flash floods often occur when the Nile River and its tributaries overflow in August and September. Changing

²⁷ Mark F. Lunt¹, Paul I. Palmer, Liang Feng, Christopher M. Taylor, Hartmut Boesch, and Robert J. Parker. An increase in methane emissions from tropical Africa between 2010 and 2016 inferred from satellite data. EGU. 2019.

²⁸ USAID, 2016.

²⁹ BRACED, 2016.

³⁰ BRACED, 2016.

³¹ Abubakr A. M. Salih, Heiner Körnich, Michael Tjernström. 2012. Climate impact of deforestation over South Sudan in a regional climate model. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.3586>

climatic conditions are affecting South Sudan's rainfall and temperature, leading to erratic seasonal precipitation patterns which have a significant impact on the environment:

- an increased incidence of droughts, with notable ones occurring in 1989, 1990, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2008–2009, 2010–2011 and 2014
- increased flooding in recent decades, occurring, for example, from 1962–1965 and 1978–1979, and in 1988, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2006, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2020
- increased occurrence of floods and droughts in the same season, with droughts happening earlier in the season around May/June and floods happening later around August/September
- more severe flooding which takes longer to recede, especially in the northern part of the country.

3.2.3 Climate impacts

Interrelation between climate, conflicts and food security. Many conflicts in South Sudan are also attributed to cattle raiding and food scarcity, especially during droughts and flood periods. An analysis of the relationship between rainfall trends, water-related conflict-prone areas and relative food insecurity, depicts drying areas close to conflicts and thus contributing to relative food insecurity. Frequent conflicts affecting states such as Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile make households perpetually food insecure with weak resilience to climate change impacts

Figure 8: Frequency and flood-prone livelihood zone (source: First National Communication 2019)

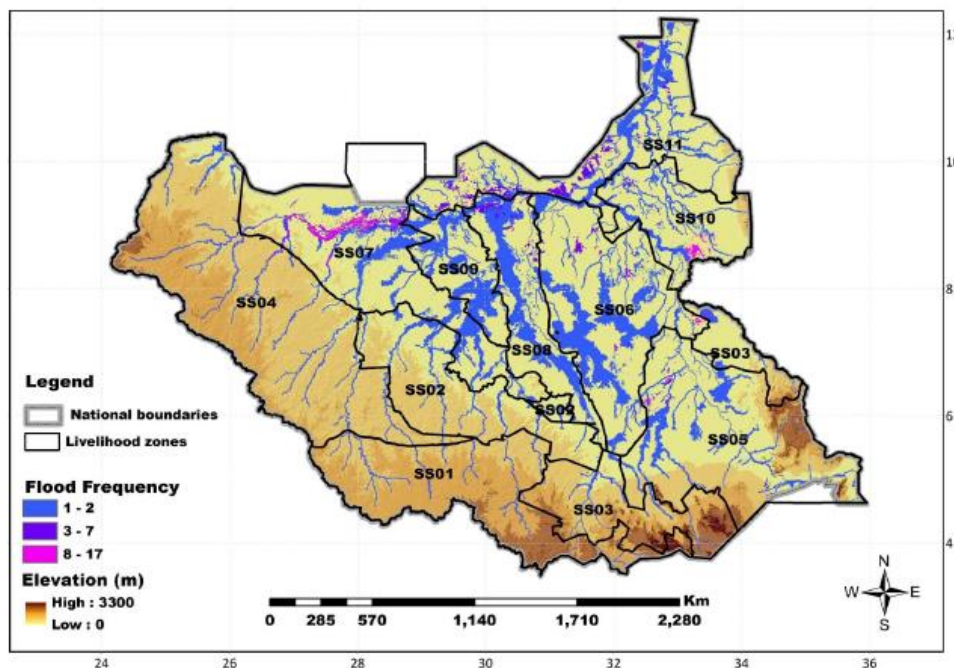
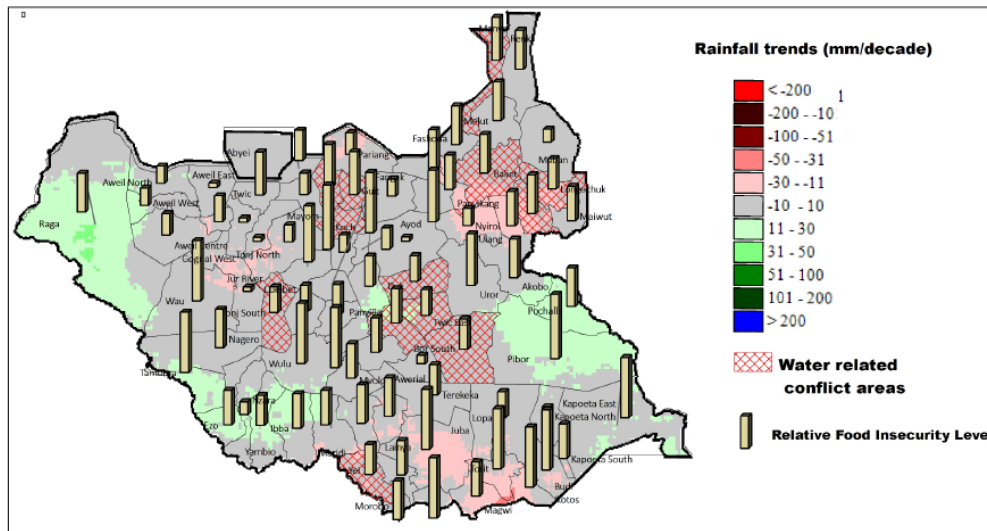


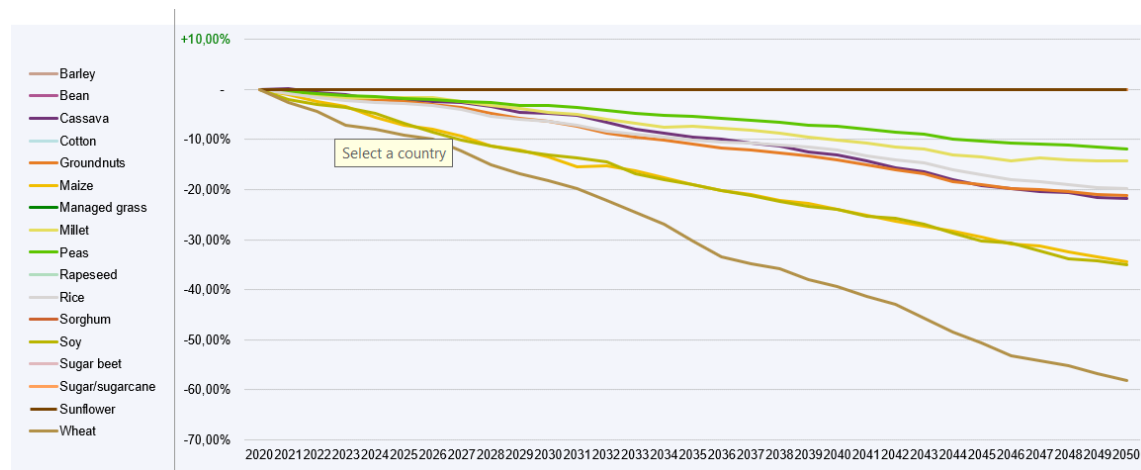
Figure 9: Rainfall trends, water-related conflict-prone areas and relative food insecurity (NC1 2019)



Epidemics spread. Increases in temperatures may accelerate and contribute to the spread of epidemics. While South Sudan benefits from the Nile River ecosystem, several disadvantages are associated with it, including the widespread prevalence of diseases such as malaria and bilharzia.

Decrease in yields. Changing climate with increase in temperature and cultural calendar changes would have a continuous negative impact on yield with a decrease between 10% to 50% from 2020 to 2050 for rainfed agriculture. Millet and Maize would be highly impacted with a 25% yield decrease from 2020 to 2050.

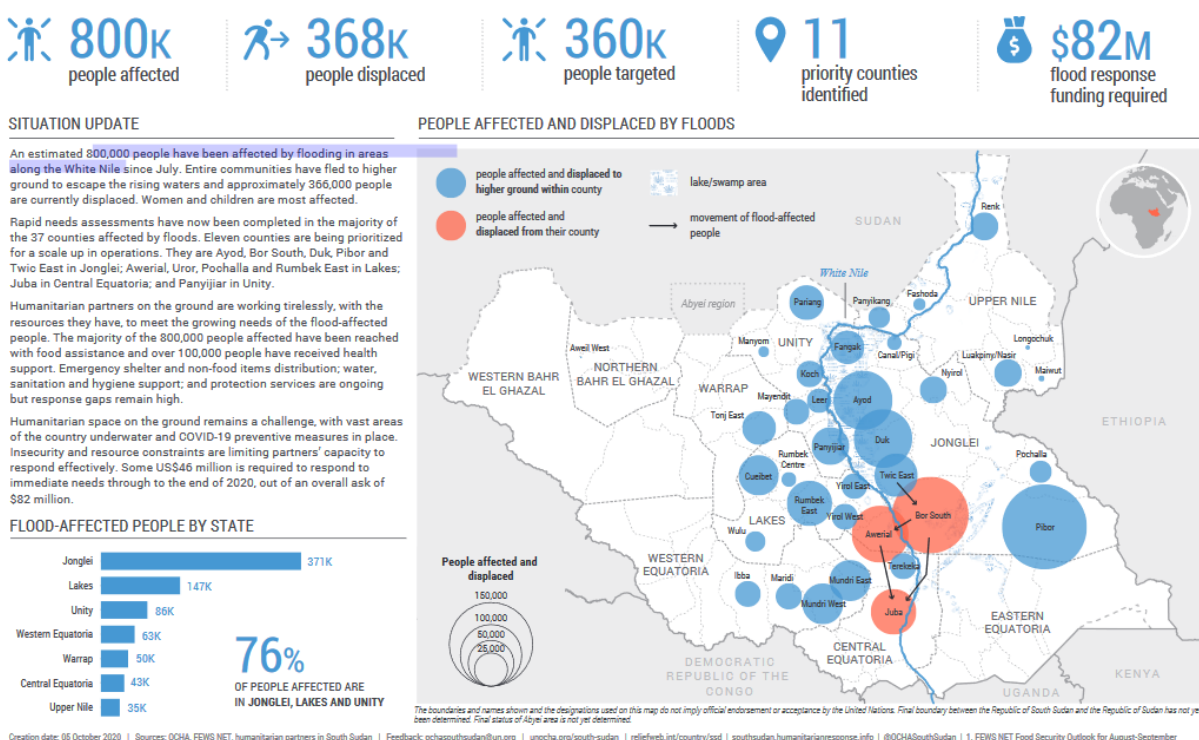
Figure 10: Yield change at national level in South Sudan for rainfed agriculture (IFAD CARD tool)



Quantitative flooding impacts on livelihoods and agriculture. Few indicators are emphasizing the impacts of these extreme events: (i) between August and November 2013, floods affected around 150,000 people, destroying crops, property and infrastructure ; (ii) The Government declared the country a disaster zone in October 2013, after seven of South Sudan’s 10 states were heavily flooded ; (iii) in September 2015, flooding displaced around 2,000–3,000 households; (iv) in 2019, more than

79 000 tons of cereals have been losses by flooding; (v) During the 2020 flooding, projects areas especially Bor South and Twic East have been severely affected³² with respective cereal production losses of 18% and 53%. Floods have also impacted livestock in several ways, including increased disease outbreaks and alerts, and vulnerability to starvation-related deaths. In the Twic East and Bor South, respectively 162 830 and 429 050 livestock have been affected and respective 26 016 and 15 274 died. The 2020 flood affects more than 800 000 people and displaced 368 000 people.

Figure 11: 2020 flooding snapshot consequences on livelihoods as of 05 October 2020 (source: OCHA)



3.2.4 Climate rationale and synthesis by county

Exposure to livelihood zones. South Sudan is exposed to a number of climate-related hazards, including floods, droughts, land degradation, livestock diseases and crop pests. These hazards have detrimental effects on livelihoods. One of the livelihood zones most exposed to drought, flooding and land degradation is the eastern Arid Pastoral Zone, where dry spells occur more frequently. The Nile and Sobat River Zone is highly exposed to flooding and land degradation. The Western and Eastern Flood Plains are also exposed to flooding, especially during the heavy rains in August and September that cause the Nile River and its tributaries to flood. Settlement in these floodplains increases the severity of flooding and vulnerability.

³² FAO note http://climis-southsudan.org/uploads/publications/FAO_South_Sudan_-_Flood_Impact_in_Jonglei_State_-_August_20201.pdf

During the wet season, many parts of the country are also prone to flooding, including Jonglei, Unity State, Upper Nile, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and parts of Western and Eastern Equatoria.

Overall view of impacts on the agricultural sector. South Sudan is one of the five countries in the world most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which are likely to be devastating. Almost 80 percent of households depend on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of income, and these farmers and pastoralists rely heavily on seasonal rains, but if the current climate change trend continues, rain-fed agriculture may become unsustainable. In turn, loss of livelihoods will increase conflict over rights and access to water and natural resources. South Sudan needs to achieve political stability and legalize and implement its draft policies and plans so that it can act on its climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities.

- Increased temperatures and reduced rainfall could lead to loss of productive agricultural lands and a decline in fish size and diversity.
- Seasonal patterns in South Sudan have become erratic and rain-fed agricultural areas have decreased significantly in the northern and eastern parts of the country as a result of climate change.
- Reduced rainfall in combination with increasing temperatures could make reliance on rain-fed agriculture no longer feasible, with significant impacts on food security.
- Increased rainfall variability – onset and length of the rainy season – has led to delayed planting and earlier harvest (i.e. a shortened growing season), leading to reduced yields and/or crop failure.
- Increased incidence of drought and flooding have led to loss of pasture lands and reduced access to water resources for livestock.
- Climate change in general is likely to increase local conflicts over land use, water and other resources between and among pastoralists and farmers.
- Multiple stressors faced by livestock will interact with climate change and variability to amplify the vulnerability of livestock-keeping communities. In other words, pest and disease pressure on livestock is expected to increase due to climate change.
- Rapid population growth and the expansion of farming and pastoralism under a more variable climate regime could dramatically increase the number of at-risk people in South Sudan over the coming years and exacerbate tensions and conflicts.

Table 1: Summary of livelihood climate risks and resilience in South Sudan (source: NC1 2019)

Livelihood Zone	Climate Change Risk Exposure to Drought, Flooding and Land Degradation	Resilience Profile
Green Belt Zone	The main hazards are prolonged dry spells, crop pests, livestock diseases, localized seasonal floods and limited access to markets because of poor road infrastructure. The zone's exposure	This livelihood zone is considered high resilience due to its moderate exposure to hazards and low food insecurity level. Although most households' income is highly climate-sensitive, seasonal rains rarely fail. Poorer households

Livelihood Zone	Climate Change Risk Exposure to Drought, Flooding and Land Degradation	Resilience Profile
	to floods is low, with low to medium exposure to drought and land degradation.	subsist on their own crops and livestock production supplemented by food obtained from hunting, fishing and foraging, and food purchased using income from agricultural and casual labour. The better off are self-sufficient in food, with saleable surpluses in years of good rainfall, and they do not purchase staples from the market.
Ironstone Plateau	This livelihood zone has low exposure to floods and land degradation. Some areas are exposed to droughts. Crop pests and diseases are common.	This zone can be categorized as a medium-resilience livelihood zone. Although a large part of this zone is regarded as a food-sufficient area, the reliance on rain-fed crop production, the low level of income diversification and restricted access to reliable markets mean that there is a risk of food insecurity in years of low production, especially during droughts.
Hills and Mountains	The primary areas of this livelihood zone are categorized as having medium exposure to floods and land degradation but high exposure to droughts. Common hazards include dry spells, mudslides and floods causing crop failure. There is no seasonal livestock movement in this highland zone leading to minimal animal diseases, however, livestock-keeping households face continuous conflicts over cattle and associated resources.	This livelihood zone has low resilience due to its over-reliance on rain-fed crop farming and sedentary cultivation, with less reliance on livestock. Due to favorable climatic conditions, this zone usually has good harvests, but lacks access to local markets that have good trade linkages with neighboring zones.
Pastoral / Arid Zone	The livelihood zone is categorized as having high exposure to drought, low exposure to floods and moderate land degradation. This is a high-risk food security area, due to semi-arid conditions, livestock diseases and periodic conflicts with other pastoral groups. Inter-communal conflicts and cattle raiding occur during dry seasons and livestock diseases are endemic across the zone.	Resilience in this livelihood zone is low. Income is highly climate-sensitive, with many poorer households unable to secure steady income due to periodic conflicts with other pastoral groups making seasonal movements in search of water and pasture. Cattle raiding and poor relations with neighboring zones, civil insecurity and the unreliability of markets contribute to the low resilience.
Nile and Sobat Rivers	This zone is exposed to multiple hazards but mainly floods, which tend to limit fishing activities and reduce crops, livestock and wild food production leading to loss of income, putting poor households at greater risk of food insecurity. Inter-communal conflicts/ cattle raiding occurs annually during the dry season.	This livelihood zone has low resilience due to its vulnerability to multiple hazards and civil unrest. The zone is predominantly occupied by agro-pastoralists, while crop production is rain-fed. It has moderate diversification into other livelihood activities such as fishing. During good years, this is a food-secure zone with surplus maize production sold in external markets.
Western Flood Plains	This zone is affected by floods, livestock diseases, dry spells, inter-communal conflicts and cattle raiding during the dry season. High-risk food insecurity is caused by recurring floods and drought hazards.	This livelihood zone is considered low to moderate resilience due to vulnerability to typical flood and drought hazards and because survival options have become increasingly dependent on fish and wild foods due to

Livelihood Zone	Climate Change Risk Exposure to Drought, Flooding and Land Degradation	Resilience Profile
		<p>prolonged conflict. The zone is characterized by small holder rain-fed agriculture, with high diversification into other livelihood activities.</p> <p>The northern part of this zone has low resilience due to high-risk food insecurity, with semi-arid conditions and frequent flooding in every rainfall season. Seasonal movements are the source of frequent conflict over pastures, water and cattle raiding.</p>
Eastern Flood Plains	Hazards are from inter-communal conflicts and cattle raiding, floods, livestock diseases, pests and drought. These reduce crop and livestock production and chiefly affect the poor, who are least resilient. Flooding occurs annually during the seasonal rainfall period. Livestock diseases and crop pests and diseases are common during the rainy season.	This is one of the zones with relatively poor resilience. The poor resilience stems from being highly exposed to hazards, high food insecurity with low livelihood diversity. Livelihood activities are adversely affected by inter-communal conflicts.

RALP/RALP-AF climate rationale measures. The RALP/RALP-AF aims to face a major challenge from climate change that might continuously reinforce the interrelation between conflicts, food insecurity and natural resources access. RALP/RALP-AF is aligned with the recommendation of the NC1: (i) Diversify sources of income and livelihood (ii) Improve access to improved agricultural inputs and techniques through extension-services support; (iii) Establish and build capacity on early warning systems; (iv) Improve access to markets and value chain development; (v) Promote traditional conflict management systems; (vi) Encourage traditional crop and livestock production mechanisms; (vii) Promote sustainable land management practices and (viii) Enhance knowledge and technical skills.

3.3 Socioeconomic Baseline

According to the 2008 Sudan Census, the population of South Sudan was 8.26 million in the 2008 Census, of which 3.97 million are male and 4.29 million are female. The population is very young, with 16% under the age of 5, 32% under the age of 10, 51% under the age of 18 and 72% of the population under the age of 30. The population is largely rural with 83% residing in rural areas. South Sudan is highly diverse, both ethnically and linguistically. The South Sudan Interim Constitution tentatively listed 64 ethnic groups, speaking at least 50 different indigenous languages, though the current official working language is English. The largest 10 ethnic groups constitute approximately 80% of the population. Tribal affiliations are strong, and many South Sudanese still identify more strongly with their ethnic and linguistic background than with a national identity.

There are multiple customary tenure systems, as well as formal legislation regulating access and ownership of land. The Land Act of 2009 lists customary tenure as a legal form of land tenure. It allows communities to register their collective interests in the land. The situation has been under duress through

the militarization of South Sudan, the outside investment that needs clarity on land ownership, the returning diaspora, frequent land grabbing and the drawing of administrative boundaries. Disputes over land are becoming widespread and increasingly difficult to resolve as individuals and communities with different connections to customary and statutory authorities try to gain control over land. Additionally, disputes often arise between returnees and host communities' access to and control of community land and between government authorities and communities or individuals over the government's control and management of rural land for investment. Competing claims to ownership or use of the same piece of land from communities or ethnic groups, as opposed to individuals, have also significantly intensified the risk of larger-scale violent conflict.

South Sudan ranks 186 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, with a score of 0.413. With that it is below the average of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (0.541) and countries in the low human development group (0.507).³³ 261,424 children are estimated to be severely malnourished.³⁴ 7 million people in South Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance, and 1.74 million are internally displaced, with 2.47 million refugees. The country is severely lacking in infrastructure for water supply and sanitation facilities. The conflict situation further undermines any attempts to establish sustainable services or simply delivering health and other services.

Education in South Sudan has been similarly undermined by displacement, hyperinflation, civil conflict and food insecurity. The average duration of schooling is 4.8 years.³⁵ Gender disparity in enrolment is still wide. Male students represented the greatest number of enrolled students with a total of 812 672 (58 percent). Females represented 594 604 (42 percent) of enrolled students. According to a UNICEF report, 2.2 million school-aged children across the country do not attend school and 70% of primary teachers are untrained or underqualified, impacting the quality of learning. In conflict-affected areas, schools remain largely closed or school buildings are often occupied by armed groups or IDPs.³⁶

South Sudan has a health system structured with three tiers: Primary Health Care Units (PHCU), Primary Health Care Centers (PHCC) and Hospitals (which exist as either state, county, police or military). The health services are meant to be free and accessible to most of the population at the primary and secondary levels. The national Ministry of Health (MoH) has decentralized health services at Central, state, county and the community level. The limited accessibility to health care is directly affected by the lack of infrastructure and poor state of the existing health facilities. There is a critical shortage of qualified

³³ UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century. Briefing Note for countries on the 2019 Human Development Report: South Sudan, 2019, p.3.

³⁴ World Health Organization, Situation Report issue #25, 9-15 July 2018, accessed at: https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2018-07/South%20Sudan%20Situation%20Report%20Issue%20%23%2025_8-15%20July%202018%20.pdf?ua=1

³⁵ The World Bank, South Sudan, Linking the Agriculture and Food Sector to Job Creation Agenda, Sustainable Development Group World Bank, June 2019, p. 1

³⁶ UNICEF, Education, South Sudan Country Office, 2019, p. 1, accessed at: <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media/2056/file/UNICEF-South-Sudan-Education-Briefing-Note-Dec-2019.pdf>

medical practitioners. According to WHO and the MoH, there are a total of 189 physicians in South Sudan—or one doctor for every 39,088 persons. Central Equatoria State accounts for the highest concentration of physicians in South Sudan (51%), while Western Equatoria and Jonglei do possess few qualified South Sudanese physicians³⁷.

While recent political developments following the 2018 peace agreement have reduced the conflict between the main actors in South Sudan, it has not increased security. 2020, has seen an increase in criminal and localized violence as the proliferation of weapons and the use of cattle raiding by armed groups and political elite has led to cattle raiding becoming another tool of war, often used to fuel ethnic rivalries. The causes of conflict are complex, including historical tensions and a tendency to resolve these through violent means; the proliferation of arms; increasing competition for access to grazing land and water; extreme poverty and uneven distribution of wealth and declining influence of traditional authorities. Other causes include weak state institutions; a culture of impunity; heightened demand and competition for land and appropriation of large tracts of land for agricultural expansion; inflation in the “bride price”; and concepts of masculinity³⁸.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the country has ranked South Sudan among the highest in the world. About 96 percent of the reported cases on GBV report on sexual violence, and 65 percent report on experiencing physical violence. In addition, increasing levels of intimate partner violence have been recorded, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment, and early child marriages. Additionally, girls have been reportedly forced into marriage as compensation for inter-clan killings, where they are further subjected to slavery and servitude.³⁹ The gender gap in South Sudan continues to widen because of the customs and traditions of the South Sudanese people. Women’s access to education, health and participation in governance systems is still weak. The gender gap in agriculture is found mainly on many assets, inputs and services such as land, livestock, labour, education, information services, and technology, all affecting their capacity to protect their communities from crises.

Households typically rely on a combination of income sources that varies across agro-ecological and livelihood zones, as well as throughout the year. In rural areas, households are typically involved in agriculture and pastoralism (often combined) as well as other livelihood activities including casual labour, sale of natural resources and skilled or salaried labour. Crop production is mostly on hand-cultivated small plots farmed by large family aggregations usually polygamous in nature. The area cultivated typically depends on (a) the size of the household labour force and/or the ability of households to provide in-kind payment (typically food/beer) for traditional working groups (nafeer) and (b) security of access to land, often compromised by competition between different groups and interests. 71% of households in South Sudan are female headed.⁴⁰ Female-headed households are more prevalent in rural than in urban areas

³⁷ South Sudan Medical Journal (2012).

³⁸ OXFAM. 2013. Challenges to Security, Livelihoods, and Gender Justice In South Sudan: The situation of Dinka agro-pastoralist communities in Lakes and Warrap States INGRID KIRCHER Senior Researcher, Intermón Oxfam and Oxfam GB.

³⁹ The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative: “South Sudan Country Report: Children & Security”, 2018, accessed: 31.07.2019.

⁴⁰ ACAPS: "Country Profile South Sudan", 2015, [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/s-c-acaps_country_profile_southsudan_august2015.pdf], accessed: 31.07.2019.

where the male members of the household have left in search for economic opportunities or to join the armed groups.⁴¹

South Sudan experiences periods of seasonal food insecurity due to overreliance on rain-fed agriculture, among other factors. The ‘hunger season’ varies from region to region, and households can be stretched to their limits during these times of scarcity. These periods are also exacerbated by other shocks such as droughts, floods, conflict, human and animal disease and pest infestations. Women and the elderly are particularly affected, as meals are often given first to children. Women bear the burden of foraging for increasingly scarce indigenous wild food plants (IWFPs) in forests, arduous terrain and dangerous conditions. Some IWFPs are particularly nutritious and could potentially play a significant role in creating a sustainable source of much needed nutrients in South Sudan. Most households will add some wild foods to their diets before and for the full duration of the lean season while other wild foods such as lily roots, *guan* and *lew* are usually only eaten in June or July.⁴²

Acute and chronic food insecurity is both gendered and generational. The combination of poverty combined with conflict generated stressors, lack of access to basic health services, water and sanitation has the worst impact on children, lactating mothers, the disabled and the elderly. Mothers can stop breastfeeding children and reduce their intake and proportion of food, further compromising their health status. There is still an unprecedented level of acute malnutrition in South Sudan especially among children aged six to nine months and women aged 15 to 49 years.

A detailed social assessment is available in Annex 12 of the ESMF.

Against the backdrop given above, there have been several efforts made towards improving agricultural production in South Sudan to move more towards development-oriented activities rather than humanitarian. These include the construction of markets, market sheds and feeder roads (through partnerships between FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), WFP (World Food Programme) and UNOPS as was the case in the Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency - SAFER project). Over the years, the Government has provided over 400 tractors across the country to mechanize agriculture for increased food production and productivity⁴³. This, however, has not significantly changed the traditional farming practices due to lack of well-trained technicians and tractor operators, spare parts and service centers, and associated equipment and implements. Therefore, further investment is required to improve the infrastructure and efficiency for significant gains in agricultural productivity and commercial production.

⁴¹ World Bank: “Strengthening Gender Outcomes in Social Protection and Poverty Focused Programs in South Sudan (English)”, 2019b, [<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/823291562245185167/Strengthening-Gender-Outcomes-in-Social-Protection-and-Poverty-Focused-Programs-in-South-Sudan>], accessed: 31.07.2019.

⁴² Oxfam: EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE SOIL - Understanding wild food consumption during the lean season in South Sudan, 2017 [<https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620360/rr-south-sudan-wild-foods-lean-season-301017-en.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>]

⁴³ AFDB, 2013, South Sudan: An Infrastructure Action Plan - A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth



Wulu Market Shade, Lakes State- financed by the SAFER project

4 Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Both the parent project and the Additional Financing of RALP/RALP-AF is classified as High risk due to the complexity of the fragile country context and the inability of the World Bank to conduct on-the-ground supervision, coupled with the country's weak legal and institutional arrangements to manage, supervise and enforce ESF compliance during implementation. In the current situation, access to RALP/RALP-AF areas is risky in equal parts due to weather issues (impassable roads in the rainy season) as to parties preventing access. Political risk may be heightened in anticipation of the planned election in 2024. The positive impacts of RALP/RALP-AF generally outweigh the adverse risks. RALP/RALP-AF will contribute to reducing food aid dependency, lowering food prices, and re-establishing a sector important to South Sudan's economy. Inclusive development will be achieved through participatory mapping and identification of beneficiaries, targeting the poor and vulnerable – including IDP, returnees, refugees and women. RALP/RALP-AF is likely to benefit and improve long-term food security, livelihoods and social cohesion. RALP/RALP-AF will coordinate closely with and complement the South Sudan Safety Net Project (SSSNP), Emergency Locus Response Project (ELRP), South Sudan Safety Net for Socio-economic Opportunities (SNSOP) and Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project (ECRP II), with the aim of strengthening operational outcomes. In areas where the projects overlap, this will provide a more integrated package of services by combining short-term employment opportunities, capacity building in climate smart agricultural practices, financial literacy, entrepreneurial skills development, larger-scale infrastructure aimed at broader service delivery, and sustainable livelihoods linked to food production.

RALP/RALP-AF has developed and updated the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to further identify and assess the anticipated risks, and adequate mitigation measures as necessary to manage them. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to document material measures and actions is annexed to the IPF for RALP/RALP-AF to achieve compliance with the ESSs.

4.1 Social Risk Rating

Social risk is High. Gender roles have changed in the country due to ongoing conflict, leaving many households headed by women who now play a major role in agriculture production. However, there is risk of social exclusion of women in accessing project's output and services because of traditional gender roles. The risk of exclusion or inequity will be mitigated by relying on a participatory, inclusive and transparent community-based targeting mechanism where communities will be able to identify beneficiaries based on clear eligibility criteria and supported with tailored approaches.

In the light of current socio-political realities throughout South Sudan, there is a high risk of GBV and a lack of referral mechanisms or institutional preparedness to handle GBV cases. The RALP/RALP-AF in collaboration with the ELRP and SNSOP, will use a harmonized approach to address GBV, sharing service providers where appropriate, and using the same, well-established trauma-informed training approach and materials. Where possible, RALP/RALP-AF will connect with the World Bank-financed Provision of Essential Health Services Project (PEHSP), given that it will strengthen access to information and services for GBV survivors.

Social risk is also high due to insecurity, especially to beneficiaries from violent looting, cattle raiding, and/or being caught between warring parties. RALP/RALP-AF will draw on the good practices of UN agencies and NGOs that have been supporting agriculture throughout the country such as close collaboration with county, *payam*, and *boma* authorities, carrying out frank, gender and ethnically-sensitive consultations (i.e. separate group consultations) with communities about the risk of battle and/or violence against civilians and how they would prefer to mitigate that risk in order to help determine where storage infrastructure is positioned and how the community can organize to protect their fields and storage facilities. Where insecurity precludes going to farm fields away from a village for larger scale cultivation, RALP/RALP-AF can support homestead production to help families maintain food security while remaining within safer community areas. Language skills are key factors to carry out effective consultations with smaller and more marginalized groups, Project considers recruiting qualified field level staff directly from target project locations and valorizing local actors and beneficiaries as a second translator channel when available.

An additional source of social risk is conflict over land tenure between beneficiaries in RALP/RALP-AF locations and returning IDPs. In this case, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Operational Guidance Note for Humanitarian Support to Returns, Relocation and Local Integration of IDPs in South Sudan, as well as the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and additional consideration within the Voluntary Land Donation Framework would be utilized to ensure a fair and sustainable solution, to enable current and new occupants of the locations to participate and benefit from the RALP/RALP-AF outcomes.

Complementary negative impacts might be related to Occupational health and safety (OHS) as a result of the constructions activities for workers and the use of new mechanized farm tools that farmers must get used to, treated seeds that may be eaten, and general waste management from seed companies, agricultural enterprises and construction enterprises. These social risks can be addressed with straight-forward mitigation measures and good practices marking treated seeds as “Not for Consumption”, continuous stakeholders training and awareness, applying C-ESMP and ensuring the use of PPE.

Site-specific social risks and mitigation measures will be integrated into the site specific environmental and social management plans once the project locations are confirmed. The project Social Development Plan (SDP) contained in the Social Assessment (see Annex 12) will also be updated to reflect site-specific concerns, using the following guidelines:

- A review of the legal, institutional and traditional frameworks applicable to ethnic minority/vulnerable groups as applies in the confirmed project locations
- Collection of baseline data on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics in confirmed project locations
- Taking the review and baseline data into account, the identification of project-affected parties and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for involving and consulting with the minority/vulnerable groups at each stage of project preparation and implementation
- An assessment, based on meaningful consultation tailored to minority/vulnerable groups, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project, particularly considering their

potential lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities/ regions in which they live.

- The identification and evaluation of measures necessary to avoid, minimise, mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts, and to ensure that the minority and vulnerable groups receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.
- Identification of resources and responsible parties for the successful implementation of the SDP
- Accessible and appropriate procedures to address grievances by the affected minority and vulnerable groups arising from project implementation.
- Appropriate mechanisms and benchmarks for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the SDP including integration of feedback from minority and vulnerable groups.

4.2 Environmental Risk Rating

Environmental risk was High for the parent project and is rated Moderate for the AF in consideration of the limited footprint from the parent project and the capacity created for E&S management for the parent project. The capacity in implementing the framework document (ESMF) for RALP/RALP-AF will be ensured with dedicated environmental and social specialists. Whilst RALP/RALP-AF itself is expected to bring about positive environmental impacts regarding improved management of agricultural areas, promoting biodiversity and ecological resilience, poor implementation of the ESMF could potentially result in adverse impacts. The anticipated environmental risks and potential negative impacts of the proposed activities are site-specific, are not considered significant or irreversible and can be addressed with straight-forward mitigation measures and good practices. The E&S risks anticipated are mainly related with i) health and safety impacts that may result from the introduction of new mechanized farm tools that farmers have to get used to, laboratory incidents; ergonomic injuries caused by moving equipment in the field; restraint-device injuries; and hypodermic needle sticks and also that potential for accidental exposure to anesthetic or immobilizing medications; biological due to handling the diseased animals and the risk for zoonotic infections and may harbor disease vectors, risks to exposure to potentially hazardous infectious agents or chemicals such as hypodermic needle sticks and also that potential for accidental exposure to anesthetic or immobilizing medications; ii) risk associated with construction activities including solid & liquid waste, dust, noise and other risks related Occupational Health And Safety (OHS) hazards and impacts; iii) waste management related risks, including lack of proper containment controls, management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedure; organic wastes from fish processing, general waste from agricultural packaging materials, seed companies & agricultural enterprises; iv) contamination and exposure from misuse of biopesticides & fertilizers and its risk to human health, soil, water and air pollution as well; and v) risks/potential negative impacts on biodiversity from extensive agricultural practices. Such risks and impacts would be site-specific and manageable through proper initial screening and exclusion of vulnerable sites, enforcement of the ESMPs and subproject C-ESMPs, integration of sustainable sources of energy and water during subproject design.

These risks will be mitigated through strict enforcement of the ESMF by the main implementing agency (FAO) and partners, whilst building the capacity of farmers on sustainable cultivation methods through extension services that are delivered as part of RALP/RALP-AF.

5.

Promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices through adaptive tests for seed varieties that are resilient to drought and diseases, crop rotation, intercropping, manure management, soil conservation, crop water management, integrated pest management, and use of environmentally friendly technologies, will also help to address potential negative impacts of intense agricultural production, as well as mitigate risks posed by climate change and extreme weather events. Given the contentious nature of land ownership and use, RALP/RALP-AF will work with local traditional authorities in collaboration with the entire community to ensure that land use rights are assigned equitably. Project risks, potential project impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

The RALP/RALP-AF aims at contributing to the revitalization of the agricultural sector in South Sudan by facilitating empowerment of farmers to access and adopt agricultural inputs, as well as profitable and sustainable technologies; laying the groundwork for a pluralistic agricultural extension and learning system; integrating and prioritizing the national agricultural system; and supporting analytical work to inform policy and institutional reform. The key stakeholders include farmers, communities, CBOs and NGOs, local government, and the relevant sector ministry (agriculture and food security).

5.1 Potential Positive Impacts of the RALP/RALP-AF

- The RALP/RALP-AF is expected to generate many positive social impacts that could lead to improvements in alleviation of poverty, improved food security through better crop yields, better extension service, diversified agricultural resource base, and improved household income. Specific benefits include:
 - RALP/RALP-AF activities will bring about employment opportunities for people in the community through the provision of services to the construction teams, such as the sale of food and beverages. Truck and machine owners will earn money from renting out their vehicles for excavation and transportation of construction material and machines that will do various construction activities (excavations, clearing, and loading, among others).
 - Capacity building of farmer organizations will help them transform into dynamic, successful and sustainable enterprises. The capacity building will be done through training, workshops, demo plots, etc. and will impart skills and knowledge to beneficiaries required for sustainable crop productivity and quality seed production.
 - RALP/RALP-AF activities planned to support appropriate income generating enterprises for the households (for example, those supported under Component 2) will bring positive impact in terms of socio-economic empowerment for those households. The additional income may also help establish food security at household level by providing the money required to meet basic food needs.

- Productive self-employment opportunities especially for women and the youth - as out growers and through other parts of the value chain such as agro-processing - are likely to increase due to an increasing number of out-grower schemes targeted by the seeds and extension components.
- Poverty reduction as a result of jobs brought about by increased agricultural production. RALP/RALP-AF will promote increased agricultural productivity, diversification of agricultural crops, and commercialization of agriculture – moving away from subsistence-only farming and using, rather, a blend of subsistence and high-value cash crops. The improvement in crop productivity will raise the income for the rural poor above the poverty line of less than a dollar a day. This is an indirect impact that will follow a long process that will be felt after many years.
- A multiplier effect on the local economy through development of entrepreneurial activities such as access to market outlets, agro-input supplies, and rural financial services.
- Training local extension staff will enhance agricultural management skills in the communities, improving service delivery and social and economic transformation, and boosting government capacity to support long-term agricultural development.
- Improved integrated pesticide management processes which will protect both humans and the environment from health hazards and pollution.
- Enhanced adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies for greater resilience.
- Stronger capacity to carry out climate risk-sensitive and adaptive planning through down-scaling of weather information and providing timely weather-related agricultural guidance and early warning messaging through radio and informal networks.
- Strengthened capacities of extension workers, farmer organizations and other groups in determining climate risks and promoting CSA practices and technologies, such as the introduction of drought-tolerant crops and crop varieties, land and water management, including reforestation for soil erosion control, and carbon sequestration to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Shared infrastructure facilities can help contribute to the achievement of peace among the ethnic groups by increasing interaction and fostering cooperation among different ethnic groups.
- Improved nutrition due to increased and diversified crop productivity (particularly for subsistence crops).
- Improved Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) skills on fodder production and preservation for better service delivery on animal health services and One Health challenges.
- Addressed animal and human health issues through a One Health approach to reduce animal disease and properly dispose of dead animals, both of which will prevent transmission and spread of infectious and zoonotic diseases.
- Improved knowledge and practices on fish post-harvest processing and handling using proper preservation techniques.

- Improved knowledge on environmental protection and alternative environmentally friendly cooking methods.
- Improve fish market shade and storage facilities with cold chain and good hygiene through provision of sanitary facilities.
- Provision of veterinary drugs and animal vaccines for diseases prevention and control to improve animal health.
- RALP/RALP-AF will improve the condition of slaughterhouses in the participating counties through construction or rehabilitation of standard slaughterhouses with water and sanitary facilities.
- RALP/RALP-AF will create a market for farm inputs, including seeds, organic fertilizers, and compost. It will increase awareness and availability of information and create opportunities for increased use of appropriate technology and mechanization (when relevant and beneficial).

5.2 Inherent Risks and Potential Negative Impacts

Overall, RALP/RALP-AF will focus on implementation of specific activities in ways that improve the long-term sustainability of natural ecosystems. It will make efforts to safeguard critical habitats that include swamps, wetlands, forests and floodplains so that they are not adversely affected by the RALP/RALP-AF activities and will not implement or support activities in protected areas. However, the activities of RALP/RALP-AF will have minimal, temporary, and localized impacts which can be managed at farm or activities site level.

5.3 Environmental and Social Risk & impact mitigation matrices

The first table presents environmental and social risks (inherent to RALP/RALP-AF areas) and site-specific impacts which cut across all components and activities of the RALP/RALP-AF, along with proposed mitigation measures and reference tools for further guidance/action. The second table presents activity-specific risks and impacts which are not cross-cutting, along with the proposed mitigation measures and reference tools for further guidance/action.

Mitigation measures will be implemented through a downscaling approach. All tools from the ESMF are developed according to the same approach:

- RALP/RALP-AF national level. The following tables 2 and 3 and ESMF annexes (SEP, Women and Children Framework, LMP, VLDF, etc.) are considered at RALP/RALP-AF level and are followed by the E&S Risk Management Officers from RALP/RALP-AF and the E&S referent from the IPs. They are used to ensure county level E&S tools adequation with the main RALP/RALP-AF activities risk and impact analysis. The IPMF has been developed and adopted to prevent any risks of use of pesticides even if the RALP/RALP-AF is not considering their use. IPMF will be used to integrate specific preventive measures for agricultural production related subprojects and the CERC component as it might use pesticides for locust response both for the parent project and the AF.
- RALP/RALP-AF county level. Each county level PIU will consider RALP/RALP-AF national level tools as a baseline to contextualize risk and mitigation measures (Table 2 and Table 3) as contextualized ESMP, as well as relative annexes on plans at county level (SEP, Women and Children Plan). All activities from the RALP/RALP-AF will follow these county level RALP/RALP-AF ESMP. In parallel, these county level E&S documents will help the subproject screening process and give a strong basis for subproject E&S document development. IPs are also considering in these county level E&S tools at their coordination county level.
- RALP/RALP-AF subproject level. E&S screening will suggest E&S documents to be developed as specific ESMPs for subprojects based on county level E&S documentation. SEP and LMP will be implemented to make sure project workers and community around the project are properly informed and engaged in the process. Sub-project ESMPs will be tailored to integrate the OHS, community health and safety (CHS) plan and waste management plan, if requested by the E&S screening process.

Table 2: Cross-cutting risks and impacts

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS2 ESS4	Existing risk of Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) /landmines if the activities are conducted in previously unexplored/unutilized areas	High but with mitigation Low (as most activities will occur in areas already explored/known)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Liaise with Government of South Sudan ■ Prior to commencement of activities in a new area, FAO must consult the latest reports from United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to determine likelihood of UXOs in the area, and contact both UNMAS and the government agency responsible for UXO clearance to assess the risk and provide confirmation on UXO safety before any work is conducted (this involves conducting a UXO risk assessment and obtaining UXO clearance). ■ Avoid areas with UXOs /landmines and, if needed, only proceed in an area only when UNMAS confirms safe removal. 	County level ESMP Subprojects ESMP	FAO
ESS1 ESS4	Possible outbreak of emerging pandemic	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continuous Good practices consideration, as TalkingBooks, radio programs combined with call-in-feedback, small-group discussions once allowed with provision of PPE, etc. ■ Ensure pandemic mitigation measures within ESMPs and especially regarding health and safety issues raised. ■ Ensure social distancing, increased attention to hand and overall hygiene and other basic prevention measures are enhanced in the 	LMP SMP County level ESMP Subprojects ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			subproject areas when cases of infectious diseases occur.		
ESS10	Conflict over selection of beneficiaries, resource allocation in financing purchases through farmer organisations, and distribution of inputs to members	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that the selection of beneficiary counties and <i>payams</i> is highly inclusive and covers a broad array of different clans, ethnic groups, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and other groups. Vulnerable groups and criteria analysis would be set up in a site-specific SEP following the SEP guidelines. ■ Ensure that women, particularly female heads of households, are included in the identification of beneficiaries and locations. ■ Assist farmer organizations (FOs) to develop clear and comprehensive criteria and accountability mechanisms for fair selection and distribution of inputs to members. ■ Ensure that the selection of beneficiary locations, modes of selection, and decision making are publicly disseminated. ■ The formation and/or utilization of <i>Boma</i> and <i>Payam</i> Development Committees (BDCs and PDCs) with the same core representation as those in the Safety Net Project (SSSNP), ELRP and Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project (ECRP) will help to leverage the opportunities presented by their 	GRM County level ESMP and SEP Subprojects ESMPs & SEPs	FAO / Implementing Partner /local authority – local government at the state and county level.

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			<p>synergies for better buy-in of project goals and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). ■ Conduct proper consultation with the communities prior to commencement of subprojects as per the SEP. 		
ESS10	Elite capture and/or manipulation of subprojects by political, ethnic, or military factions. This may include inequitable sharing of subproject benefits due to domination by some political/ethnic groups or leaders.	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct in-depth contextual analysis, including and incorporating feedback from separate consultations with men and women, before entering new counties. The analysis should provide a detailed understanding of the previous and current conflict modalities, resulting in different groupings and interests, including a perspective on aid flows. ■ Conduct a Political Economy Analysis (PEA), with gender specific local consultations, as part of the contextual analysis prior to entering new project locations to understand and avoid possible elite capture. ■ Ensure that the selection of beneficiary <i>bomas</i> and <i>payams</i> is highly inclusive and covers a broad array of different clans, ethnic groups, pastoralist, agriculturalist, IDP and other locations. 	ESMF; SEP County level ESMP and SEP Subprojects ESMPs & SEPs	FAO / Implementing Partner

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that women, including those from minority clans and ethnic groups, are not marginalized in the identification of beneficiaries and locations. ■ Ensure that selection of beneficiary locations, modes of selection and decision making are widely disseminated among the public – as per Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and related site-specific SEP. Beneficiary selection criteria should be transparent and well communicated as per the subproject’s SEP. ■ More in-depth monitoring, evaluation, and management arrangements for areas deemed to be highest risk, based on the subproject ESMP. ■ Public disclosure of information and setting functional GRMs. ■ Communicate about and implement the GRM. ■ Have a communication plan. 		
ESS7	Marginalization of ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups resulting in lack of access to project participation / benefits	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilize community structures and local administration to mobilize ethnic minority groups and IDPs to participate in meetings and consultations. ■ Provide local language interpreters to ensure understanding and ability to give feedback during engagement. ■ Capacity building on social dialogue for women; and engagement of women in 	ESMF, SEP, Social Assessment, FGBCV-SEH-WC	FAO / Implementing Partner

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			<p>strategic and other planning related to sub-projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tailoring technical offerings of the project to women’s needs and constraints including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of safe workspace for women - Provision of a wide range of possible work for women to choose from - Provision of training and inputs suited to women. ■ Target youth in project consultations and activities for their meaningful inclusion in project benefits. 	County level ESMP and SEP	
ESS4	Resurgence of violence that places inputs, equipment and structures at risk of damage or complete destruction	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct in-depth contextual analysis, incorporating feedback from separate consultations with men and women, before entering new communities with project investments, including a detailed analysis of potential conflict lines. ■ Only implement activities in communities which are predictably stable, or receive prior agreement from potential conflict groups expressing the joint interest in a subproject and committing to implement / maintain the outcomes jointly. ■ Continuously monitor the situation in project areas to enable early detection, as much as possible, of conflict to enable necessary adjustments. 	SMP	FAO / Implementing Partner

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS2	Security and health risks for local staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Security Management Plan, taking into account local considerations at county level, including the mapping of local staff, their potential security risks and means of protection. Develop and implement the Labour Management Procedures (LMP) with an LMP-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The LMP may be part of a larger Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the subproject. Ensure IPs prepare the ESMPs including a Waste Management Plan for waste generated through construction/local works and the related camps. 	SMP; LMP with LMP-specific GRM; County level ESMP with a waste management plan.	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS2	Increased incidence of child labour as a result of project incentives for increased agricultural production	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work towards the safety of children by ensuring that the project activities do not cause children to participate in activities that are not age appropriate, hazardous or interfere with their education. 	LMP FGBCV-SEH-WC	FAO /Implementing Partner/ Contractor
ESS2 ESS4 ESS7	GBV may occur as a result of: (i) temporary increase of migrant workers within the construction camps for construction works Farmer Community Center/ drying shelters/ seed collection centres/ storage facilities envisaged under Component 1.1 and 2.1; (ii) female project beneficiaries and female project workers spending	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement FGBCV-SEH-WC Framework and relatives Gender Based Violence (GBV) Action Plans – with its own differentiated incident reporting process, making the most of the existing service providers available and using, whenever relevant, their pre-established 	FGBCV-SEH-WC GBV-SEA Action Plans LMP	FAO /Implementing Partner/ Contractor

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
	extended periods of time away from their usual traditional domestic duties, as well as using money earned from the project to make purchasing and other financial decisions		<p>trauma-informed training approach and materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, connect with the World Bank-financed Provision of Essential Health Services Project (PEHSP), given that it will strengthen access to information and services for GBV survivors. Implement Labour Management Procedure (LMP) and Code of Conduct. Establish GBV related compliance management and referral systems including safe houses accessible for women and girls and workers. 		
ESS2 ESS4 ESS7 ESS10	Conflicts over provision of employment or contracts	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the selection of local staff, contractors and other service providers or local implementers is highly inclusive and covers a broad array of different clans, ethnic groups, pastoralists, agriculturalists and IDPs and develop a map demonstrating inclusiveness per state/county, including specific measures to ensure non-discrimination in recruitment and employment, in particular in relation to women and persons with disabilities. Ensure that job advertisements and calls for proposals are widely disseminated, including in minority languages, and selection processes are made as public as possible. 	SEP LMP	FAO / Implementing Partner/ Contractor

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate and implement the general GRM for the project and the GRM established for project workers under ESS2. 		
ESS10	Cancellation of programming due to escalated conflict and insecurity can reduce the trust of beneficiaries	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that changes to project processes and possible cancellations of project activities are adequately communicated to the beneficiaries and the public, as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Ensure the general GRM is easy to access and use so that complaints can be received and responded to in a timely fashion. 	SEP GRM	FAO / Implementing Partner
ESS10	Conflict resulting from attraction of returnee/IDP populations to communities that have improved production systems and social infrastructure	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate and Implement SEP to enable the integration of new concerns into project implementation. Communicate and implement the general GRM. 	SEP GRM	FAO / Implementing Partner
ESS10	Conflicts among pastoralists and agriculturalists over land use	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive community consultation with due diligence procedures and participatory decision making on voluntary allocation/donation of community land and other natural resources for project use, including documentation of the process and decisions. Promotion of inclusive dialogue to facilitate continuous deliberations between agriculturalists and pastoralists in addressing potentially conflicting priorities and build 	VLDF SEP	FAO / Implementing Partner

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			consensus on land use for the benefit of both groups.		
ESS5 ESS6 ESS10	Disputes over use of land and property for project activities where ownership and access rights are contested (for both public and private property, as well as protected areas), based on historical and current large-scale displacement and seasonal migration due to conflict, ethnic / political affiliations, or cultural norms and customary land tenure laws (which discriminate against women)	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carry out due diligence to get a comprehensive picture of local perceptions of legitimate housing, land and property rights when identifying beneficiary areas – including perceptions of current, previous (IDP) and seasonal occupants (pastoralists), as well as local authorities, in order to establish the viability of those locations. ■ Conduct a complementary in-depth contextual analysis, when previous and recent context analysis are not sufficiently relevant, before entering new communities with activities investments, including a detailed analysis of customary land tenure systems and potential conflict lines. ■ Ensure that selection of beneficiary locations, modes of selection and decision making are widely disseminated among the public – as per SEP – and follow, to the best extent possible, the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)⁴⁴. 	ESMF & exclusion list (annex) SEP FGBCV-SEH-WC GRM Coherence of ES documents with the FAO VGGT	FAO / Implementing Partner

⁴⁴ www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement the GRM and the GBV for gender-discrimination instances within the land tenure arrangements. ■ Avoid implementation of the activities in protected areas and/or their buffer zones, as per the exclusion list (see Annex 1). ■ Consider involuntary resettlement to be excluded from activities as referred to in the subproject exclusion list. 		
ESS1	Inadequate implementation of E&S safeguards tools due to lack of capacity amongst the implementing partners (IPs)	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theoretical Training of FAO staff, CAD, IPs and relevant stakeholder on World Bank ESS and development and use of safeguards tools. ■ Full-time dedicated one Environmental and one social risk management specialists in PMU for the implementation and monitoring of E&S tools. ■ Full-time dedicated gender specialist in the PMU for the implementation and monitoring of Gender related safeguards tools. ■ Regional GRM staff within PIUs implementing E&S tools and measures. ■ Employee Environmental and social risk management specialist for IPs at regional level. ■ Third party monitoring and an environmental audit (required by law). 	ESMF Environmental Audit (required by law for all subprojects with an EIA)	FAO/ Independent Third Party

ESS	Potential Risk or Impact	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS1	Losses of relevancy of safeguard tools due to changing context(s)	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review and update of safeguard tools, if necessary. 	All	FAO

Table 3: Potential Activity-Specific Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
Additional Subcomponent 1.1 and 2.1 risks, impacts and related mitigation measures for construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure						
ESS3	Construction/rehabilitation of premises to serve as Farmer Community Center/ drying shelters/ collection centres/ storage facilities Construction/rehabilitation of slaughterhouse and market shade	Localized and short-term soil erosion, resulting in gullies, washing away soil, bare rock/soils, silting, blocking channels and carrying away property	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only clear areas earmarked for construction, and which would not dramatically change the hydrology of the area (determined by the site-specific EIA); moreover, clearing will be limited to the excavation area (<i>murrām</i> barrow sites) Consider the use of temporary storm water control devices and associated cut-off drains/bunds to minimize sediment transport into watercourses Reuse or Dispose of the excavated soils immediately after excavation completion based on the waste management plan (WMP) and avoiding protected areas/wetlands/sites of ecological importance. Integrate the World Soil Charter guiding principles of the FAO as appropriate, to ensure sustainable soil management and to restore degraded soils 	ESMF County level ESMP Subprojects ESMPs & C-ESMP with WMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS2 ESS4		Localised and short-term dust emission and noise pollution from earth moving activities by excavators and trucks plus other machinery such as concrete mixers, dumpers, etc. Noise from workers is also anticipated.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Restrict activities that create lots of noise—e.g., vibrations, heavy equipment moving earth, excavations, to normal working hours (7h00-17h00) ■ Require contractor(s) to use equipment and automobiles that are in good working condition to reduce noise or exhaust fumes. ■ Require contractor(s) to spray water regularly when clearing land to reduce the dust. Further suppress dust on construction roads during use. ■ Encourage use of silencers on generators. ■ Require contractors to keep construction machinery, generators, and vehicles in good working condition. ■ Carry out community consultations before commencing the construction activities, informing the nearby population regarding the construction activities and possible impacts of noise and dust. ■ GRM will be established in the area to address the public complaints regarding issues such as noise from the construction sites. ■ Provide workers and visitors with the right noise and dust personal protection i.e. dust masks and earmuffs/buds for workers exposed to noisy environments. 	LMP Subprojects C-ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS3 ESS6		Localized loss of biodiversity and associated benefits during site clearing prior to construction. Invasive species may also be introduced into the area through construction machines or the labour force.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen out any proposed subproject site in a protected area or site of natural/cultural importance within the broader region or landscape. Re-align sites away from dense vegetation, wetlands, and other known environmental receptors, including areas with presence of threatened species. Limit clearing of trees or grass to the construction site. Avoid introduction of invasive species in the construction area. Plan for biodiversity offset by planting of trees or grass to replace lost plant species. 	ESMF County level ESMP Subproject s ESMPs & C-ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS3		Water pollution from cement and muddy waters or soil movement	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any spoils shall be placed or stored away from water bodies and areas predisposed to flooding or surface runoff. Construct retention ditches downstream of the construction area, utilizing the excavated soil when applicable, to control water pollution from sediment/soil erosion and cement. Avoid the addition of solid wastes in runoffs. Avail suitable storm water treatment systems at civil works sites. Empty/drain all areas that may hold standing water. 	ESMF; County level ESMP Subproject s ESMPs & C-ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS3		Solid and liquid wastes generated from the influx of temporary/migrant community workers; lack of proper containment controls, management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedure; organic wastes from fish processing, general waste from agricultural packaging materials, seed companies	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WMP shall be developed as part of the C-ESMP before civil works begin to guide both solid and liquid waste management. ■ Collection, treatment, and disposal of solid and liquid wastes based on the WMP. ■ Proper design of waste management system including organic wastes that could be generated from fish processing and carcass removal. 	Subproject's C-ESMP with WMP	FAO / Implementing Partner/ Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
		&agricultural enterprises.				
ESS2 ESS4		Safety and nuisance hazards such as noise, congestion and increased accidents and incidents from higher vehicular traffic around construction sites.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prepare a traffic management plan (TMP) as part of the C-ESMP depending on the traffic volume and the condition/nature of local routes. ■ Carry out community consultations before public works commence (as per SEP and county and subproject level SEPs) ■ Carry out sensitization on road safety in schools and child friendly spaces to ensure children are taught about the use of the road and how to avoid accidents. ■ Erect safety signage at appropriate places. ■ Promote safe driving practices among drivers. ■ Implement GRM. 	SEP, County level SEP, Subproject s SEP LMP TMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS2		Increased occupational accidents and incidents such as injuries and illnesses caused by eminent construction and mechanized processing hazards like handling of construction or farm equipment or	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prior to construction, ensure EHS risk assessment is conducted, all hazards identified, management controls are documented in the C-ESMP or Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan; ■ Ensure the OHS plan or the C-ESMP is implemented by all implementing partners; ■ Take all safety precautions to address hazards for workers and visitors and the nearby community including safety/warning signage, safety barriers around the construction site and safe driving practices. FAO EHS will be complied with 	LMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
		stepping on or using sharp objects, spills and leakage of hazardous materials as a result of higher labour demands during construction, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protective equipment to workers (helmets, boots, masks, etc.) as well as training on Occupational Health and Safety measures and adequate use of PPE, as detailed in the Labour Management Procedure (LMP) Ensure integrity of workplace structures, workspace and exit, fire precautions, potable water supply, clean eating area, lighting, safe access, lavatories and showers, first aid, etc. Implement GRM for workers as per ESS2. 		
ESS2 ESS4		Increased incidences of communicable diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhoea, etc. due to an influx of workers at construction sites.	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide proper sanitation and waste disposal facilities based on a site-specific Waste Management Plan (WMP) Carry out awareness campaigns for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other communicable diseases. Empty/drain all areas that may hold standing water 	LMP; Subproject s C-ESMP with WMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS2 ESS4		Increased incidence of GBV-SEA due to an influx of workers at construction sites	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce total adherence to ethical code of conduct Training and strong communication of zero tolerance to sexual violence Implementation of the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children and related GBV Action Plans 	LMP FGBCV- SEH-WC	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS5 ESS1 0		Obstruction of installations by persons or for uses not foreseen in the project document	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and implementation of GRM with specific inclusion of anonymous reporting Ensure that tenure rights, the recipient of improvements to his/her/ their land and responsibilities are clear through multi-stakeholder local groups. Communication and implementation of GRM with specific inclusion of anonymous reporting. 	LMP SEP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS3		Solid and liquid wastes generated from the operation of Farmer Community Center/ drying shelters/ collection centres/ storage facilities	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate proper sanitation and waste disposal facilities in planning and construction of structures. Train farmer organizations on appropriate management of waste, including reduction at source, reuse and recycling. 	ESMF County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
Additional Subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 risks, impacts and related mitigation measures for inputs and equipment supply and management to support intensification of agricultural production						
ESS6	Improve access to agricultural inputs and tools for increased production	Loss of biodiversity and associated benefits from increased use of agro-chemicals and clearing of land to expand area under cultivation	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize farmers on integrated pest management and use of organic fertilizers such as manure. Oversee the adoption of integrated pest management practices. Avoid introduction of invasive/exotic species and degradation of habitat. Promote integration of agroforestry as a strategy for resilience. 	ESMF County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
ESS6		Loss of biodiversity if the prospect of profits drive farmers to switch to monoculture	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for farmers on agro-ecological principles and the importance and value of diversified cropping in terms of resilience and longer-term sustainability 	ESMF & SEP County level ESMP & SEP	FAO / Implementing Partner
ESS6		Encroachment into any sensitive habitat and/or protected areas, especially by farmers/ groups who want to increase area under cultivation	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen out proposed sites that are located in or very close to protected areas or sensitive environmental receptors. Map out implementation areas to avoid execution of activities in or around protected areas or natural habitats. Ensure that natural drainage paths are not blocked by the establishment of farming and processing activities. Carry out compensatory planting of appropriate indigenous tree species if trees are to be cut for any activities 	ESMF County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS6		Loss of biodiversity and degradation of natural resources due to introduction of crop species not indigenous to the cultivation area	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure application of appropriate phytosanitary protocols for imported seeds, including quarantine measures, carrying out the prescribed tests for designated pests and pathogens and the appropriate certification. Selection of imported seeds would depend upon non-competition with local varieties (see exclusion list within ESMF annex) Identify, clean, and promote (also through local cuisine) local landraces to encourage on-farm 	ESMF and exclusion list annex	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
				<p>conservation, management, and sustainable use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avoid introduction of crop varieties arising from genetic modification which could, through gene flow, lead to the transfer of the transformation events into other varieties or closely related species. ■ Ensure that only disease and pest-free seeds and planting materials are used and/or transferred according to agreed norms. ■ RALP/RALP-AF design incorporates (FAO) agroecological principles, and thus will avoid large-scale adoption and cultivation of new crops and/or their varieties e.g. massive monocrops. 		
ESS6		Contamination of natural water bodies including wetlands such as the Sudd from increased use of agro-chemicals	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Train farmers on the use of bio-pesticides, integrated pest management and use of organic fertilizers to eliminate use of toxic agro-chemicals and chemical pesticides. ■ Train farmers on proper handling and disposal of bio-pesticides and organic options to avoid contamination of soil and water by wastes generated from their use. ■ Avoid implementation of the activities in protected areas and/or their buffer zones, as per the exclusion list (see Annex 1) 	ESMF County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner
ESS10		Crop and cultivation techniques may not be suited to	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct gender and ethnically sensitive consultations in all project areas to ensure participation and ownership of the suggested resilient agricultural practices, tailoring the 	SEP County level SEP	FAO

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
		the needs and constraints of the target communities		activities interventions to the specific county / <i>payam / boma</i> level		
ESS3 ESS6		Increased pest and disease resistance and dissemination of crop diseases	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Incorporate IPM approaches. ■ Involve rotational and intercropping practices which preserve greater diversity in habitat thus reducing impact of pests and diseases. ■ Crop varieties used should carefully be selected and tested in order to avoid new diseases and pests 	IPMF	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS3		Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water and soil quality pollution and degradation from overuse of fertilizer and/or pesticides	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and the Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) to provide guidance on the use of organic manure and reduced use of fertilizers (this may include integration of livestock with crops when feasible/beneficial) ■ Training for county extension officers and (through them) farmers on IPM, as well as the correct techniques of agrochemical application in instances where it cannot be avoided (e.g. correct handling, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), labelling, application, and disposal of agrochemicals under field conditions). ■ Provision of support for farmers by county extension officers employed / seconded by the project. 	IPMF; County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This ESMF and site ESIA/ESMP will provide guidance on the proper management of fertilizers. 		
ESS3		Air pollution and potential health risks due to inappropriate pesticides application	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use IPM practices to control pests ■ Monitor the weather when applying pesticides and avoid very hot or windy days. ■ Follow label directions when using pesticides. ■ Consider staying inside with doors and windows closed when pesticides are being applied near houses/settlements. ■ Wear adequate personal protective equipment when applying pesticides or nearby application zones of pesticides. 	IPMF SMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS4 ESS1 0		Complaints and conflict due to delayed supply of agricultural inputs, leading to low productivity of farmers' activities from late planting	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carry out solid logistical planning which accounts for any likely disruptions by (i) adverse weather conditions, (ii) conflicts, or (iii) delivery delays if procuring items from distant suppliers, to enable timely deliveries. ■ Ensure appropriate communication of delivery dates in case delays are unavoidable. ■ Communicate and implement GRM. 	ESMF & SEP County level ESMP & SEP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
Additional Subcomponent 2.1 and 2.2 risks, impacts and related mitigation measures for water harvesting						
ESS3		Reduction of water flow downstream from application of small-scale irrigation	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regulate water abstraction for irrigation and other uses based on the abstraction permit informed by river flow volumes and integrated watershed management (particularly given multiple uses) 	ESMF County level ESMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential /Impacts	Risks	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
		therefore disrupting activities and sources of livelihood that depend on the water			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a water distribution saving approach for each site 		
ESS3 ESS1 0		Water wastage and conflict for water		M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As best as possible, utilize an agro-ecological approach to avoid and minimize risk of water wastage and conflict. Develop an appropriate irrigation plan and schedule, and monitor consumption and compare regularly with these targets which should be based on available supplies of water. Adopt water-efficient irrigation systems, such as drippers, sprinklers, etc. where possible. Ensure regular maintenance of the irrigation system, as well as that of its associated channels and infrastructure. Reduce seepage losses in supply channels by lining them or using closed pipes. Support efforts to enhance sustainable water governance at local level, including appropriate grievance and redress mechanisms. 	ESMF & SEP County level ESMP & SEP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
Additional Subcomponents 2.2 risks, impacts and related mitigation measures on provision of agricultural equipment							
ESS3	Provision of equipment and tools for agricultural production and agro-	Vegetation degradation due to contamination by		L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize suitable wastewater treatment systems and dump all waste in an approved dumping site 	ESMF;	FAO / Implementing

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
	processing; Support local artisans in the production and maintenance of farming tools and equipment	wastes (solid & wastewater)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abide by the ESMP's waste management plan, which should incorporate the principles of waste reduction and (if not petrol-based/problematic) reuse/recycling prior to disposal in a landfill/approved dumping site. 	ESMP with related WMP	Partner / Contractor
ESS3		Water pollution by waste water generated from agro-processing activities	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abide by, as much as possible, agroecological principles for production and processing, with a focus on waste reduction. Where applicable, reuse the wastewater for biogas production efforts. Sensitization training for officials and farmers on waste management (including the non-biodegradability of some modern materials). When absolutely needed, application of wastewater treatment techniques to further reduce the load of contaminants, prior to discharge, taking into consideration of cross-media transfer of contaminants during treatment Avoid discharge of wastewater to surface water and carefully follow the WMP to ensure adequate management of wastewater to avoid groundwater contamination 	ESMF; ESMP with WMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor
ESS3		Increased Flies / pests/ rodents due to inadequate management of waste	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal and management of generated wastes with designated areas for waste collection, including correct disaggregation of organics (compostable), recyclable materials, hazardous & biohazardous wastes 	ESMF; ESMP and related WMP	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

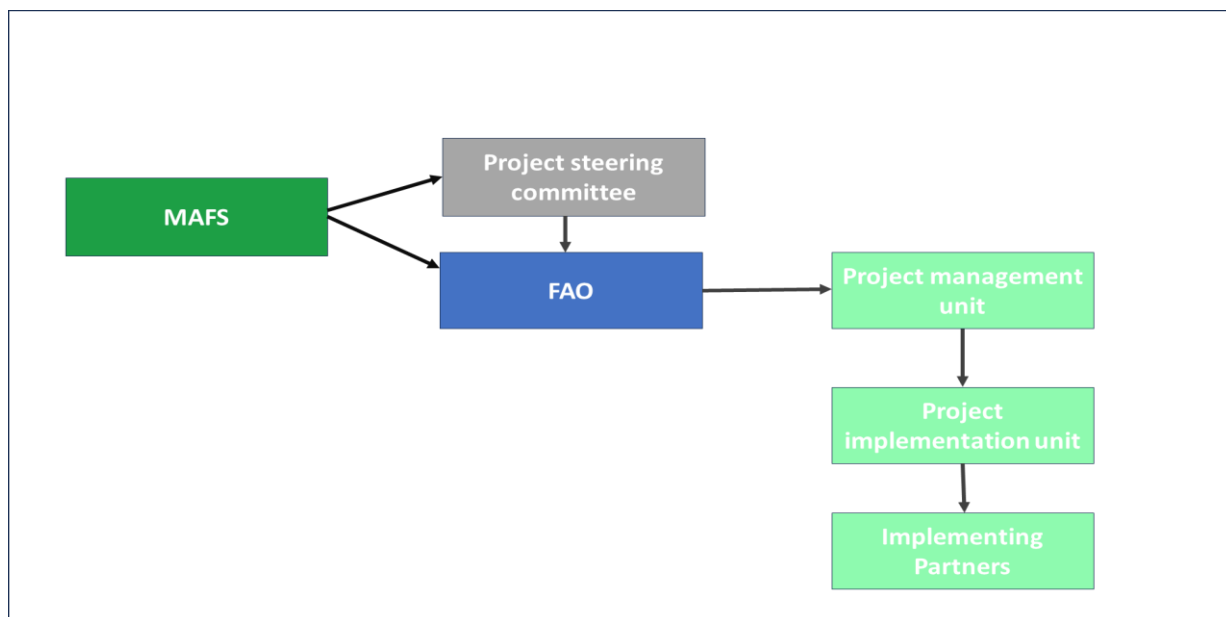
WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing awareness on proper waste management within communities 		
ESS		Risk that lack of access to markets may hinder the sale of surplus produce	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounted for within the project design, such that component 1.1 is meant to increase the access of Farmer Organizations (FOs) to markets through the strengthening of FOs; 1.4 provides matching grants to support FO business activities like post-harvest value addition; and component 2 links farmers to both input and output markets 	Reflected in the PAD	FAO
Additional Subcomponent 1.1 risks, impacts and related mitigation measures for matching grants for FO and cooperatives						
ESS2 ESS4	Matching grants and business start-up grants for farmer organisations and Cooperatives	Breaches of labour rights and inadequate management of occupational health and safety (OHS) by organisations/ enterprises supported through grants. This includes use of child labor, and/or inadequate protection for workers' health and safety.	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Labour Management Procedures (LMP) to guide labour rights and occupational health and safety issues in line with FAO, WB and national policies Screen all grant applicants as per above LMP Provide training on recommended OHS (and use of personal protective equipment, PPE, as needed), labour and working conditions, as well as the legal implications of forced and child labor, what constitutes age-appropriate work, and the importance of childhood education, as per the LMP Integrate labour and working conditions in project reporting requirements Provide PPE if necessary Provide grantee workers access to the project GRM 	LMP SEP GRM	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

WB ESS	Project Activities	Potential Risks /Impacts	Impact and risk level (H/M/L)	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Reference Tools	Responsible Entity
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the GRM 		
ESS3		Generation of a wide range of solid waste from packing operations and waste effluents from processing operations and others	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select least polluting technologies Carry out training for farmers/ groups on sustainable production and processing to build their capacity in resource efficiency and waste management Constructed storage facilities as appropriate to minimize contaminants Recycle waste effluents as far as possible and practical Ensure that wastes are not released into any drinking water source, irrigation channels, cultivation fields or critical habitat 	ESMF; ESMPs with relevant WMPs	FAO / Implementing Partner / Contractor

6 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

MAFS is the ‘borrower’ and has established a Single Project Coordination Unit with all required project staffing, including Program Coordinator, Program Director, Project Manager, Sr. Finance Management Officer, Sr. Procurement Officer, M&E Officer, Gender Specialist, Social Development Specialist, and Environmental Specialist. FAO forms the Project Management Unit (PMU) that is the project implementer for activities. The PMU is based in Juba and has Environmental Risk Management Specialists, Social Risk Management Specialists, Gender Specialists and one GRM Officer in each of the states. The experience MAFS got from the implementation of the parent and other WB financed projects including the Emergency Locust Response Program Phase 3 (P174546) has been of great help to improve its capacity. MAFS has gained some experience and capacity to manage, and train staff; conduct stakeholder consultations, establish functional GRMs, and report on environmental and social risk management.

High-level oversight and guidance on project implementation will be provided by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising the Minister of Finance and Planning, Minister of MAFS, Governors of participating states, and FAO. Furthermore, there will be a National Advisory Committee (NAC) to guide project management on matters pertaining to the project’s technical components, ensure synergies between the project’s technical components and other initiatives in the agriculture sector, review implementation progress reports, and resolve conflicts related to technical matters. The composition of the NAC will be chaired by the Undersecretary for Agriculture and Food Security of MAFS, and a National Technical Committee (NTC) which constitutes the heads of the technical directorates of the line ministries, including Planning, Agriculture Production and Extension Services, Research, Cooperative and Rural Development, Agriculture Education and Training, Finance and Administration., and at the state level, there will be State Technical Committee (STC) and County Core Team (CCT). County authorities and relevant institutions will provide more granular data on which *payams meet* selection criteria and are safe for implementation.



FAO will be the implementing agency, with day-to-day oversight and management of the RALP/RALP-AF delegated to the PMU constituted within the FAO Country Office South Sudan and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the project areas. These will manage all core functions including program management, coordination, partner and community mobilization and facilitation, capacity building, training, environmental and social risk management, procurement, financial management (FM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The PMU will engage other agencies (UN organizations, NGOs, INGOs, private sector) at County, Payam and Boma level as needed. Other partners and agencies will be part of the project procurement plan through Letters of Agreement (LoAs). For security arrangements, the PMU will be responsible for monitoring security and safety measures by FAO and contractors. Final security-related decisions rest with the respective FAOR (see Security Management Plan).

FAO will therefore be responsible for implementing the ESMF and other E&S risk management instruments. For that purpose, the PMU will maintain four (4) Environmental Risk Management and a Social Risk Management Specialists and a Gender Officer in the PMU. Their main task is to offer E&S advisory to the PMU, implement the ESMF, conduct monitoring, report on environmental and social risks management, and prepare the associated ESMPs and annexes, e.g. SEP, LMP, GBV/SEA, etc. including the implementation of the GRM. The specialists will work together and report directly to the Project Manager and participate in management team meetings and field missions to PIUs when accessible. They are supported in the PIUs by the GRM Officers.

The E&S team will also be supported by the wider project team from the PMU and the PIUs as they directly contribute to key standards of the ESF:

- PMU: Natural Resource Management (NRM) Officer, Crop Production and Protection Officer, Markets and Value Chain Specialist, Agricultural Engineer, Partnership Officer, Radio Programming Specialist, Nutrition Officer, National Seed Officer, M&E Officer, Implementation Specialist, Communications Officer
- PIUs: Area Coordinators, Heads of Field Officers, GRM Officers, Field Extension Officers

The Environmental Risk Management and the Social Risk Management Officers in the PMU will receive monthly updates from the IPs. They will further conduct field supervision visits to FAO implementation sites, as well as to contractor activities and sites. At the same time, FAO will deploy among others the GRM Officers and Area Coordinators in the field to ensure the daily implementation of all risk mitigation measures and assume basic monitoring, including of contractors.

The Environmental Risk Management and the Social Risk Management Officers will receive all screening assessments of site-specific activities and ESMPs, review them for compliance against this ESMF, and provide its no-objection where applicable prior to the commencement of all activities (see next section for screening process). The Officer will then monitor the implementation of the ESMPs by the IPs, contractors, and FAO. FAO and IPs will monitor all environmental and social issues in their respective activities daily according to the above monitoring plan. They will report all ESMF-related activities and monitoring results to the PIU and the PMU through the Environmental Risk Management and Social Risk Management Officers monthly, as well as in an overall report on a quarterly basis to

the MAFS/PCU for review and onward submission to the World Bank. IPs and FAO will designate staff in the field to be the main focal points for monitoring the E&S related activities and ensuring their implementation. The PMU will further receive regular reports on E&S issues and will provide inputs to the quarterly reports to MAFS.,.

The PMU is responsible for the guidance on, and clearance of correctional activities required, based on monitoring reports. The Environmental Risk Management and Social Risk Management Officers will report such to the PMU Project Manager and will, appropriately, send a request for correction to the respective IP. Requests for corrections will then be added by the PMU staff to the monitoring schedule. It is expected that the E&S Risk Management Officers will regularly, at least every second month, visit project sites on a sample basis.

FAO and IPs will require Environmental and Social Risk management staff capacity to screen and implement all risk mitigation measures in the respective project activities. This includes distinct capacities at the country office in Juba, constituted through social and environmental expertise. In the field, expertise will be available through GRM Officers at PIUs. The PMU will assess IPs and contractors E&S risk management capacity and will make recommendations if capacity enhancement is required, or if specialized personnel are required. The PMU will further ensure that enough training is provided to all staff involved in implementing environmental and social standards and risk mitigation measures.

The Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) will have both environmental and Social Specialists in order to verify the implementation of environmental and social risk mitigation measures. This has been captured in the TOR and contract for the TPMA. Furthermore, FAO appeal mechanisms such as the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) would also require E&S capacity building to align with the World Bank ESSs.

7 Procedures for review, clearance, and implementation of subproject E&S instruments

Since some of the RALP/RALP-AF activities and subprojects will be identified during implementation, this ESMF was prepared to apply to all subprojects and activities. The main objective of the ESMF process is to ensure that the subprojects and activities financed by RALP/RALP-AF will not create adverse impacts on the local environment and communities, and the residual and/or unavoidable impacts are mitigated in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social (E&S) policies.

During implementation, identified activities/subprojects and technical assistance (TA) support will be screened for and given a risk classification based on their E&S issues and applicable environmental and social standards (ESSs), after which any necessary Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and other E&S instruments will be prepared based on the requirements laid out in this ESMF. The assessments, instruments, and mitigation measures will be proportional to the nature and scale and the potential risks and impacts of RALP/RALP-AF and consistent with the requirements of the Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The E&S risk management plans prepared for subprojects may include, but are not limited to: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs); Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs); Labour Management Procedures (LMPs); Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC) and related GBV actions plans; and Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOPs), including health and workers' issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Terms of reference, work plans, and documents defining the scope and outputs of any subproject activities (including TA) will be drafted so that they are consistent with the environmental and social standards (ESS 1-10). Based on the initial screening, any subsequent ESA would cover the requirements established under the relevant ESSs for that subproject and identify the environmental and social risks and impacts including direct, indirect, cumulative, and residual impacts.

7.1 Subprojects definition and exclusion

Subproject definition. A subproject may be considered as an activity or granted activity (sc2.2) which may be implemented either by the PMU, PIU or IPs. Limits of the subproject will be defined for each subproject and will need to have a consistent and relevant E&S unit, such as geographical community level, or actors involved level such as intercommunity FO, infrastructure unit, subproject granted owner, etc. Activities considered within RALP/RALP-AF as subproject are:

- All activities implemented through the PIUs, or IPs will be considered as subprojects. This includes:
- All activities involving infrastructure construction or rehabilitation at village level infrastructure (sc1.1) and seed conservation infrastructure (sc2.1), supply of equipment and kits, land use for Farmers Field School Approaches (FFS), local seed production, farmers contracts, private companies and enterprises, seed research and related activities, mechanization, conditional grants (sc2.2). This is not an exhaustive list. Three main types of activities have been considered: (i) construction, rehabilitation or renovation of agriculture infrastructure; (ii) activities related to agriculture production including field training; (iii) agriculture processing activities.

Subproject exclusion. All activities that may lead to high E&S risk will be excluded by applying the tool presented under 13.1.2 Section B: Exclusion List in Annex 11 of the present ESMF, in particular all activities that might involve involuntary land acquisition. A few activities that will not be considered within the subproject definition are presented below. Nevertheless, all RALP/RALP-AF E&S existing tools apply for these activities.

- Consultation session (sc.1.2), theoretical knowledge training for FO (sc1.1) and training on nutrition sensitive agriculture (sc1.2), Training of Trainers (sc1.2) are not considered as subproject, with the exception if they are relying on practical training and formation as through Farmers Field School approach (FFS), field demonstrations or if they are including kit supply.
- Primary studies and assessments as for the gender division of labour on a farm (Sc1.1), the customary laws assessment (C3) is not considered as subprojects.

7.2 Key Steps

The ESMF process comprises four steps, as depicted in Figure 1. This section briefly describes key steps:

- **STEP 1:** Screening for eligibility and E&S issues including risks and impacts using screening criteria (see Annex 1), application of ESSs, and identification of and needs for preparation and implementation of E&S documents/instruments.
- **STEP 2:** Preparation of E&S documents as required, including the development of mitigation measures, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Voluntary land donation consent form based on the Voluntary Land Donation Framework, and the finalization of either Construction ESMPs (C-ESMPs) or Environmental Code of Practices (ECOPs) to be incorporated into bidding and contractual documents and subjected to close monitoring of the contractor's performance. ECOPs or C-ESMPs clearly identify mitigation measures for potential negative impacts during site clearance and construction, including the management of contractors; chance finds; Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) application; Codes of Conduct (COC) on SEA; and Security risk assessment and management plan.
- **STEP 3:** Stakeholder consultation;
- **STEP 4:** Clearance and disclosure of E&S documents; and
- **STEP 5:** Implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

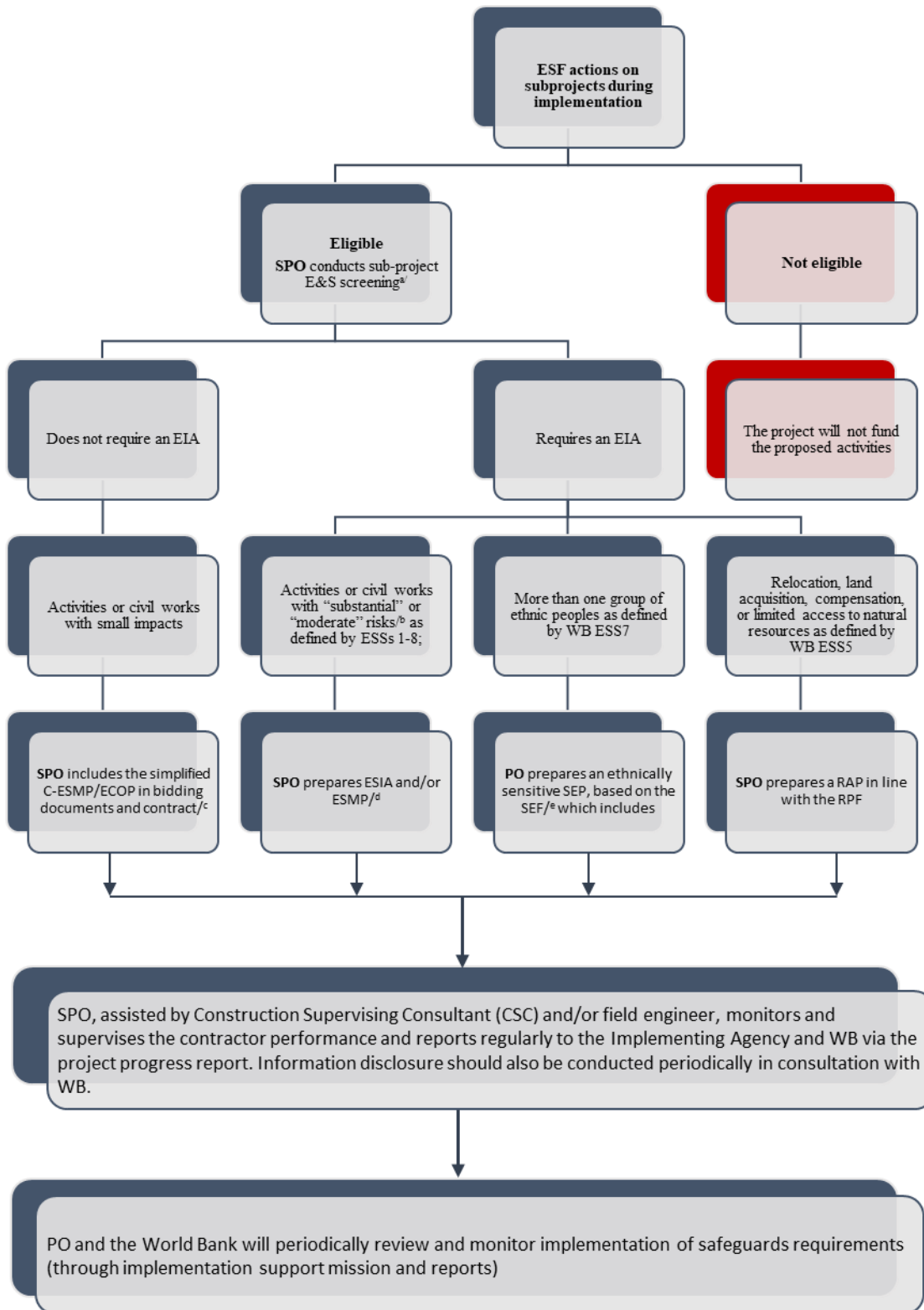
The risk analysis, impact assessment, and preparation of E&S documents for all subprojects will be carried out during implementation. At this point in time, many of the activities carry low to substantial risk and should not require a full ESIA; however, due to existing conflict in South Sudan, the overall risk rating of RALP/RALP-AF is high. If deemed necessary for certain high/substantial-risk subprojects based on the site-specific screening, then a follow-on ESIA must be done in accordance with the national laws ⁴⁵. Preparation of a subproject ESMP occurs when the subproject activities have been clearly identified and locations are known. During the preparation of the ESMP (abiding by ESS1), due

⁴⁵ Refer to Chapter 7 of the Environmental Protection Bill (2010)

attention will be given to address the applicable World Bank E&S Standards, including: (i) issues of labor and working conditions (ESS2); (ii) resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management (ESS3); (iii) community health and safety (ESS4); (iv) land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement (ESS5); (v) biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources (ESS6); (vi) Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (ESS7); (vii) cultural heritage (ESS8); and (viii) stakeholder engagement and information disclosure (ESS10).

Figure 12: Flowchart for ESRM Actions for Subprojects

Legend: "PO" is the project owner (FAO); "SPO" is subproject owner (either FAO or an implementing partner)



Notes

- a. Subproject screening (i) identifies potential negative impacts (environment and social), mitigation measures and/or next actions using the checklist forms; and (ii) discusses results with the local government and/or communities (apply criteria listed in annexes).
- b. South Sudan national standards also require an EIA under these conditions.
- c. Includes consultation and inclusion of C-ESMP/ECOP++ in bidding and contract documents, ensuring that contractor is committed to the obligations; ESMPs and ESIA's will be submitted for WB clearance and public disclosure by the client in country and by the Bank via the World Bank Open Knowledge Repository.
- d. Includes consultation with ethnic peoples. The SEP will be submitted to WB for clearance and public disclosure by the client in the country and by the Bank via the World Bank Open Knowledge Repository.
- e. Includes consultation with the affected population. The Voluntary land donation consent form must be submitted to the WB for clearance and public disclosure by the client in the country and by the Bank via the World Bank Open Knowledge Repository.

Key ESRM actions can be highlighted as follows:

- Small construction works under Component 1 will incorporate the C-ESMPs/simplified ECOPs into the bidding documents and consultant contracts, with contractor performance closely monitored by the responsible persons of the implementing agencies (FAO and implementing partners for subprojects).
- If screening highlights the need for land donation the Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF) would apply accordingly to the WB principles of the ESS5. Key inclusive consultations would be needed for ensuring the reality of the Voluntary consideration. Only temporary effects on land rights use or access might be managed through the Voluntary land donation Framework and adequate mitigation and compensation measures. In case the subproject might face adverse negative impact for owners or users, E&S documentation would be updated to fit the ESS5 requirements by developing a RAP prior to any activities. In particular, screening will ensure that the land donor has been informed and consulted about the subproject and knows that refusal is an option. Community land donations can only take place with the consent of individuals using the land and donors are expected to benefit directly from the subproject. The entire process must be carefully documented to ensure that no one is pressured into donating land.
- If different ethnic minorities are present in the same subproject, an ethnically sensitive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared and implemented according to ESS7 and ESS10, with guidelines available in the SEP. Communication in local languages will be ensured

through field RALP/RALP-AF staff that have been recruited directly locally and that have local language skills.

- All the E&S documents of a given subproject will be submitted for WB clearance before their respective approval and implementation and in accordance with timing required by national law.

Table 4: Applications of ESMF Annexes

Annex	Content	Application
1	E&S Screening, Checklist, and Forms for Subprojects	All subprojects and activities
2	Procedures for managing contractors & UN supplier Code of conduct (2017)	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
3	Environmental & Social reporting format	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
4	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
5	Labour Management Procedures (LMP)	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
6	Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)	CERC
7	Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC)	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
8	Security Management Plan synthesis	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
9	Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF)	All subprojects with works contracts
10	Cultural and Chance Find Procedure	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
11	Gap Analysis World Bank ESS, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National Legal Framework	n/a (for reference only)
12	Social Assessment (SA)	n/a (for reference only)
13	Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) Emergency Operational Manual	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project
14	Terms of Reference for Independent E&S Third Party Monitoring	Whole RALP/RALP-AF project

7.3 Assess E&S Risk and Impact

The first step of the E&S risk and impact assessment will confirm the eligibility of subprojects and/or activities to be financed by RALP/RALP-AF, identify the potential E&S issues, and assess potential impacts of the subprojects/activities (including the need for E&S documents as required by the ten ESF standards using an E&S screening checklist. The agencies responsible for implementing the subprojects/activities will be responsible for completing and signing the screening forms. As a time consuming and resource demanding exercise, additional temporal support from short term consultants or firms of experts might be contracted to screen all subprojects. FAO, as implementing agency, will be responsible for the overall activities and ESMF processing and clearance, supervision and monitoring, and reporting. Consultation with the World Bank ESRM specialists will be made if needed, depending on subproject complexity.

After screening, the subprojects are risk rated as low, moderate, substantial, or high risk. **Low risk subprojects** do not have a physical footprint. Equivalent to Category C under OP 4.01, they will not require preparation of an ESRM instrument, but standard Environmental and Social Clauses will be applied in the bidding documents and contracts. A sample page or template of these clauses prepared in the Annex 16 of the present ESMF and will be adopted across all risk category subprojects, while the procurement documents of Moderate and Substantial risk subprojects must include additional ESRM provisions. **Subprojects classified as Moderate risk** will require a detailed ESMP prepared for them in addition to the standard E&S clauses in the bidding and contract document. A C-ESMP will be needed for civil work rehabilitation and renovation subprojects. The PIU will prepare Activity Typology ESMPs for review and clearance by the WB before new biddings are launched for adoption across the subprojects under the supervision of FAO. The WB will reserve the right to randomly sample various Moderate risk ESMPs to monitor on the quality thresholds and may assume the clearance role if needed; **Subprojects categorized as Substantial risk** trigger some significant environmental and/or social risks and potential impacts that are mostly site-specific, temporal and reversible in nature. In addition to the Environmental and Social Clauses in the bidding document and contract, these subprojects will require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) done for them, and the ESIA will need to be reviewed and cleared by the WB. A C-ESMP will be needed for civil work rehabilitation and renovation subprojects. **Subprojects categorized as High risk** will be ineligible for project financing and identification of **High-risk subprojects** using the exclusion list mentioned under section 7.1 and Annex 11 of the present ESMF need to be applied prior to screening.

Table 5: Risk level, approval and E&S complementary documentation

Risks level	Definition	E&S documentation and application	Approval
Low Risk	Do not have a physical footprint. Do not have environmental or social risks and/or impacts	No further E&S documentation. Environmental and Social Clauses in the contract will be recommended (Annex 2) according to EMSF and related annexes.	PMU and Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Moderate Risk	Moderate or unknown adverse environmental	Detailed ESMP for all subproject.	PMU, WB and Ministry of

	or social risks and/or impacts manageable through adequate and minimal mitigation measure	C-ESMP for civil work rehabilitation and renovation subproject Standard E&S clauses in the contract and bidding document (Annex 2) according to EMSF and related annexes.	Environment and Forestry
Substantial Risk	Substantial adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts manageable through important mitigation measures	Full ESIA and specific ESMP for all subproject . EMSF and related annexes apply. C-ESMP for civil work rehabilitation and renovation subproject Updated E&S clauses in the contract and bidding document (Annex 2) according to EMSF and related annexes.	PMU, WB and Ministry of Environment and Forestry
High Risk	High adverse and irreversible environmental or social risks and/or impacts	No Go Subprojects are including in the exclusion list	-

7.4 Develop E&S Documents

Step 2 focuses on preparing ESRM documents based on the issues identified in Step 1. Guidelines for the preparation of an ESMP are provided in the annexes for main 3 types of subprojects (renovation or rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure, agricultural production activities and agro-processing activities), whereas a LMP and an updated SEP have been developed separately. Subproject SEP will be developed based on County SEP by FAO. Separate guidelines for development of land donation consent form are available in the Voluntary Land Donation Framework. Subproject owners are responsible for the preparation of E&S documents, consulting with a WB safeguards specialist for complex subprojects if needed.

Subproject standards ESMPs will be developed according to the following baselines:

- Civil work for construction, renovation, rehabilitation of Multipurpose centers and agriculture infrastructures ESMP are following the table 2 and the additional measures from table 3 (subcomponents 1.1 and 2.1 on construction and renovation measures)
- Agricultural production subproject ESMP are following the table 2 and the additional measures from table 3 (subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 on inputs and equipment's supply and management for increased production; subcomponents 2.2 on provision for equipment and tools for agricultural production)
- Agricultural processing subprojects ESMP are following the table 2 and the additional measures from table 3 (subcomponent 1.1 on matching grants for FO and Cooperatives and subcomponent 2.2 on provision for equipment for agro-processing)

It is also necessary that the implementing agencies of the subprojects and activities are responsible for preparation of E&S documents (e.g. full ESIA, etc.) required by national regulations,⁴⁶ securing approval of the responsible agencies within the nationally mandated timeline.

7.5 Review, Approval, and Disclosure of E&S Documents

WB review and clearance: Before approval and commencement of subproject works, the Subproject Officer (SPO) will submit all E&S documents to the World Bank for review, clearance, and public disclosure. So far, the Bank E&S team has been revised and provided relevant feedbacks for the ESMP prepared for the construction and/or rehabilitation of thirteen multi-purpose farmer's community centers (MPCFC) in the target project locations of South Sudan. For RALP/RALP-AF, the World Bank conduct reviews of the first three ESMPs prepared and may conduct a post review as needed. The approval process described herein may also be reviewed occasionally. After clearance of the ESMPs, the WB may choose to review ESMPs selected at random.

All E&S documents will be posted on the FAO and government websites (at national and provincial level). Hardcopies in local language will be made available at the FAO country office and subproject sites. FAO and implementing agencies of subprojects must publish a notification of disclosure of information and solicit comments within the month following that disclosure date. The English version of the ESMP will be disclosed on the WB website.

Government approval. The WB also requires that the responsible government agencies approve the EIA documents as required by national legislation. The EIA and approval conditions will be provided to the WB for information and disclosed to the public. Any E&S document prepared will only be submitted to the Government agencies (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) for approval once they have been cleared by MAFS and the Bank where required respectively.

7.6 Implementation, Supervision, Monitoring, and Reporting

ESMF implementation, supervision, monitoring, and reporting is an integral part of RALP/RALP-AF and subproject implementation. An E&S Risk Management Officers will be responsible of the supervision, monitoring and reporting on all E&S RALP/RALP-AF tools and documents implementation. A Gender Officer will be dedicated to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. GRM Officers are also directly involved at the State level as focal points for GRM and sensitizing communities and IPs. In all cases, RALP/RALP-AF staff and all partners and contractors will be sensitized to E&S compliance. World Bank E&S specialists will also occasionally supervise and monitor the implementation of E&S activities during the WB implementation support missions. Delegation of responsibilities is as follows:

- **E&S monitoring of contractor performance during construction:** To ensure compliance with the national laws and regulations as well as some specific requirements of the ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS6, ESS8, and ESS10 at subproject level, the subproject owner (FAO or partner implementing

⁴⁶ National legislation on environmental protection planning, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment, etc., as per Chapter 2 of this ESMF and Chapter 7 of the Environmental Protection Bill (2010).

agency) will hire a qualified national consultant to conduct monthly monitoring and reporting while assigning the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) or field engineers to be responsible for monitoring and reporting of contractor's compliance to the C-ESMP on a day-to day basis. At RALP/RALP-AF level, FAO will hire an independent consultant to assist in monitoring environmental and social performance by all subproject owners, as well as the construction contractor throughout construction, and report their findings in RALP/RALP-AF E&S monitoring reports for the World Bank (this will be done on a six-month basis, or as agreed with the WB in accordance with the legal agreement, including the ESCP). The FAO country office will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluating implementation of the SEP and county and subproject specific SEPs and the LMP, including responding to grievances and/or complaints of the project/subproject affected peoples as well as the project workers (see Chapter 9).

- ***E&S monitoring during implementation of activities/operation of subproject-related infrastructure:*** Specialized training will be provided on more substantial risks inherently associated with subproject activities (e.g. waste management and occupational health and safety training). E&S staff must pay extra attention – proportional to the more substantial risks – to those activities during implementation. In order to ensure sustainability after RALP/RALP-AF closure, the awareness and capacity of machine operators, shared building operators (e.g. for community centers/markets), and government staff must be increased through training and during implementation supervision. This will require E&S capacity building consultants (including extension staff). Subproject owners will detail safeguards progress in the subprojects' E&S monitoring reports for submission to the FAO country office. The FAO country office will then aggregate and submit the information to the WB.
- ***Third-party monitoring (TPM):*** To ensure compliance with all aspects of the ESMF, MAFS will hire a Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) for TPM of E&S implementation and report the results to the WB and other stakeholders every 6 months or as agreed with the WB in accordance with the legal agreement, including the ESCP.

8 Monitoring Plan

8.1 Regular Monitoring and Inspection for Compliance

Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources maintained to monitor the ESMF. The goal of monitoring will be to measure the success rate of the activities, determine whether interventions have handled negative impacts and to determine whether further interventions are required, or monitoring is to be extended in some areas. The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that sub-component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF.

The main monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and PMU, which will administer the overall RALP/RALP-AF-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF. The PMU Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the environmental and social mitigation measures and monitoring and inspecting for compliance. The E&S Risk Management Officers in the PMU will handle all reporting aspects.

The ESMF is the overall document that guides the development of site specific ESMPs. While the ESMF, laying out expectation from FAO and implementing partners (IPs), will be responsible for their own site/activity specific screening, impact assessments, development of site/activity-specific ESMPs, monitoring of impacts, and administration of mitigation measures in regard to their respective sub-component activities. They further commit to integrating stakeholder inputs into their regular monitoring and reporting activities. As such, FAO will require sufficient personnel with appropriate expertise to conduct these tasks. The number of personnel to be engaged will depend on the workload and the geographical distribution of the subprojects. FAO will allocate adequate financial, logistic and material resources to support the E&S team in the implementation of the ESMF.

The IPs are committed to report all screening results, the results of impact assessments, and site/activity-specific ESMPs to the Environmental and Social Specialists in the PMU through their Letters of Agreement (LoAs). The E&S Risk Management Officers will assess the compliance of activities against the ESMF and their subsequent ESMPs and will report possible non-compliance to the PMU Project Manager. Indicators are identified in both documents and used as a baseline for assessing progress on implementation. The PCU will also independently conduct its own monitoring, verification and inspection of the activities to ensure they follow this ESMF. Monitoring indicators will depend on specific activity contexts.

The FO is also part of the monitoring system, especially for Soil monitoring through ToT for Farmers according to the Visual Soil-FAST Assessment implementation.

The GRM will further help track complaints and effectiveness of interventions, including those with environmental and social impacts and the quarterly monitoring reports will provide summaries and statistics on the GRM. Moreover, a Management Information System will be developed, which in addition to collecting necessary information on beneficiaries and projects to track progress, will also include a module to record complaints and the ways in which they were addressed.

8.2 Quarterly and Annual Monitoring and Reporting

FAO is responsible for the overall M&E arrangement for RALP/RALP-AF. It produces quarterly, bi-annual and annual reports, which will be shared with all stakeholders, including relevant Government ministries. Most importantly, overall M&E reporting from FAO to the MAFS for review and onward submission to the World Bank. In line with the Joint UN Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, the RALP/RALP-AF will follow a quarterly reporting cycle. Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and financial resources will be put in place to monitor the ESMF. Monitoring results will routinely inform corrective actions and updating of the E&S instruments accordingly.

Brief quarterly reports and an annual environment and social progress report will be completed for the RALP/RALP-AF. The environment and social sections will be part of the overall project reports. Information about the sub-projects and voluntary land donations (VLDs) will be presented as sections of the quarterly progress report. The format for completion of the environmental and social sections of the quarterly reports is set out below. The quarterly reports will be submitted within 6 weeks after the end of quarter.

Quarterly reports provide brief updates on environmental and social issues in sub-projects, to flag possible challenges and allow for immediate adjustments and assistance in the implementation of the ESMP. Furthermore, sub-project ESMPs and VLD documentation will be subject to post-review by the World Bank.

The objectives of annual reviews of ESMF implementation are: (a) to assess the project performance in complying with ESMF procedures, learn lessons, and improve future performance; and (b) assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to project funded activities. In addition, data from the GRM will be considered. These reports will be the main source of information for the World Bank supervision missions, FAO and national and state authorities, as needed.

The World Bank will equally supervise and assess the environmental and social performance through the review of the quarterly monitoring reports and through regular⁴⁷ site visits. Reporting requirements and outlines are listed in Annex 1.

Upon the project's completion, FAO will assess the success of the ESMF and include relevant information in its Implementation Completion and results Report (ICR). This ICR will be followed by the Bank's own ICR. If either of these assessments reveals that any key objectives of the ESMF were not achieved, then follow-up measures will be developed to remedy the situation. This is also applicable for site-specific ESMPs.

8.3 Incident and Accident Reporting

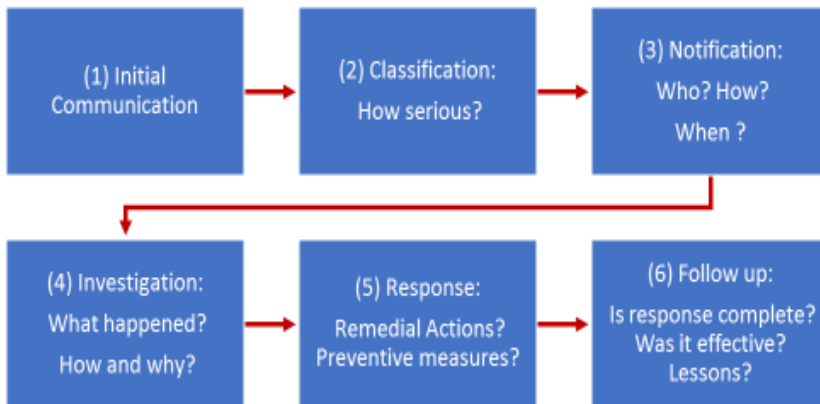
For all severe and serious environmental, social, safety and security incidences (an incident that has *significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers*, e.g. fatality, injuries involving medical treatment, chemical spills into sensitive environmental receptors live rivers, GBV/SEA, forced or child labor, criminal or political physical violence), PMU staff will report within 48 hours to the World Bank, followed by a detailed investigation report outlining a root cause analysis of the incident and related corrective actions to be undertaken. Incident reports will be captured in an incident

⁴⁷ Frequency will be determined by the need but expected to be more frequent at early stages of project implementation

form to be developed for the project. Other indicative incidents will be recorded in the incident register or log and the Bank notified quarterly monitoring reports.

FAO and IPs will report severe incidents to the PMU within 24 hours and the PMU will report to the World Bank within 48 hours. The procedure below for incident management and reporting will be employed for all types of incidents. The detail incident reporting form of the World bank new ESIRT formats are included under Annex 15 of the updated ESMF.

Figure 13: Steps and procedures for incident management and reporting



8.4 Third-Party Monitoring for Smart Implementation

3. MAFS has been hired and engaged a Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) Grant Thornton on March 13, 2024 in the to insure a *smart implementation* process of RALP/RALP-AF from the World Bank⁴⁸. The TPMA provides a review of environmental and social performance of the project, including adherence to all safeguards instrument of the project, with specific attention on gender-based violence and grievance redress mechanism. Mains steps for implementation will be:
 - **Competitive identification of TPMA and specificity.** TOR would be made and agreed jointly with the World Bank focusing on environmental and social risks impacts of the project and with attention on Gender Based Violence & Sexual Abuse and Exploitation thematic and discrimination. It will include assessing adherence at all implementation levels to the procedures in the Project Operations Manual, ESMF and other relevant project documents and verifying outputs of all project activities. TOR will be partly based on Annex 2 of the Good Practice Note from the World Bank on Third-Party Monitoring and are available in Annex 14 of the present ESMF.
 - **Selection and contracting of the TPMA.** Selected TPMA would be independent from project preparation with limited previous role in the project as there are limited actors on the field. Particular attention would be made to the ethical, fair, competency and international recognition of the TPMA.

⁴⁸ The World Bank – 2018 – Good Practice Note ESF for IPF Operations. Third Party Monitoring. p.23

- **Managing the TPMA.** Monitoring time schedule might be adapted to event and incident and will be further discussed and detailed in the TOR.

Reporting and Transparency

ESS and Related Risk	Indicators	Critical Limit	Responsibility	Time
Major ESMF indicators				
ESS1: Update ESMF document	Quarterly update/validation of E&S plan (ESMP, VLD, SEP) by PIU. No. cleared and disclosed, No. indraft. No. under implementation	Yes	PIU	Quarterly
ESS10: Conflict over selection of beneficiaries	Inclusive consultation including (IDP, host household, seasonal pastoralists, returnees, women, youth, all ethnicities, etc.) % of female participants % of female heads of households in the community participated	Consultation Report and list of stakeholders with contacts and categories <50 < 80	IPs, Boma and Payam Development Committees and GRM local focal point	Quarterly
ESS10: Grievance and redress mechanism	Total number of Grievance by channel: traditional authorities / justice / IPs / FAO / OIG / WB GRS % of cases on harassment and violence against women and children % of cases on the same from the same locality	<1000 < 50% 20%	FAO M&E	Quarterly
ESS10: GRM	Number of on-going and unsolved grievance by type (GRM types including tenure aspects)	<50	FAO M&E	Quarterly
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation	% of stakeholders trained on GBV	<70%	PMU	Quarterly
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation	Number of awareness sessions on GBV	XX	PMU	Quarterly
ESS10: GRM	Number of Grievance by IPs	XX	FAO M&E and Procurement Unit	Quarterly
ESS10: GRM	Number of incidents ⁴⁹	0		Quarterly

⁴⁹ Incidents all included: GBV-SEA, SH, death, injuries, etc.

ESS and Related Risk	Indicators	Critical Limit	Responsibility	Time
ESS10: GRM	Number of GBV-SEA and SH cases related directly or indirectly to the project % of cases on harassment and violence against women and children % of cases on the same from the same locality	0 <50% <20	FAO PSEA M&E	Quarterly
ESS7: Elite Capture	Disaggregation of beneficiaries from activities by county (ethnics groups, minorities women, IDPs, Host households, Returnees, children according to SEP and local assessment)	Adequate to local social assessment baseline	PMU	Annual
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation and information disclosure	Number and percentage of affected households consulted (disaggregated by female-headed households, ethnic minorities, youth)	<50%	PIUs	Quarterly
ESS2: Poor workers' occupational health & safety	Number of OHS incidents by type (falls, cuts, burns, spills, communicable diseases etc.) and actors (direct workers, IP workers, contractors, community workers) - Disaggregated by gender and age group (adult, youth, children); No. of audits and inspections conducted, No. of work stop orders given or improvement/corrective orders given.	XX	PIUs	Quarterly
ESS10: Information	Number of communications reports based on SEP and means used at different scale (county, community): Local consultation Radio etc. % of communications tailored to women % of communications tailored to children	XX <30% <30%	PIUs	Annual
ESS4: Poor community health & safety	% community member sensitized to public works activities, HSE, GBV (Harassment and violence against women and children) Disaggregated by gender and age group - adult, youth, children	XX	IPs	Annual
ESS5: land tenure	% Person affected by the project (PAP) related to land donation % of female-headed households % of child-headed households	<XX 0	PIU	Annual

ESS and Related Risk	Indicators	Critical Limit	Responsibility	Time
		0		
ESS5: land tenure & VGGT 3.A.1.1. &2	Perceptions of legitimate tenure rights assessed with individual groups and validate through multi-stakeholder group	No	PIU	Quarterly
ESS5: land tenure & VGGT 3.A.1.4 & VGGT 3.A.1.5	Voluntary land donation (ha) and related grievance and redress (ha) % of stakeholders consulted on perceptions of legitimate tenure rights % of grievances on voluntary land donation and tenure	<XXha / 0ha XX XX	PIU	Annual
ESS1: partners E&S capacity assessment	Percentage of partners E&S capacities assessed Percentage of capacity building measures implemented	<100% <100%	PMU and PIU	Annual
ESS1: non-implementation of E&S requirements	% IPs nonconformity with the E&S commitment plan within contract % of incidents related to harassment and violence against women and children	0% 0	PMU	Bi-annual
ESS1: non-implementation of E&S requirements	% sub-project non-conformity following C-ESMP (% of mitigation activities non-conform) % of incidents related to harassment and violence against women and children	<20% 0	PIU	Quarterly
ESS3: environmental pollution	Tons of inorganic fertilizer supplied Mean use of inorganic fertilizer (kg/ha)	<XX tons <XX kg/ha	PIU	Annual
ESS3/ESS6: environmental pollution and biodiversity losses	Tons of Phyto sanitary products supplied Mean use of Phyto sanitary products (kg/ha) Area of offset created	<XX tons <XX kg/ha < XX ha	PIU	Annual
ESS3: Soil VS FAST	VS-FAST Soil improvement	<0 TBD	NRM Unit	Annual
ESS3/ESS6: environmental degradation	Number of Local Environmental Entities grievance % reported by female heads of household	0 <20%	PIU PMU	Annual
ESS6: deforestation	Deforestation incidences related to projects (agriculture expansion, etc.)	XX	PIU	Annual

ESS and Related Risk	Indicators	Critical Limit	Responsibility	Time
ESS3: GHG emission	GHG emission	< Exact modelling	NRM Unit	Mid-term and Completion
ESS1: audit of IPs	E&S evaluation and audit of IPs	1	PIU and Procurement Unit	Annual
ESS2 / ESS4	Number of security issues (injuries, death) by type and actors: Beneficiaries; IPs; FAO staff % of women and girls % of children	XX <50% <40%	UNDSS FAO PMU PIU IP	Quarterly
Specific Framework and Plan indicators				
ESS4 / ESS7: Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children	Implementation of the Frameworks and associated plan Refer to the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children indicators	<100%	PMU	Annual
ESS3: Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)	Implementation of the IPMF Refer to the IPMF Indicators	<100%	PMU	Annual
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Implementation of the SEP and relative plans Refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Framework indicators	<100%	PMU	Annual
ESS1: CERC EOM	Implementation of the CERC EOM and relative plan	<100%	PMU	Annual

9 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Under the new World Bank ESF ⁵⁰ Bank-supported projects are required to facilitate mechanisms that address concerns and grievances that arise in connection with a project.⁵¹ One of the key objectives of ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) is ‘to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievances’.⁵² FAO integrates such concern within its Accountability to Affected Populations Policy.

This Project GRM shall continue to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties related to its environmental and social performance. The RALP/RALP-AF provides mechanisms to receive and facilitate resolutions to such concerns. This section lays out the grievance redressal mechanisms (GRM) for the RALP/RALP-AF based on existing and functional⁵³ mechanism and Standard Operating Procedures⁵⁴.

As per World Bank standards, the GRM will be operated in addition to a separate FGBCV-SEH-WC Framework, which includes reporting and referral guidelines (see Annex 7 - Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children). Additionally, in line with the provisions of ESS2, a grievance mechanism will be provided to all direct and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns. Workers will be informed of this grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use. This worker grievance mechanism is included in the project’s LMP (see annex). Given the small-scale nature of works and focus on locally sourced labor, the intake mechanisms of the overall GRM will also allow intake of grievances under ESS2. Note that for Sexual Harassment at the workplace, provisions under the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children apply.

Table 6: Synthesis of GRM system applying and appeal processes.

Situation	GRM system	Appeal
All complaints in exception with (GBV/SEA/SH and Labour issues)	Project GRM (including customary authorities GRM and tribunal court GRM)	FAO RAF / OIG / WB GRS
Harassment/violence against women and children	FGBCV-SEH-WC GRM	OIG / WB GRS
Direct and contracted workers	LMP workers GRM	FAO Appeal Committee or ILOAT / WB GRS

⁵⁰ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework, 2018.

⁵¹ Under ESS 2 (Labour and Working Conditions), a grievance mechanism for all direct or contracted workers is prescribed, which is laid out in the Labour Management Plan (LMP). The World Bank’s Good Practice Note on ‘Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works’ spells out requirements for a GBV grievance redress mechanisms, which is laid out in a separate FGBCV-SEH-WC and in GBV/SEA Action plans.

⁵² World Bank, 2018, p. 131.

⁵³ FAO South Sudan. 2019. Accountability to Affected Population. A report on the feedback and complaints recorded from the period of June-August 2019.

⁵⁴ FAO South Sudan. 2019. Accountability to Affected Population and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Standard Operating Procedure. 9p.

IPs procurement	LMP Procurement GRM	WB GRS
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9.1 Guiding principles

9.1.1 GRM Guiding principles

4. Accountability to Affected Populations guiding principles are:

- Ensuring that GRM is applicable to all of FAO’s programmes, whether humanitarian, resilience-building or development, requires FAO work to be guided by the following principles.
- Understanding the context, the conflict and/or power dynamics, gender roles, people’s needs, priorities, vulnerabilities, concerns, perspectives, preferences and local capacities where FAO is intervening⁵⁵.
- Maintaining proximity with FAO beneficiaries and members of host communities where FAO is working in.
- Establishing effective two-way communication channels
- Enabling participation throughout the project life-cycle.

9.1.2 GRM Guiding principles

5. Guiding principle of GRM systems are:

- GRM Guiding principles;
- Early information on GRM systems through GRM local focal point and Implementation partners message before any activities;
- Readily accessible for all project-affected parties and does not prevent access to judicial and administrative remedies;
- Designed in a culturally appropriate way and can respond to all the needs and concerns of project-affected parties;
- Seeking feedback or complaints from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries;
- Multiple channels to insure objectivity and triangulation of information;
- System sensitive to women, men, boys and girls, as well as people living with disabilities, with attention to access by the most vulnerable and marginalized;
- Confidentiality and prevention against retaliation;
- Regular information and feedback to grievance situation either to affected parties and mains stakeholder.

⁵⁵ FAO. (2020). *The Programme Clinic: Designing conflict-sensitive interventions – Approaches to working in fragile and conflict-affected con-texts. Participant’s workbook*. FAO

9.1.3 GBV-SEA Guiding principles

6. As part of the measures to protect staff and beneficiaries of assistance and the populations of South Sudan, FAO adheres to the **IASC Accountability to Affected Population Commitments** which aim to translate aspirations into action and results among humanitarian and development actors: **leadership; participation and partnership; information, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, feedback and action; and results**. FAO is already acting to pursue Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and pursues a “zero tolerance” policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).
7. FAO SOP on Prevention of sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) defined guiding principle.
 - The principles of integrity, professionalism, respect for human rights and the dignity of all peoples underpin FAO’s commitment to preventing and addressing acts of SEA. These principles are enshrined in the FAO Staff Regulations and Rules, as well as in the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service⁵⁶, which require the highest standards of integrity from all employees.
 - As stated in Director-General’s Bulletin No.2012/70, FAO has a zero-tolerance policy towards acts of SEA that are committed by its employees or any other personnel associated with the work of FAO⁵⁷ Such acts constitute serious misconduct and may therefore provide grounds for disciplinary measures, including summary dismissal, or termination of contract.
 - According to FAO, “Employee” refers to all those holding an employment contract with FAO, including Consultants, PSA holders, as well as those performing non-remunerated services such as Volunteers. It also includes Government provided staff.
 - This also includes acts committed by FAO contractors’ employees, or any other person engaged and controlled by the contractor to perform any services agreed upon with FAO. It also includes any entity financed by FAO or involved in the execution of FAO activities, including suppliers and service providers bidding for or contracted in commercial relationships with FAO, or partner organizations receiving, under Letters of Agreement (LoAs), financial or other resources from FAO in respect of its programs and operations.
 - Whilst the emphasis of FAO activities in PSEA will be on prevention and protection from SEA, the SOP establishes responsibilities and a formal reporting mechanism for SEA complaints, as well as related procedures for their investigation and subsequent follow-up⁵⁸

⁵⁶ Standards of Conduct for international civil servant (Manual Section 304).

⁵⁷ This includes acts committed by FAO contractors’ employees, or any other person engaged and controlled by the contractor to perform any services agreed upon with FAO. It also includes any entity financed by FAO or involved in the execution of FAO activities, including suppliers and service providers bidding for or contracted in commercial relationships with FAO, or partner organizations receiving, under LoAs, financial or other resources from FAO in respect of its programs and operations.

⁵⁸ Where persons specified in Footnote 2 are concerned, who are not subject to FAO Staff Regulations and Rules, investigation and follow-up action will be dealt with in accordance with specific procedures in place for the investigation of third parties involved in programs and operations of the Organization. In addition, specific PSEA clauses have been inserted into all LoAs and procurement of goods and services contracts, allowing FAO to immediately terminate any such LoA or contract in cases of SEA committed by this category (see Manual Sections 502 and 507).

- **Safety:** To avoid any additional harm, the safety of SEA victims will be ensured at all times, and the safety of all parties involved in PSEA must be fully considered.
- **Confidentiality:** The confidentiality of complainants, victims and other relevant parties must be respected.
- **Transparency:** The functioning of reporting mechanisms will remain transparent.
- **Accessibility:** SEA reporting mechanisms are available to anyone who may have reason to allege a SEA incident, including local populations and staff and non-beneficiaries. Establishing women quotas at community-level grievance management to facilitate woman to woman reporting
- **Accountability:** FAO South Sudan is held accountable for their PSEA actions through regular reporting to the FAO Ethics office.

9.2 Traditional Authorities Conflict Management

8. As mentioned in the conflict section, the process of conflict management and resolution is subject to cultural diversity in South Sudan. Each of the major ethnic groups has rules and procedures for conflict resolution. Traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution are similar in Southern Sudan in that they rotate around the concepts of **mediation, compensation and restitution**. RALP/RALP-AF will respect traditional authorities' objectivity, representability and responsibility in grievance and redress management. Therefore, any communitarian grievance might be dealt with by traditional authorities. For a better understanding of traditional authorities, FAO will assess each traditional system in project intervention areas at the beginning of the project including their recognition by the community itself and rules alignment with national laws and World Bank ESF standards. Therefore, **specific rules would be** accordingly defined by traditional authorities and would apply for project related complaints. In case no agreement is made with local authorities to support WB ESF within resolution rules, the Project GRM would apply.
9. Nevertheless, many factors constrain traditional mechanisms. **The absence of codification** is one of the main issues as each ethnic group applies traditional justice in the way it finds appropriate. Regarding the respect of the World Bank ESF, the project will support a sensitization of broader consideration of codification included the ESF. Then **competition over traditional authority** is likely to lead to and aggravate communal conflicts in many parts of post conflict South Sudan. Project will therefore insure a Third-party within each conflict resolution through the GRM focal point and Legal Third-party. Then, **claims of rights are expected to be on the increase** due to the current war, therefore the project will particularly focus on vulnerable groups emerging from the actual and precedent situation. Finally, the **lawlessness in the post conflict peace agreement is a limit** for the implementation of traditional resolution. Project referent (GRM focal point or Legal Third-party) will play the role of objective member within conflict resolution.
10. Even if complainants apply for the traditional authorities to manage the grievance, GRM focal point would have priority for being informed during the activity of the necessity to submit a grievance to FAO channel for monitoring of the resolution. The FAO GRM local focal point will then be systemically involved in grievance mechanisms managed by the traditional authorities and

might request to involve a legal third-party to support the process and insure both side rights. If a solution is found and the GRM local focal point agrees that the solution is aligned with the most protecting rules according to the customary rules, national laws and minimum World Bank ESF requirement, the grievance will be closed. In all other cases, the GRM focal point has the responsibility to ensure accessibility of the complainant to adequate GRM. **All cases of GBV-SEA and SH should notwithstanding follow the specific mechanism.**

9.3 Main Project GRM.

11. **The main project GRM steps** are summarized in the present paragraph and key actors and conditions will be detailed in the next paragraph. GBV-SEA and Labour related issues are following specific GRM processes detailed in respectively the FGBCV-SEH-WC and the LMP. Main project GRM steps are:
 - **Step 1:** Collection and access through different channels. GRM focal point and PMU might be informed on any grievance.
 - **Step 2:** Acknowledgement to the complainer of the received complaints and immediate measure to be taken by the IP if needed to protect complainers during grievance redress process.
 - **Step 3:** Supporting traditional redress when available with implication, if relevant, of IP representative and key observatory actors as the GRM local staff and the Legal Third Party. A technical background of Technical Officers from PMU and PIUs will investigate the grievance and the resolution to ensure WB ESS compliance. A continuously update of the Grievance situation will be managed by the E&S Risk Management Officers
 - **Step 4:** Local Grievance resolution. Acknowledgement of the E&S Risk Management Officers of the adequacy with the WB ESS. Complementary measures taken by PMU and PIUs to ensure ESS adequacy and Complainers rights respect. In case of Agreement between parties, the case is closed.
 - **Step 5:** If there is no agreement with the Complainers. The Complainers will apply for an independent assessment of the OIG.
 - **Step 6:** If there is no agreement with the decision from the OIG, the complainers might apply to the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS).
12. **Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCMs).** FAO establishes and participates in CBCMs considering its GRM policy. A CBCM is a mechanism for receiving complaints from beneficiaries designed based on the input of the affected community and allows reports (including SEA) to be made safely and confidentially. An inter-agency CBCM links the various complaint mechanisms of agencies working in a response to ensure that complaints are safely and efficiently referred to the appropriate agency for follow up and potential investigation, regardless of who receives the complaint.
13. **FAO standard operational procedures for Accountability to Affected Population and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.** While contributing to the CBCMs, FAO will reinforce its own

GRM system in 2019. FAO has developed standard operational procedures and plays an active role in the Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and PSEA. FAO has been training since 2019 community level GRM focal point and specific feedback and complaint mechanism in response to the risks of unreliability of implementing Partners, where FAO Inputs are diverted and often do not reach in the right quantities to the beneficiaries. It has been instrumental not only in holding actors responsible but also ensuring there is efficiency, representation, participation and timely reporting on crop pests and animal disease outbreaks.

14. **IPs Grievance redress mechanism.** IPs will define and submit to RALP/RALP-AF its own grievance redress mechanism, including PIU officer or GRM local focal point as third-party and traditional authorities when requested by the complainant. Redress will be adequately managed by the IP according to FAO policies on GRM and GRM. IPs will inform PIUs help desk line for each grievance received and regularly inform on solutions. IPs GRM will be assessed⁵⁹ prior to contract and will adequately be supported from FAO will be supplied to reinforce their system to be compliant with ESF standards.
15. **Process of the Community feedback and complaint mechanism.** The process of the Community feedback and complaint mechanism are categorized in to five namely; collecting complaints, Recording, Referring, Responding and closing feedback, the feedback form suggestion boxes (weekly) and complaint desks (daily) are collected by the GRM focal points using a standard reporting template and forwarded to the helpline operator. The helpline operator receives the complaints from the Toll-free hotline and email address at the call center and registers all complaints into the database according to category (programmatic or accountability) the programmatic complaints /feedback is analysed by a team comprising of M and E, technical officers , Gender/GRM officer, project manager. In addition, accountability complaints on fraud and corruption, abusive behaviour and sexual exploitation and abuse are directed by the head of office to the office of inspector General (OIG).

9.3.1 Assess and Clarify

16. **Accessibility.** The feedback channels currently in use for other FAO projects are accessible: feedback desks, suggestions boxes, toll free hotlines, and community accountability committees managed by Accountability to Affected Populations (GRM) personnel. Accountability Committees often give clarity on the feedback channels and sensitize communities on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The provision of multiple grievance channels allows an aggrieved party to select the most efficient institution, accessibility, circumvent partial stakeholders and creates the ability to bypass channels that are not responsive.
17. **Initial sensitization.** Through information centers, radio, community meetings and other means, information about the project and its sub-component activities will be publicly disclosed. The type of information disclosed includes details about the project structure, activities, budgets, consultation and information disclosure plans (SEP), the Environmental and Social Commitment

⁵⁹ World Bank. 2018. Checklist to accompany the Guidance Note for ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Grievance Redress Mechanism Checklist.

Plan (ESCP), the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), activity-specific Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs), activity-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), the GBV/SEA and child protection referral systems, as well as detailed information about the Project GRM. Sensitization and key documents and messages will be translated into local languages.

18. **IPs and Community GRM focal point consultation and sensitization.** For each activity, key messages from GRM focal point to communities includes a description of right and protection of the communities and a presentation of the different grievance’s mechanisms with detailed on GBV-SEA specific GRM and protection of communities and victims against retaliation.

9.3.2 Intake, Acknowledge and Follow-Up

19. **Intake.** All grievances received are directed to the call center, the helpline operator will follow up internally as per the established procedures and policies. The helpline operator is responsible for ensuring the feedback loop is closed by informing the complaint of its rights and the on-going redress process. All cases are treated confidentially. Based on the information made available, aggrieved parties can decide whether they have a case to report or whether the available information clarifies their concern. This will allow the aggrieved party to decide the appropriate next step to report a grievance, comment or provide feedback to the project. PMU in close collaboration with the IPs at the state level will decide whether the grievance can be solved locally, with local authorities, implementers, or contractors and whether an investigation is required, according to early diagnostic of GRM system operationality⁶⁰. The GRM focal point – the first port of call - will have in-depth knowledge of communal socio-political structures and will therefore be able to address the appropriate individuals if the case can be solved at the local level.
20. **Acknowledgement.** At all times, the IP will provide feedback promptly to the aggrieved party, for example through the phone or through the GRM local focal point. Feedback is also communicated through stakeholder meetings and beneficiary meetings during project activities. For sensitive issues, feedback is given to the concerned persons bilaterally.
21. **Follow-up.** Records of all feedback and grievances reported will be established by either IPs and PMU on their own systems and able triangulation. All feedback is documented and categorized for reporting and/or follow-up if necessary. For all mechanisms, data will be captured in an excel spreadsheet. The information collected, where possible, should include the name of the person providing feedback as well as the boma, payam, and county, cooperating partner (where applicable), the project activity and the nature of feedback or complaint.
22. **Incident reporting.** Severe incidents (defined as an incident *that caused significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers*, for example: Fatality, GBV, forced or child labor) will be reported within 48 hours to the PMU and the World Bank.
23. **GBV/SEA, Harassment or child protection risk.** Where grievances relate with sexual behaviour and can be categorized as GBV/SEA or a child protection risk, FAO must handle the case appropriately

⁶⁰ Customary GRM will be assessed at the beginning of the project as mentioned in section Customary GRM.

and refer it to the GBV referral system, defined in the GBV/SEA and Child Abuse Action Plan for each subproject.

9.3.3 Verify, Investigate and Act

24. **FAO GRM investigation and redress.** The PMU technical officer will investigate the claim within 7 working days and share findings with relevant stakeholders. Where an incident was reported, RALP/RALP-AF will follow the incident management protocol defined in the document. The complaints collected from the FAO complaints and feedback mechanisms are triangulated with the information from the monitoring reports from IPs.
25. **IPs investigation and redress.** Where a negotiated grievance solution is required, the IP will invite the aggrieved party (or a representative) to decide on a solution which is acceptable to both parties and allows for the case to be closed, if both parties agree. PIUs officers will be part of the negotiation to ensure that customary rules, national laws and WB ESF considerations are respected within the agreement, and report to FAO for triangulation.
26. **Appeal and further redress.** After deciding a case, the IP must give access to an appeals mechanism to the aggrieved party, which is constituted through the FAO (PMU or OIG). This is important in cases in which the aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the solution provided by the IP. In these instances, the PMU will step in and provide the appeals mechanism. The appeals should be sent to the GRM Multiple channel (phone, suggestion boxes, etc.) where they will be reviewed and decided by the PMU jointly with the FAOR if necessary. If parties disagree on the solution, PIUs will inform the complainant on the two others appeal process (OIG excepting for labour consideration, World Bank GRS).
27. **GBV-SEA case investigation.** The OIG FAO is the only stakeholder with the mandate to investigate cases of GBV-SEA and SH. These considerations are further described in the FGBCV-SEH-WC.

9.3.4 Monitor, Evaluate and Feedback

28. If the case was not filed anonymously, PIUs will provide first feedback to the aggrieved party within seven working days, through local channels (GRM local focal point, IPs, PIUs, etc.). Further feedback and action will depend on the nature of the case and whether cases are decided upon within the respective IP. The IP will show to the PMU that action has been taken within a reasonable amount of time.
29. Most importantly, all cases filed need to be logged and monitored by the FAO M&E Unit which will analyze all complaints and feedback on a quarterly basis and share a synthesis report of the analysis with the PMU and the World Bank.

9.3.5 Monitoring and Reporting of GRM

30. The PMU, specifically the Risk Manager, will be responsible for monitoring the availability and implementation of the GRM. Monitoring and reporting will be supervised by FAO staff. Community members, through their representatives, will have a role in compliance and impact monitoring. The PMU will include the GRM in its supervision and monitoring missions to the field and conduct spot checks regarding its implementation. This will also apply to the grievances under LMP and

FGBCV-SEH-WC GRMs. PMU will provide analytical synthesis reports on a quarterly basis to the FAO South Sudan Office and the World Bank, which include the number, status and nature of grievances. PMU will further provide an excel sheet summary of the feedback and grievances reported, which will be linked to the M&E Results Framework. They will further maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagements, including a description of the stakeholders consulted and a summary of the feedback/grievances received during community consultations. The PMU will further extract lessons learnt from the GRM and implement analysis on the overall grievances and share them with FAO.

9.3.6 Information Disclosure and Consultations

31. ESS 10 makes it essential to identify and undertake inclusive and ongoing engagement with project stakeholders and to disclose all relevant information to stakeholders, especially those project-affected groups or individuals that are disadvantaged or vulnerable due to their circumstances, and the public. Direct and indirect project stakeholders have been identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which will be disclosed on FAO and WB websites. Comments and suggestions will be integrated into the Framework. The SEP will continue to be updated, specifically in accordance with the identified needs of each IP and their respective sub-component. All relevant information needs to be made available to stakeholders in a timely manner, including about planned sub-components of the project, management measures and monitoring activities.

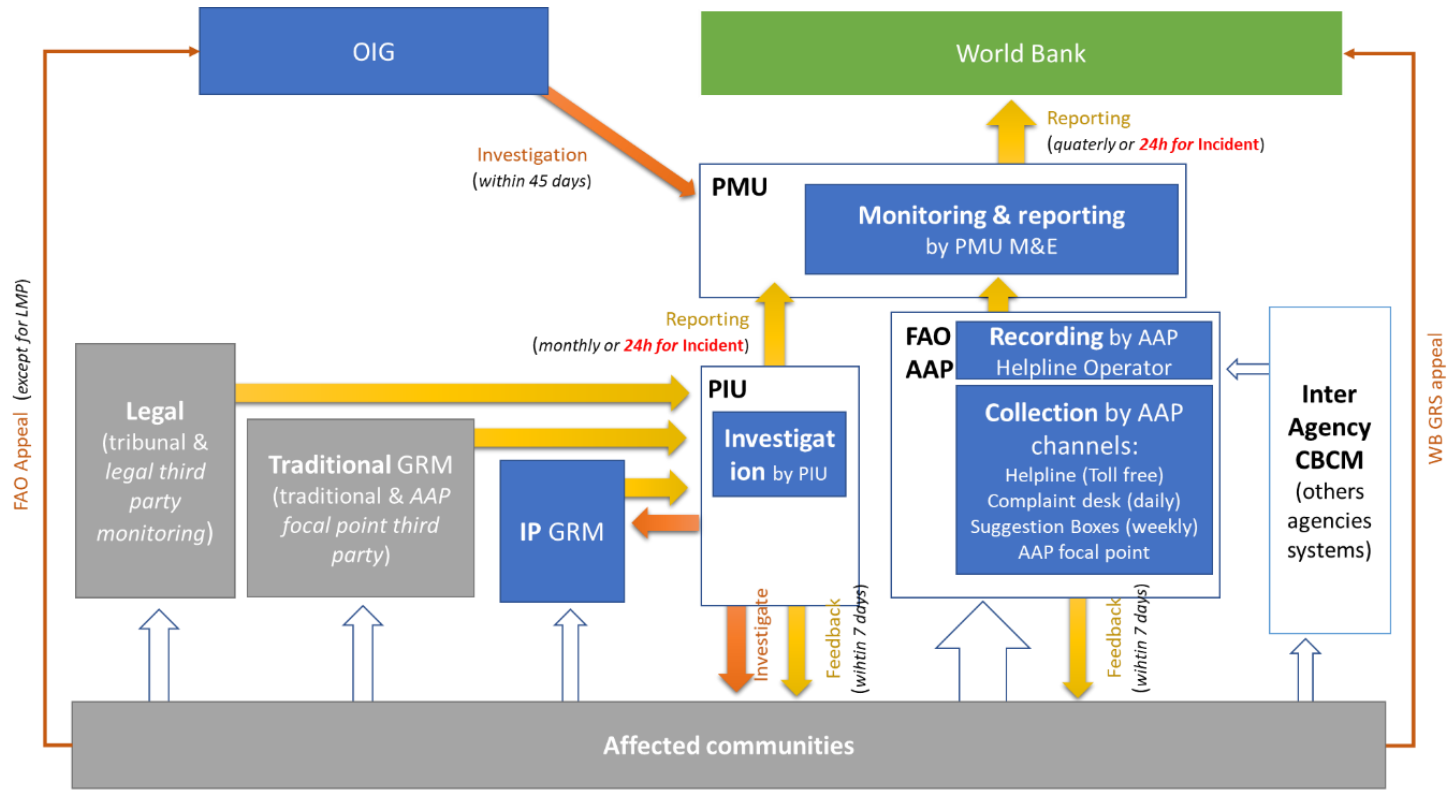
9.3.7 OIG - Appeal procedure

32. **Appeal procedure should be done through the OIG complaint system**⁶¹. The compliance review process is detailed in the FAO 2015 Complaints guidelines: (i) Submission; (ii) Preliminary Review for Eligibility and Applications for Participation; (iii) Inspection; (iv) Decision by the Director-General. Complaints containing allegations that there has been a breach of the World Bank environmental and social standards must be made in writing and communicated to OIG by mail, courier, email or fax, directly or via any FAO office. All complaints should ideally provide, as a minimum, the following information: (i) What happened? Describe the events with as much relevant detail as possible. (ii) When did it happen? Dates, time, how many times, etc. (iii) Where did it happen? (iv) Who do you think was involved? Who was implicated? (v) The complainant's name and contact information.
33. The addresses to file a written complaint are:
- By courier or mail: Inspector General, Food and Agricultural Organization, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
 - by confidential fax: (+39) 06 570 55550
 - by email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org.

⁶¹ <http://www.fao.org/aud/>

9.3.8 RALP/RALP-AF Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart

Figure 14: RALP/RALP-AF Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart



- National and local entities
- FAO and contractors entities
- World Bank M&E and GRS

9.4 GBV -SEA GRM

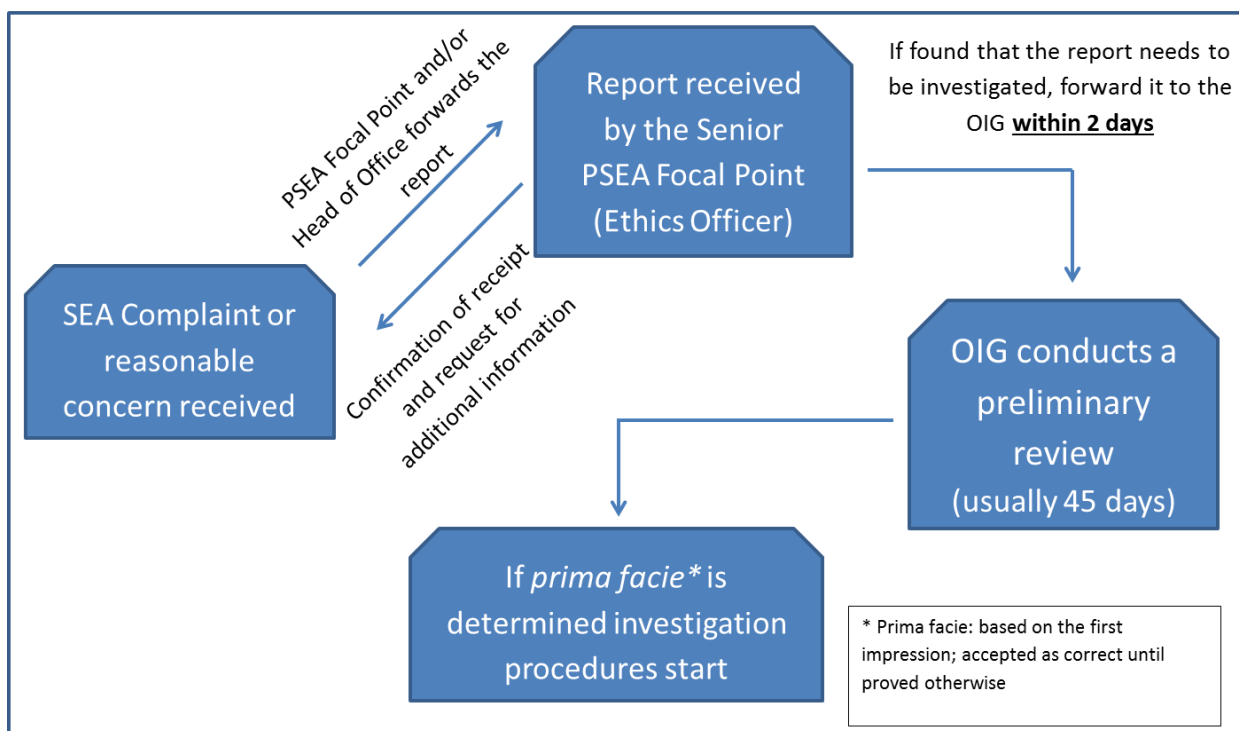
Cases of GBV/SEA can be reported through a FAO toll free number (882) solely dedicated for PSEA or through the general Project GRM. The GBV survivor has the freedom and right to report an incident to anyone: community member, project staff, GBV case manager, etc⁶². All relevant staff of the PMU, PIU, FAO and contractors will receive training on receiving GBV complaints and referral systems including World Bank Good Practice Note on 'Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) in Investment Project Financing', ideally during the project initiation phase and as part of the staff welcome package. The GRM operators will be trained to receive those cases appropriately and immediately forward them to the GBV/SEA referral system. The GRM operator will ensure appropriate response by i) providing a safe, caring environment, and respecting the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor ii) If survivor agrees, obtaining informed consent and making referrals and iii) providing reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support for survivors of GBV.

However, beneficiaries and communities should be 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 and be a part of the publicly disclosed information. The GBV/SEA referral system will guarantee that survivors receive all necessary services, including medical, legal and counselling, and cases will be reported to the police where applicable.

If such cases are reported through the project GRM, the GRM Operator needs to report the case within 24 hours to the PMU, as the PMU is obliged to report any cases of GBV/SEA to the World Bank within 48 hours (provided there is informed agreement from the survivor). Furthermore, cases need to be reported to the respective agency if it concerns a direct worker or a worker from a subcontractor, NGO partner or even a community worker following a survivor-centered approach. FAO has its organizational PSEA systems in place through which violations by staff will be handled. This may be in addition to criminal prosecution to ensure that sanctions for the violation of Codes of Conduct are implemented. FAO is in charge of checking that the courses for contractors regarding the Code of Conduct obligations and awareness-raising activities to the community are in place. The information gathered should be monitored and reported to project PMU and the World Bank. All reporting will limit information to the survivor's wishes regarding confidentiality and in case the survivor agrees on further reporting, information will be shared only on a need-to-know-basis, avoiding all information which may lead to the identification of the survivor and any potential risk of retribution.

⁶² In case the survivor is a child, the consent of parents or guardians should be sought where it is in the best interest of the child and if they are not the perpetrators. However, where parents/guardians refuse to pursue the case in the court of law on the child's behalf, with clear evidence, the Directorate of Gender and Child Welfare should take up the role and pursue the case on the child's behalf to ensure that she/he is protected. Parents/guardians should be counselled first and thereafter, and taken to task by filing a case against them for denying the child her/his rights. All service provider interventions to child survivors must be undertaken with staff trained in child-friendly procedures in regards to the handling of cases. A child survivor should continue to go to school while procedures are ongoing and all efforts should be done to ensure her/his protection. In addition to this, all the above reporting and referral procedures should be applied

Figure 15: GBV-SEA Grievance redress mechanism flowchart



9.5 WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

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

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org

9.6 Labour GRM

Objective. The objective of this procedure is to settle the grievance between an employer and employee or between employees bilaterally before the intervention of a formal court, except in cases where the grievance constitutes a criminal offense that requires notifying law enforcement. Under the provisions of ESS2, the project will provide a grievance mechanism for all direct and contracted workers to raise

workplace concerns. Workers will be informed of this grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them from any reprisal for its use. The project will put in place measures to make the worker grievance mechanism easily accessible to all project workers.

All issues related to GBV/SEA and SH are managed through the Dedicated GBV/SEA GRM of the project.

The full Labour GRM is detailed in the Labor Management Procedures (Annex 5).

Contracted workers grievances are management under the specific Labour GRM compounded of three mains channel:

- The UN staff GRM procedure follows the FAO Manual section and the FAO policies and is aligned with ESS2 requirements. It engages FAO staff to engage an internal FAO resolution with supervisors and if not resolve country FAO Representative. FAO staff may escalate to the jurisdiction cited in its contract, mostly the Jurisdiction of the ILO Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT). In any case situation reports are included within the quarterly report to the World Bank, except for incidents which are reported within 48h.
- The IPs contracted workers will follow an internal GRM system within the IP that has to be validated by RALP/RALP-AF as requisite of the letter of agreement between FAO and the IPs. When a grievance is raised, IP must submit and inform RALP/RALP-AF PMU within 24h of the situation and be informed regularly on the resolution. Workers may escalate to the national jurisdiction if functional and the Supreme Court's decision is final. Where formal courts are not accessible or not functional, the matter will be handled by Project GRM. The PMU will accommodate a fair agreement between the worker and the contractor. During all duration of the resolution, a Legal Third party⁶³ would be involved as an assessor of the functionality of the formal courts and as an observatory for respecting the right of each party.
- The community workers will follow the project GRM.

The World Bank Grievance and Redress Service (GRS) remains available as an appeal process for all workers of the project.

9.7 Project GRM Actors and responsibilities

In accordance with the GRM POS of the FAO, the role and responsibilities are defined as follows:

- Managers at all level demonstrate full commitment to accountability and transparency by being responsive to staff's perspectives, to improve programme quality: i) setting the tone for accountability within the Organization and demonstrating that negative feedback is not a threat and that clear, transparent, and responsive two-way lines of communication are essential for working effectively; ii) identifying a regular method to seek and respond to staff feedback and perspectives, during programme and operations meetings when appropriate and iii) FAO

⁶³ Among them, RALP/RALP-AF might select the South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) or the South Sudan Women Lawyers Association (SSWLA).

managers establish multiple channels for community and staff feedback, including channels for anonymous provision of information.

- In line with the GRM guidance note, GRM Focal Points have the overall responsibility for disseminating and **collecting** feedback through the various feedback channels (reactive, proactive and daily feedback channels including GRM committees)
- The Helpline operator **records** all complaints/ grievances according to category (programmatic and accountability) in the database. The database allows the helpline operator to track the percentage of feedback received through the hotline, suggestion boxes, email and GRM committees, complaints acted upon and closed, number of women/men/girls/boys satisfied with the quality and appropriateness of FAO responses.
- The helpline operator has the responsibility of **referring** complaints/grievances to the various technical officers (fisheries, livestock, Agriculture, NRM etc.), gender, M&E and Project managers for analysis and provision of relevant feedback and action.
- Complaints should be **responded** to within a period of 7 days, especially programmatic complaints.
- All complaints responded to should be closed and unclosed complaints followed up by the helpline operator to ensure the feedback loop is closed.
- The feedback report should be processed and **presented** to the head of office, program and project managers for decision-making purposes.
-

Table 7: Synthesis of Actors and responsibilities within the Project GRM

Actors	Responsibilities within Project GRM
GRM focal points	Sensitize communities and beneficiaries prior to any activity's implementation on GRM channel and rights Intake of feedback and complaint through GRM committee (daily) or suggestion boxes (weekly) and report to Help line Operator Respond and contact with the Complainer
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES	Intake of complaint Report to GRM Committee and GRM Focal point Solution proposal including the Third Legal Party Monitoring and with agreement of RALP/RALP-AF Project Manager
IP	Intake of feedback and complaint Report and refer to FAO Helpline Operator and E&S Risk Specialists Corrective measures definition and implementation with prior agreement of PMU and PIU
Helpline Operator	Record complaints from all channel sources (Inter Agency CBCM), GRM, Hotline, IPs Referring complaint to respective Project Technical Officer
Technical Officers	Assess Complaint and Corrective measures definition Report to E&S risk Specialists

E&S Risk Specialists	Monitoring of Complaints and feedback Triangulation of complaints through different channel (IP, IA-CBCM, etc.) Reporting to Project Coordinator and M&E Officer
Project Manager	Report quarterly to World Bank Report in 24h for incident to World Bank Decision making
Third Legal Party Monitoring	Assess court functionalities and accessibilities Follow Up complaints resolution through courts systems and traditional authorities Report to E&S risk Specialists
FAO - OIG	Independent Investigation
WB - GRS	Appeal and parallel Grievance system

9.8 PSEA GRM Actors and responsibilities

The details of PSEA GRM actors and responsibilities are outlined in the FGBCV-SEH-WC (Annex 7: Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children).

9.9 Appeal Actors and responsibilities

9.9.1 *FAO – Regional Office Level*

Cascade mechanism in case of an unclosed feedback loop. Should the complainant not receive an acknowledgement of receipt within seven working days, they should forward their matter to the following addresses FAO-RAF@fao.org. PMU should ensure accessibility for communities of this appeal process thanks to the third-party monitoring. The Environmental and Social Risk Management Unit will be responsible for providing technical assistance to the programme, country and regional offices to the concerns and complaints raised by beneficiaries regarding compliance with the World Bank ESF, FAO rules and policies and national policies. Regional Office Level will revert back to the PMU and the National Office Level to ensure the any follow up

9.9.2 *FAO – Office of the Inspector General (OIG)*

Role in RALP/RALP-AF GRM. The Office of the Inspector-General has the mandate to independently review general complaints that cannot be resolved at project and regional level as an appeal system⁶⁴. It is also the only Office with the mandate to investigate GBV/SEA complaints.

Type of complaints investigated. OIG is the office with the mandate to investigate: Unlawful acts related to FAO activities, Misrepresentation, forgery, or false certification in connection with any official business, Fraud committed to obtain undue financial benefits or entitlements, Fraud, favouritism, disclosure of confidential bidding information, or misconduct related to contract bids, performance of contract obligations or evaluation, Retaliation, Staff violations of the Standards of Conduct for International Civil Servants, Complaints of workplace harassment pursuant to the Policy on the Prevention of Harassment,

⁶⁴ Excepting the complaints related from working condition which should follow the Labour Management procedure GRM.

Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Authority. For the project, OIG will be the only office with the mandate to investigate GBV/SEA complaints.

Standard compliance and organizational decision. OIG will utilize in reviewing alleged noncompliance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS), FAO policies and rules and national legislation. If the compliance review process outlined in the Guidelines results in findings of non-compliance, OIG will make recommendations to the Organization directed at bringing the project into compliance with relevant standards. Compliance Reviews under these Guidelines are administrative. In all cases, the Director-General of FAO has the ultimate decision-making authority on remedies in response to Complaints. Complaint Reviews do not create any legally enforceable rights for Complainants, or any liabilities of FAO. Any aspect of the handling of Complaints under this mechanism is without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of FAO and is not open to review by any court of law.

10 Capacity Development and Training Schedule

The effective implementation of this ESMF will require technical capacity in the human resource base of implementing institutions as well as logistical facilitation. Implementers need to understand inherent social and environmental issues and values to clearly identify their indicators. This includes FAO staff, Implementing Partners, and Contractors. The Government, and in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) is also a key target for capacity building, as FAO aims to provide support towards strengthening its capacity to implement/administer future development projects, including those supported by the World Bank.

The training will adopt a Training of Trainers (TOT) approach, particularly for IPs, so that it can then be cascaded to all IP staff and any contractors they engage to carry out activities under their respective components/sub-components. The capacity building will cover the following topics:

- Overview of the World Bank ESF and the ESS
- RALP/RALP-AF E&S safeguards framework, instruments and compliance
- Stakeholder engagement, consultation and partnerships
- Implementation and monitoring the compliance of safeguards throughout the project
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children, including GBV/SEA aspects
- Security Management Plan
- Reporting, monitoring and follow-up
- E&S Screening checklist
- Environmental & Social reporting template
- Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)
- Chance Find Procedure
- Waste Management Procedures
- Traffic Management Procedure
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMP)

FAO e-learning. FAO has been developing a wealth of e-learning courses that will be used to raise awareness and strengthen capacities of staff and partners involved in programmes and projects (<https://elearning.fao.org/>) above all on technical considerations among others: (i) Free, Prior and

Informed Consent (FPIC), (ii) Responsible governance of tenure; (iii) Addressing corruption in the tenure of land; (iv) Addressing child labour in agricultural programmes; (v) Addressing Disputes and Conflicts over the tenure of natural resources; (vi) Developing gender-sensitive value chains.

World Bank e-learning. The World Bank also offers a free e-learning course on Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) - ESF Fundamentals. It is comprised of 8 modules and takes about 8 hours to complete and available on the online learning campus website: (<https://olc.worldbank.org/>).

Table 8 Capacity Building and Sensitization Plan

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame	Budget in USD
Enhance awareness on World Bank ESF and ESS	Environmental and Social Risks and how they are addressed through WB ESF and ESS	E-learning and a Week WB ESS Training	FAO - OIG FAO – RAF & IPs	WB	Bi-annually	Included in HR costs
National Institution Capacity building (MAFS, CAD, etc.) on World Bank ESF standards and tools.	Sustainability in World bank project implementation by government entities	Continuous Training on (i) Conflict analysis and mediation; (ii) Identification environmental hazards; (iii) Grievance mechanisms; (iv) Follow up courses on identified priorities, e.g. water management. (v) Framework and plan development and implementation (vi) Field mission during all project duration on project E&S documents	MAFS CAD County Governmental Entities Local Environment Entities	WB PMU PIU	Monthly	150,000 USD
Ensure compliance with implementation of ESMF and all annexes (screening forms, reporting format, Waste management plan, traffic management plan, C-ESMP, ECOP, Cultural Chance find procedures, Voluntary	Environmental and Social Risks and how they are addressed	Focus group discussions, site visits and interviews	Beneficiaries, IP	FAO with support from PMU	Monthly	50,000 USD

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame	Budget in USD
land Donation Framework, Women and children Framework) Ensure there is no harm to the environment and people Enhance knowledge and awareness on environment						
Enhance awareness and knowledge on grievance structures and how they work Minimize escalation of grievances and violence Provide platform for all to air their grievances	Grievance redress mechanism	Meeting: Plenary discussion with questions and answer	Beneficiaries at place of work and traditional Authorities	Community Mobilizer / PMU	Weekly	40,000 USD
	Grievance redress mechanism	Meeting: Plenary discussion with questions and answer	Local Government leaders	FAO/ PMU	Monthly	
Supporting local conflict resolution through customary entities and sensitization to align decision to WB ESS when differences exist with customary and national laws	National and local Grievance redress mechanism	Initial diagnostic with focal authorities to align decision to fit WB ESS	Local leaders and customary authorities	FAO with support to legal Third party	Continuousl y	35,000 USD
		GRM focal point and legal third-party monitoring present during local authorities conflict resolution	Complaints and customary authorities			50,000 USD
Enhance knowledge and awareness of security management protocols (SMP)	Security protocols	Meetings	IPs, Contractors	FAO	Monthly	5,000 USD
Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children and related GBV Action Plans	Sensitization on risks to women and children and mitigation measures as per Framework for	Meetings and Focus Group Discussions	Beneficiaries, Communities, Contractors, Subcontractors,	FAO and IPs	Monthly	40,000 USD

Objectives	Issues for engagement	Method of engagement	Stakeholders/target population and area	Responsible person	Time frame	Budget in USD
	Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children		Primary Suppliers, Workers			
Labour Management Procedures	Labor risks and procedures	Sensitization of all workers on their rights and obligations as per LMP, Training of all workers on health and safety at work, Sensitization and training on implementation of relevant projects safeguards for Direct Workers	IPs, Contractors, Subcontractors, Primary Suppliers, Workers	PMU, PIU, IP	-	10,000 USD
Integrated Pest Management Framework	Pest management risk and rational pest use	IPs training on Plan implementation FFS and Field Demonstration	Beneficiaries, IPs	PMU, PIUs, IP	-	5,000 USD
Community Occupational Health and Safety Awareness, including in relation to construction and operation phases of activities undertaken (e.g. operational hazards like cleaning water tanks, protection of wells, road safety, solar panel maintenance and recycling, medical waste and sharps handling, etc.)	OHS risk management	Focus group discussions, site visits and interviews	Beneficiaries, IP	FAO and implementation partners	Twice a month	10,000 USD

11 Overall E&S Resources and Budget

34. The overall budget of the ESMF considering all the annexes, frameworks and related plans is 2,426,000 USD from which a wide range of activities are already included within components 1 and 2 from RALP/RALP-AF. Detailed costs are presented in the following table.

ESS	E&S Activities	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Total (USD)	Budget line (project component)	Responsibility
Construction work							
ESS1 / ESS10	Security management plan, Construction E&S management plan (C-ESMP), Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), Safety plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	XXX	Included in E&S clauses for Implementation contractor (% of subproject cost to determine)	IP
ESS2	Sensitization Health and safety at work (IPE, COVID-19, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A			
ESS2/ESS4	Sensitization and training of local worker	N/A	N/A	N/A			
ESS3	Waste management system	N/A	N/A	N/A			
ESS6	Biodiversity protection measures	N/A	N/A	N/A			
ESS10	Internal grievance and redress mechanism (GRM) on WB ESF standard	N/A	N/A	N/A			
ESS1	E&S surveillance and reporting system	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Complementary studies and social concertation							
ESS1	Initial Social Assessment baseline	H/d	60	500	30,000	sc 3.3 ESF as transversal to sc 3.2 on baseline study	Registered Consultant FAO
ESS1	Customary agreement on use of WB ESF in regard to customary rules for grievance relative to project activities	Counties	14	2,500	35,000	sc 3.3 ESF	Legal Third Party
ESS1	Initial E&S Subproject screening	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	sc 3.3 ESF- Included in GRM officer tasks	IP and FAO
ESS1	Subproject complementary E&S analysis (ESIA and ESMP)	Subproject	16	5,000	80,000	sc 3.3 ESF as transversal to sc1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4	IP and FAO
ESS5	Voluntary land donation consultations	Annual	5	10,000	50,000	sc 3.3 ESF	IP and Partner
ALL	Annual updating of E&S tools (ESMF and annexes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	sc 3.3 ESF Included in PMU HR tasks	PMU
ESS1	Updating Monitoring tools for GRM including programmatic, ESMF, GBV, SEP and IPMP indicators	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	sc 3.3 ESF Included in M&E HR tasks	PMU

ESS	E&S Activities	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Total (USD)	Budget line (project component)	Responsibility
ESS1	Updating the CERC ESMF focusing on Food security and agriculture emergency action framework	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	sc 3.3 ESF Included in E&S Risk Management Officers' tasks	PMU
Human Resources							
ESS1	International Environmental Risk Management Officer	H/m	15	12,000	180,000	sc 3.3 ESF – cost shared with WB-funded Emergency Locust Response Project (SSELRP) and will be available full-time for the first 27 months of the project	FAO -PMU
ESS1	National Environmental Risk Management Officer	H/m	33	3,750	123,750	sc 3.3 ESF –Will be recruited and available full-time from Year 3 to the end of the project	ESS1
ESS1	International Social Risk Management Officer	H/m	15	12,000	180,000	sc 3.3 ESF – cost shared with SSELRP and will be available full-time for the first 27 months of the project	FAO -PMU
ESS1	National Social Risk Management Officer	H/m	33	3,750	123,750	sc 3.3 ESF –Will be recruited and available full-time from Year 3 to the end of the project	FAO - PMU
ESS1	International Gender Officer	H/m	30	12,000	360,000	sc 3.3 ESF – cost shared with WB-funded Emergency Locust Response Project and will be available full time for the first 27 months of the project	FAO -PMU
ESS1	6 GRM Officers	H/m	324	1,100	356,400	sc 3.3 ESF	FAO - PIU
ESS1	Logistics and Travel	Annual	5	30,000	150,000	sc 3.3 ESF	
Environmental surveillance and monitoring							
ESS10	Legal support in redress mechanism (customary and national courts)	Annual	5	10,000	50,000	sc 3.3 ESF	Legal Third Party

ESS	E&S Activities	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Total (USD)	Budget line (project component)	Responsibility
ESS10	Project GRM (hotline and monitoring)	Annual	5	10,000	50,000	sc 3.3 ESF	FAO - PIUs
ESS3	Soil TOT environmental monitoring (VS FAST)	Lumpsum	1	22,000	22,000	sc 3.3 ESF	FAO
ESS1	Overall ESF M&E and Information Management System: (i) Subproject monitoring, (ii) IP evaluation; (iii) WB E&S reporting (regular and incident)	Lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	sc 3.3 ESF	FAO PMU and PIUs
ESS1	Third Party Monitoring (consultant / independent NGO)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C3 Included in overall Project TPM Costs	Independent
ESS1	Environmental Audit (midterm / completion)	Audit	2	10,000	20,000	sc 3.3 ESF	Independent
Capacity Building							
ESS10	Ensure Traditional Authorities consultation on GRM and WB ESF	Lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000	sc 3.3 ESF – transversal to Sc1,1 art of community mobilization	FAO - PMU
ESS1	Ensure Compliance with ESF for Partners (IPs) capacity development (SMP, Gender and child, LMP, PMP, GRM, etc.)	Training	10	5,000	50,000	sc 3.3 ESF	Registered/FAO consultant
ESS2	LMP Community sensitization (LMP, Health and Safety, LMP GRM)	Lumpsum	1	60,000	60,000	sc 3.3 ESF – transversal to Sc1,1 community mobilization	PIUs and IPs
ESS1	National Institution Capacity building (MAFS, CAD, etc.)	Annual	3	50,000	150,000	sc 3.3 ESF – transversal to sc 3.1 support to Government	PMU and PIU
ESS1	FAO SS staff training on WB ESF and on Plans implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Out of project costs	FAO HQ & WB
ESS1	FAO OIG and Ethic Office to consider WB ESF as standard for their investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Out of project costs	WB
Specific Plan Costs							
ESS4 / ESS7	Women and Children Framework (complementary measures including capacity building)	Annual	5	30,000	150,000	Detailed in Women and child Framework	
ESS3	Integrated Pest Management Plan	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	sc 3.3 ESF and to be included in the extension approach in 1.2	IPs and FAO
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Annual	5	15,000	75,000	sc 3.3 ESF	IPs and FAO
ESS2 / ESS4	Security Management Plan	Annual	1	5,000	25,000	sc 3.3 ESF	FAO PMU and PIUs

ESS	E&S Activities	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Total (USD)	Budget line (project component)	Responsibility
ESS5	Voluntary Land Donation Framework	Annual	5	10,000	50,000	sc 3.3 ESF transversal to C1 and C2	PMU, PIUs and IPs
Total					2,426,000		

Table 9 Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children

WB ESS	E&S Activities	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Total (USD)	Budget line (project component)	Responsibility
Complementary studies and social concertation							
ESS1	Study on agricultural livelihood with focus on gender aspects with community participation	study	1	2 500	2 500	sc1,1 included in the Social baseline assessment	Registered FAO Consultant
Mitigation measures							
ESS10	Provision of childcare for women participating in training for 3500 groups and 70 000 beneficiaries. Food and water to be provided to caretakers (according to FAO SS, women attend trainings with caretakers in tow)	beneficiaries	70 000	2	40 000	Sc1,1 included in art mobilization	FAO PIU
Women and Children surveillance and monitoring							
ESS10	Establishment of subproject GRM connexion to project and GBV SEA GRM for early warning	Study	1	5 000	5 000	C3. Included in the Gender Officer tasks	FAO PMU
ESS4	Quarterly GBV Safety Audit	Audit	10	N/A	N/A	C3. Included in the Gender Officer tasks	FAO -PMU
ESS4	External GBV Safety Audit	Annual	5	5 000	25 000	C3 Audit	Third party
Capacity Building							
ESS4	Social Dialogue for women groups of 20 individual (Dimitra clubs) for cohesion	Groups	500	1 600	80 000	sc1,1 Social Dialogue	FAO PIU GRM officers
ESS7	Women field training: provision of (i) safe workspace for women (ii) range of opportunities; (iii) inputs and training on subsistence and cash crops). Three visit a year for each county	County	13	2 500	32 500	C3. Included in Gender Officer Tasks	FAO PMU
ESS4 ESS7	Men field training: reflexion on masculinity and consequences at community level. Three visit a year for each county	County	13	2 500	32 500	C3. Included in Gender Officer Tasks	FAO PMU
ESS4 ESS7	Community Field training: (i) women and men to engage on household and community goals (ii) community/religious leaders and other gatekeepers Field training: Harassment and violence against women and children. Three visit a year for each county	County	13	2 500	32 500	C3. Included in Gender Officer Tasks	FAO PMU
ESS4 ESS7	Training of Local Authorities, team members, project management team members and relevant institutional stakeholders on harassment and violence against women and children. One for the project management team and each of county officials	Session	14	1 500	21 000	sc1,1 included in art mobilization	FAO PIU
Total including transversal measures					1 031 000		
Total GBV SEA complementary measures					150 000		


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12.1 Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Form

12.1.1 Section A: General Information

	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p>	<p>Social and Environmental Screening Report - RALP/RALP-AF</p>
<p>It is important to screen each subproject to see if they will create social and environmental risks to the community. Even if there is a plan to lessen the risk to the community to people within the community, those risks should be listed. , regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks if mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place.</p>		
<p>SECTION A: General Information</p>		
<p>Date of screening:</p>		
<p>Name of sub-project:</p>		
<p>Main project component (to which sub-project relates):</p>		
<p>Name of applicant (implementing agency):</p>		
<p>Proposed sub-project budget:</p>		
<p>Proposed sub-project duration:</p>		
<p>ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details:</p>		
<p>ES Screening Team Members:</p>		
<p>Program/Site/Activity location</p>		
<p>Sub-project Description. Briefly describe the sub-project activities, particularly as they interact with the environment and social context</p>		
<p>Categorize sub-project activities into high, substantial, moderate, and low risk activities.</p>		

12.1.2 Section B: Exclusion List

Exclusion activities	Yes	No	I don't know	If yes, provide more information
Relocation and/or demolition of any permanent houses or business.				
Use of the project as an incentive and/or a tool to support and/or implement involuntary resettlement of local people and village consolidation				
Land appropriation				
Land acquisition using eminent domain without FAO-mandated consultation and agreement of the owner				
New settlements or expansion of existing settlements				
Activities that would directly or indirectly support conflicts such as explosive inputs, weapons supply , etc.				
Activities that would likely create adverse increase ethnic groups people's conflicts .				
Activities that would likely have negative impacts on vulnerable (women and child)				
Damage or loss to cultural property , including sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, cultural and unique natural values				
Resources access restriction (e.g. restricted access to farming land) that could not be mitigated and will result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of ethnic groups and disadvantage peoples.				
Activities of any kind within natural habitats and existing or proposed protected areas				

Exclusion activities	Yes	No	I don't know	If yes, provide more information
Purchase of banned pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and other unbanned pesticides, unbanned insecticides and unbanned herbicides and dangerous chemicals expired or exceeding the amount required to treat efficiently the infected area. Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) will not be used by the project.				
Purchase of destructive farming gear and other investments detrimental to the environment.				
Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources				
Introduction of non-native species , unless these are already present in the vicinity or known from similar settings to be non-invasive				
Significant conversion or degradation of natural habitat or where the conservation and/or environmental gains do not clearly outweigh any potential losses				
Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)				
Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under South Sudan laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans				
Labor and working conditions involving harmful, exploitative, involuntary or compulsory forms of labor, forced labor, child labor or significant occupational health and safety issues				
Subproject considering: (i) Production or trade in products containing Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); (ii) production or trade in ozone depleting substances; (iii) in alcoholic beverages including country made liquor; (iv) processing of products involving tobacco ; (v) production or trade in or use of unbounded asbestos fibers				

12.1.3 Section C: Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is a full Environmental and/or Social Impact Assessment required for the sub-project based on: (i) its risk rating? (e.g. high or substantial risk sub-projects – see Appendix A for categorization guidance); and/or (ii) national legislation within South Sudan?				ESMF	
Have there been any complaints raised by local affected peoples or groups or NGOs regarding conditions of the sub-project area or, if relevant, facility to be used? <i>If so, will project financing be used to remedy these complaints?</i>				ESMF Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk of diversion of sub-project benefits?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF/P) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of sub-project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that sub-project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC)	
Is there a risk that sub-projects may be manipulated by different factions?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?				Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Does the activity pose a security risk for local staff?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the activity firms up contested local authority structures?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Does the sub-project area include land previously unutilized or underutilized? <i>If yes, is there are risk of unexploded ordinances (UXOs) / landmines?</i>				ESMF guidance on UXOs and land use (ESS5)	
ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include any of the known labour rights / ESS 2 non-compliance risks in South Sudan (child and forced labor)?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (covers child labour)	
Will works financed include construction, reconstruction, or demolition works? <i>If yes, an C-ESMP needs to be prepared</i>				ESMF guidance on C-ESMPs and Waste Management Plan (WMP)	
Does the implementing agency or subcontractor have valid operating permits, licenses, approvals, etc.? If not, please explain. Permits to screen for include: construction permits, operational/use permits, waste management permits, environmental permits, land permits, water management permits... <i>If not, will financing be used to obtain the required permit(s)?</i>				ESMF guidance on national legislation	
Does the IA or subcontractor have any significant outstanding environmental fees, fines or penalties or any other environmental liabilities (e.g. pending legal proceedings involving environmental issues etc.)? <i>If yes, will the financing be used to correct this condition and please explain?</i>				ESMF guidance on procurement and procedures for managing contractors	
Does the activity include labour-intensive production/manufacturing?				Labour Management Plan (LMP) ESMF Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines (OHSG)	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Does the activity include primary agricultural activities?				Labour Management Plan (LMP) ESMF Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines (OHSG)	
Is there a security risk for (sub) Project Workers?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the operation and maintenance of sub-project facilities cause OHS issues?				OHSG ESMF	
Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?				Develop an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) based on the OHSG	
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that women will be excluded and/or not included in equitable numbers?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children	
Is there a risk that provision of employment or contracts sparks conflicts?				Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the sub-project or by workforce)				Waste Management Plan, based on the ESMF and <i>World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines</i>	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous/biohazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances, animal remains, blood from slaughter, etc.)				Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in the generation of dust and noise?				C-ESMP	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Will the activity result in soil erosion?				C-ESMP / ESMP (depending on context)	
Will the activity produce effluents (wastewater)?				C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?				C-ESMP	
Will the sub-project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)				C-ESMP / ESMP (depending on context)	
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?				ESMP IPMF	
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with more than 1,500 ppm?				C-ESMP / ESMP (depending on context)	
Can the sub-project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)				WMP IPMF	
Will the sub-project activities require use of chemicals (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.), and/or might they prompt others to increase their use of chemicals?					
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?					
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEA cases due to labour influx?				Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labour influx?				Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by project activities?				Security Management Plan (SMP)	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the sub-project site?				C-ESMP or ESMP (depending on context) IPMF (if physical hazards are due to pesticide use)	
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety hazards?				C-ESMP or ESMP (depending on context)	
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells, potable water sources, and/or water used for agricultural activities?				Waste Management Plan C-ESMP or ESMP (depending on context)	
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants (e.g. latrines)?				Waste Management Plan C-ESMP or ESMP (depending on context)	
Can the activity contribute to the spread of disease (e.g. community centres during pandemic situation)?				ESMP Waste Management Plan	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
<p>Will the proposed activity/sub-project require acquisition of land, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on private property • Relocation of project affected persons • Loss of private lands or assets • Impacts on livelihood incomes <p>This includes displacement of a population, either physically or economically (e.g. relocation for construction purposes, temporary or permanent; activities which may lead to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods).</p> <p><i>If yes, a site-specific Resettlement/Livelihood restoration Action Plan must be prepared</i></p>				ESMF exclusion list and Voluntary land donation Framework	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) ESMF Voluntary Land Donation Framework	
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?				ESMF and Voluntary Land Donation Framework Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Would the project potentially discriminate against women and girls based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the activity impact sensitive and/or protected areas?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project causes ecological disturbances?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project will cause (i) changes to landscapes and habitat; (ii) habitat fragmentation; (iii) blockages to migration routes; (iv) increased water consumption; and/or (v) contamination of natural habitats?				ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?				ESMF	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the subproject be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?					
Is the subproject site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?				Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Has there been historical exclusion of disabled persons or other marginalized groups (women, children, ethnic minorities, elderly) in the area?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, please refer to:	Comments
Is there a lack of social baseline data?				ESMF	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes regarding the activity?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries will lead to grievances?				Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?				Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement?				See FAO, and World Bank guidance and regulations on Covid-19	

Additional Questions for Livestock and Fisheries Activities

Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks (yes) are present, please refer to:	Comments
Livestock Post-harvest handling Activities					
Is there veterinary health service for livestock prior to butcheries?				EHSG Guidelines, CAHW Manual	
Will the activity involve training of Community Animal Health Workers?				EHSG Guidelines, SEP, ESMF	
Will the activity involve the supply of milk?				EHSG Guidelines, SEP, ESMF	
Will the milk be processed and preserved?				EHSG Guidelines, SEP, ESMF	
Will slaughter slabs be fully equipped with hygiene and sanitation facilities?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines	
Will livestock carcasses be disposed of in a safe manner?				WMP, EHSG Guidelines	
Fisheries Sector Post-Harvest-Handling Activities and Needs					

Will the methods of fishing be used (commercial or subsistence) on the type of fish catch and fishing gears used?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines	
Will the fisheries actors at the landing sites, markets and transportation be large-scale?				SEP, EHSG Guidelines, ESMF	
Will the fish be processed and preserved?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines	
Are fisheries infrastructures and services required to improve the quality and safety of fish for consumption and marketing?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines	
Are there fish market linkages and fisheries products?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines, SEP	
Agro Forestry and Natural Resources Management					
Will rice be produced by the local farmers?				IPM, ESMF, SEP	
Will farmers practice integrated farming systems (fruits, crops and livestock keeping)?				IPM, ESMF, SEP	
Will there be small-scale irrigation infrastructure required by the farmers?				C-ESMP, ESMF, EHSG Guidelines, SEP, IPM	
Do farmers have access to seeds (traditional landraces and improved seeds)?				IPM, ESMF, SEP	
Are environmental protection and alternative energy sources locally available? e.g environmentally friendly cooking stoves?				IPM, ESMF, SEP, ESMP	

12.1.4 Section D: Summary of the Screening Process

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	What is the potential risk/impact	Individual Risk/ Impact Rating (Low, Medium, Substantial, High)	Mitigation At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (Appendix C)
	<i>e.g. Increased use of pesticides due to increased production</i>	<i>e.g. Medium</i>	<i>e.g. Pest management plan, along with training on OHS (e.g. how to use personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.)</i>
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? (Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options)	Screening Result		Summary of Screening Result Justification
	1. No further ES Assessment required.		<i>e.g. "low risk sub-project"</i>
	2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.		<i>e.g. "low to medium risk sub-project"</i>
	3. Detailed ESMP. Done internally or by the sub-project implementing agency/partner.		<i>e.g. "medium risk sub-project, without need for ESIA, and implemented directly by FAO or an implementation partner"</i>
	4. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to a third party.		<i>e.g. "substantial risk sub-project, without need for ESIA, but with the need for a third-party consulting firm in order to avoid conflict of interest"</i>
5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to a third party.		<i>e.g. "substantial/high risk sub-project"</i>	
Is the activity excluded under the project (does	yes	no	

appear in the exclusion list of the ESMF)?		
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ES Screening Conducted by: _____ / _____ / _____
Printed Name(s) Signature(s) DD/ MM/ YYYY

Recommended by Sub-project Manager: _____ / _____ / _____
Printed Name Signature DD/ MM/ YYYY

Approved by PMU (circle one): YES NO Date (DD/MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

APPENDIX A: PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

SECTION B: Is the level of Social/Environmental risk already known?			
To which category does the project belong?			
Please select the relevant risk level; if the sub-project type is not listed, please specify. The lists are indicative and provide examples of projects that are normally falling into low, moderate, substantial, and high-risk categories.			
LOW RISK: Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	MODERATE RISK: Moderate or unknown adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	SUBSTANTIAL RISK: Substantial adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	HIGH RISK: High adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication and translations - Small training and workshops - Management of funds and grants under proven supervision/good track record - Management of social protection activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small and medium-scale infrastructure projects (e.g. community centres, rural roads, housing, buildings, etc.) that do not require resettlement or that only involve minor risks/impacts associated with resettlement; -energy provision for small-scale development works; -small works for water supply and sanitation; -management of non-hazardous waste; -small scale agriculture and on-farm irrigation; -technical assistance, support and advice (depending on topic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subprojects which involve: -medium-to-substantial scale resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor); -projects with adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples and/or marginalized ethnic/tribal peoples (though not as extensively as a high-risk project) -Significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health and safety, labor and working conditions, biodiversity and/or cultural heritage, but that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large infrastructure projects - Long distance roads, rail, transmission lines (water, power) - Waste treatment and disposal installations - Projects involving significant quantities of hazardous substances - Activities leading to large-scale resettlement, land acquisition and restrictions to land use - Power stations - Industrial installations (refineries, chemical installations) - River basin or land development - Large-scale irrigation - Subprojects proposed in critical habitats and protect areas

		are not as extensive as a high-risk project -cumulative moderate risks which, together, create substantial risk due to interaction	
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APPENDIX B: POSSIBLE SCREENING OUTCOMES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation	
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	Risk/Impact	Mitigation
	<i>E.g. Temporary displacement (physical or economical) of community members near construction site of community centre</i>	<i>e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (and/or livelihoods restoration plan)</i>
	<i>E.g. Occupational Safety and Health</i>	<i>e.g. Use of appropriate PPE. Training on appropriate workplace conduct.</i>
	<i>e.g. Increased use of pesticides due to increased production</i>	<i>e.g. Pest management plan, along with training on OHS (e.g. how to use personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.)</i>
Is Additional Assessment Necessary?	Screening Result	Summary of Screening Result Justification
	6. No 1. No further ES Assessment required.	
	7. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP (See Appendix C)	
	8. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally or by the sub-project implementing agency/partner.	

E&S Screening		Results and Recommendation	
		9. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to a third party.	
		10. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to a third party.	
Next Steps	Screening Result		Action. Select applicable action consistent with the Summary of Risks. All end results of the screening and follow up tools should be disclosed at the appropriate level.
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.		Proceed to project implementation in compliance with ESMF.
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple ESMP.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce the ESMP and submit it with Screening Form for review and approval by FAO Project Management Team. 2. Proceed to project implementation in compliance with ESMF.
	3. Yes 1. Detailed ESMP. Done internally or by the sub-project implementing agency/partner.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by FAO Project Management Team. 2. Produce the ESMP and submit to FAO for review and approval. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP is received by the FAO and World Bank
	5. Yes 2. Detailed ESMP. Contracted to Third Party Consultancy.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESMP for review and approval by FAO. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA Consultant to produce ESMP and submit to FAO first for initial review, then to World Bank for review and approval. 3. Ensure the ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the ESMP by the FAO and World Bank.

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendation	
	<p>5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to Registered Third Party Consultancy (recognized by national government).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESIA for review and approval by FAO. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA consultant to produce ESIA and ESMP and submit to FAO first for initial review, then to World Bank and South Sudan's Ministry of Environment (MoE) for review and approval. 3. Ensure the detailed ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the detailed ESIA and ESMP by PMU, World Bank and South Sudan's MoE.

APPENDIX C: TEMPLATE FOR SIMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Associated Project Activity	E&S Risks and Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility for implementation	Timing for mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Mitigation Budget	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency
Gravel borrow area for community centre construction	Land degradation	Rehabilitate all borrow areas	Contractor	Project implementation	Borrow areas rehabilitated	Contractor's Bid	Sub-project implementing agency (FAO or partner); FAO Project Team	Ongoing.

12.2 Annex 2: Procedures for Managing Contractors & UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017)

12.2.1 Procedures

Bidders receive key documentation outlining the requirements of the ESMF and all relative documentation annexed. The selected contractor will comply with all FAO Social & Environmental as well as Health & Safety requirements for the duration of the contract, including the provisions outlined in the Project ESMF. These requirements equally apply to sub-contractors. It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that subcontractors comply and to demonstrate such compliance in submittals and during verification processes by FAO. Contractors capacity to implement E&S tools will be assessed prior to any activities by FAO. In cases where contractors do not have the capacity and experience to implement all E&S tools, FAO will provide continuous guidance and support.

If pre-bid meetings, site visits and / or contract commencement meetings are carried out, the Social & Environmental and Health & Safety requirements and submittals should be discussed, both for day-to-day work and for Social and Environmentally critical stages or activities.

In the event that security personnel are used for the sub-projects, the contractor will develop and implement measures and actions to assess and manage the risks to human security of project-affected communities and project workers that could arise from the use of security personnel, including compliance with provisions outlined in the Security Management Plan.

Mains E&S Processes:

- UN Supplier code of conducts (2017) and ESHS Codes of conduct are required of contractors and subcontractors and their workers
- A Contractors Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (C-ESCP) will be annexed to the Letter of Agreement
- Preparation of all E&S documentation and tools prior to any activities by the contractors:
 - Detailed contractor ESMP that is costed, with enough budget to mitigate E&S risks and adapted to subprojects and local context, integrating all RALP/RALP-AF project consideration (SEP, Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children, IPMF, Voluntary land donation framework)
 - Preparing their Labour Management Procedure (LMP)
 - Security management plan which includes security of workers and project affected communities according to the Saving Life Together Principle (SLT)
 - Grievance and redress mechanism to handle the concerns of their employees and project host communities, based on RALP/RALP-AF GRM principles;
 - E&S monitoring and reporting in adequacy with the ESMP

- Regular reporting to PMU according to C-ESMP indicators
- Regular reporting of GRM.
- Immediate reporting of Incident to PMU.
- Monitoring contractor commitment and compliance through C-ESCP and C-ESM. Ensuring contractors provide details on contractor's oversight on environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance.
- Annual audit from PMU and third-party monitoring for compliance assessment
- Measures to be taken (renew of contract, end of contract, sanctions)

12.2.2 UN SUPPLIER CODE OF CONDUCT (2017)

United Nations Charter: The values enshrined in the United Nations (UN) Charter, *respect for fundamental human rights, social justice and human dignity, and respect for the equal rights of men and women*, serve as overarching values to which suppliers of goods and services to the UN1 are expected to adhere.

Global Compact: The Global Compact is a voluntary international corporate citizenship network initiated to support the participation of both the private sector and other social actors to advance responsible corporate citizenship and universal social and environmental principles to meet the challenges of globalization. The UN strongly encourages all suppliers to actively participate in the Global Compact. And to that end, this Code of Conduct has been developed with recognition of the importance of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact and is viewed as an important means of integrating the Compact into the operations of the UN. The Code of Conduct addresses the issues included in the Compact in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption and interpretation of the Code should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Global Compact. Suppliers interested in supporting the Global Compact and obtaining more information on the ten principles, can visit the Global Compact website at www.unglobalcompact.org.

International Labor Conventions and Recommendations: The International Labor Standards (i.e., Conventions and Recommendations) as established by the tripartite UN specialized agency, the International Labor Organization (ILO), have served as the foundation on which much of this Code of Conduct is based. It is the UN's expectation that any supplier providing products or services to the UN will, in addition to the values of the UN Charter, adhere to the principles concerning International Labor Standards summarized below in paragraphs 4 – 9.2

1. Scope of Application:

The UN expects that these principles apply to suppliers and their employees, parent, subsidiary or affiliate entities and subcontractors. The UN expects suppliers to ensure that this Code of Conduct is communicated to their employees, parent, subsidiary and affiliated entities as well as any subcontractors, and that it is done in the local language and in a manner that is understood by all. In order for a supplier to be registered as a UN supplier or to do business with the UN, the supplier is required to read and acknowledge that this Code of Conduct provides the minimum standards expected of UN Suppliers. In addition, suppliers should note that certain provisions of this Code of Conduct will be binding on the

supplier in the event the supplier is awarded a contract by the UN pursuant to the terms and conditions of any such contract. Failure to comply with certain provisions may also preclude suppliers from being eligible for a contract award, as reflected in the solicitation documents of one or more organizations in the UN. Prospective suppliers are invited to review the specific terms and conditions of contract and procurement policies of the organization(s) within the UN with which they would like to do business in order to ascertain their current and future eligibility.

2. Continuous Improvement:

The provisions as set forth in this Code of Conduct provide the minimum standards expected of suppliers to the UN. The UN expects suppliers to strive to exceed both international and industry best practices. The UN also expects that its suppliers encourage and work with their own suppliers and subcontractors to ensure that they also strive to meet the principles of this Code of Conduct. The UN recognizes that reaching some of the standards established in this Code of Conduct is a dynamic rather than static process and encourages suppliers to continually improve their workplace conditions accordingly.

3. Management, Monitoring and Evaluation:

It is the expectation of the UN that its suppliers, at a minimum, have established clear goals toward meeting the standards set forth in this Code of Conduct. The UN expects that its suppliers will establish and maintain appropriate management systems related to the content of this Code of Conduct, and that they actively review, monitor and modify their management processes and business operations to ensure they align with the principles set forth in this Code of Conduct. Supplier participants in the Global Compact are strongly encouraged to operationalize its principles and to communicate their progress annually to stakeholders.

Labour:

4. Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining: The UN expects its suppliers to recognize the freely-exercised right of workers, without distinction, to organize, further and defend their interests and to bargain collectively, as well as to protect those workers from any action or other form of discrimination related to the exercise of their right to organize, to carry out trade union activities and to bargain collectively.

5. Forced or Compulsory Labor: The UN expects its suppliers to prohibit forced or compulsory labor in all its forms.

6. Child Labor: The UN expects its suppliers not to employ: (a) children below 14 years of age or, if higher than that age, the minimum age of employment permitted by the law of the country or countries where the performance, in whole or in part, of a contract takes place, or the age of the end of compulsory schooling in that country or countries, whichever is higher; and (b) persons under the age of 18 for work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of such persons.

7. Discrimination: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in respect to employment and occupation without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin and such other ground as may be recognized under the

national law of the country or countries where the performance, in whole or in part, of a contract takes place. The UN expects its suppliers to take all appropriate measures to ensure that neither themselves nor their parent, subsidiary, affiliate entities or their subcontractors are engaged in any gender-based or other discriminatory employment practices, including those relating to recruitment, promotion, training, remuneration and benefits.

8. Wages, Working Hours, and Other Conditions of Work: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure the payment of wages in legal tender, at regular intervals no longer than one month, in full and directly to the workers concerned. Suppliers should keep an appropriate record of such payments. Deductions from wages are permitted only under conditions and to the extent prescribed by the applicable law, regulations or collective agreement and suppliers should inform the workers concerned of such deductions at the time of each payment. The wages, hours of work and other conditions of work provided by suppliers should be not less favorable than the best conditions prevailing locally (e.g. collective agreements covering a substantial proportion of employers and workers / arbitration awards / applicable laws or regulations) for work of the same character performed in the trade or industry concerned in the area where work is carried out.

9. Health and Safety: The UN expects its suppliers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that: (a) the workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under their control are safe and without risk to health; (b) the chemical, physical and biological substances and agents under their control are without risk to health when the appropriate measures of protection are taken; and (c) where necessary, adequate protective clothing and protective equipment are provided to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, risk of accidents or of adverse effects to health.

Human Rights:

10. Human Rights: The UN expects its suppliers to support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights and to ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

11. Harassment, Harsh or Inhumane Treatment: The UN expects its suppliers to create and maintain an environment that treats all employees with dignity and respect. The UN further expects that its suppliers, as well as their parent, subsidiary and affiliated entities along with any subcontractors, will neither use or engage in, nor allow their employees or other persons engaged by them to use or engage in, any: threats of violence, verbal or psychological harassment or abuse, and/or sexual exploitation and abuse. Sexual exploitation and abuse violate universally recognized international legal norms and standards and have always been unacceptable behaviour and prohibited conduct for the UN. Prior to entering into agreements with the UN, suppliers are informed of the standards of conduct with respect to the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse, expected by the UN. Such standards include, but are not limited to, the prohibition of: (i) engaging in any sexual activity with any person under the age of 18, regardless of any laws of majority or consent, (ii) exchanging any money, employment, goods, services, or other things of value, for sex, and/or (iii) engaging in any sexual activity that is exploitive or degrading to any person. The UN expects its suppliers to take all appropriate measures to prohibit their employees or other persons engaged by the suppliers, from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN also expects its suppliers to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse.

United Nations contracts will contain provisions concerning a supplier's obligation to take appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The failure by a supplier to take preventive measures against sexual exploitation or abuse, to investigate allegations thereof, or to take corrective action when sexual exploitation or abuse has occurred, constitute grounds for termination of any agreement with the United Nations. Moreover, no harsh or inhumane treatment coercion or corporal punishment of any kind is tolerated, nor is there to be the threat of any such treatment.

12. Mines: The UN expects its suppliers not to engage in the sale or manufacture of anti-personnel mines or components utilized in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines.

Environment:

13. Environmental: The UN expects its suppliers to have an effective environmental policy and to comply with existing legislation and regulations regarding the protection of the environment. Suppliers should wherever possible support a precautionary approach to environmental matters, undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility and encourage the diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies implementing sound life-cycle practices.

14. Chemical and Hazardous Materials: Chemical and other materials posing a hazard if released into the environment are to be identified and managed to ensure their safe handling, movement, storage, recycling or reuse and disposal.

15. Wastewater and Solid Waste: Wastewater and solid waste generated from operations, industrial processes and sanitation facilities are to be monitored, controlled and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal.

16. Air Emissions: Air emissions of volatile organic chemicals, aerosols, corrosives, particulates, ozone depleting chemicals and combustion by-products generated from operations are to be characterized, monitored, controlled and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal.

17. Minimize Waste, Maximize Recycling: Waste of all types, including water and energy, are to be reduced or eliminated at the source or by practices such as modifying production, maintenance and facility processes, materials substitution, conservation, recycling and re-using materials.

Ethical conduct:

18. Corruption: The UN expects its suppliers to adhere to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct, to respect local laws and not engage in any form of corrupt practices, including but not limited to extortion, fraud or bribery.

19. Conflict of Interest: UN suppliers are expected to disclose to the UN any situation that may appear as a conflict of interest, and disclose to the UN if any UN official or professional under contract with the UN may have an interest of any kind in the supplier's business or any kind of economic ties with the supplier.

20. Gifts and Hospitality: The UN will not accept any invitations to sporting or cultural events, offers of holidays or other recreational trips, transportation, or invitations to lunches or dinners. The UN expects its suppliers not to offer any benefit such as free goods or services, employment or sales opportunity to a UN staff member in order to facilitate the suppliers' business with the UN.

21. Post-employment restrictions: Post-employment restrictions may apply to UN staff in service and former UN staff members who participated in the procurement process, if such persons had prior professional dealings with suppliers. UN suppliers are expected to refrain from offering employment to any such person for a period of one year following separation from service.

12.2.3 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan for Contractors

RALP/RALP-AF will develop a C-ESCP to monitor contractors and ensure adequate compliance with E&S cascade responsibilities. It will be using the world Bank ESCP template and will be annexed to the Letter of Agreement.

12.3 Annex 3: Environmental & Social Reporting Templates

12.3.1 GRM template for field level feedback and complaints and GBV-SEA reporting

Toll free Number (515) Email: FAOSSDhotline@fao.org

This template is intended to provide guidance on how to record a summary of key feedback or complaints heard while working in the field. Each GRM Focal points should carry this form with them for recording major issues heard from communities each day. If there are, any issues related to protection, corruption or abuse should be immediately reported to the Helpline Operator using the GRM GBV REPORTING TEMPLATE.

NB: Please it is important if verbal feedback is recorded. (Ask the beneficiaries for their consent before recording using the Smart Phone provided to you)

FEEDBACK AND COMPLAINTS LOG						
County:						
Location:						
Your Name:						
N ^o	Date	Name of complainant	Details of complaint	Telephone number	Immediate action taken	Reported to
1						
2						
3						

12.3.2 Annual E&S Monitoring Template

Project Status, E&S Incidents, E&S Changes, E&S Initiatives

Project Status

Provide a brief description of any new developments in relation to operations and facilities over the reporting period.

E&S Incidents

Please provide a summary of all the notifiable E&S incidents, per CTA definitions. Please expand or collapse the table where needed:

Date	Incident description	Class	Reports sent to lenders	Corrective action / remedial plan

E&S Changes and ESMF major update

Please provide a summary of all the notifiable E&S changes and ESMF major update. Please expand or collapse the table where needed.

Date	Change description	Reports sent to lenders	Implementation status

Improvements/initiatives regarding E&S performance

Briefly describe improvements/initiatives implemented during the reporting period on the management of E&S aspects (e.g. social approaches, security management, Grievance and redress process changes, policies and rules, contractors monitoring, sustainability reports, waste minimization, etc.)

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

E&S Impact / Risk Assessment

Have any supplemental environmental, social, security, health and safety impact/risk studies been conducted during the reporting period?

E&S Regulatory Reporting, Permits and Supervision

Please list any environmental reports submitted to the South Sudan authorities.

Copies attached with this report Copies available upon request

Please summarize South Sudan authority monitoring and inspections.

Management of [Name of Implementing Partner]

Please illustrate with a chart or table on [Name of Implementing Partner]'s organizational structure to manage environment, health and safety, labour and social aspects during the reporting period. Please name the individuals in [Name of Implementing Partner] who hold responsibility for environmental, social, health and safety, human resources, security performance and give their contact information.

Please detailed annual evaluation of IP according to E&S clauses or ESCP in LoA.

Remediation or sanctions taken if any.

Compliance with Environmental and Social Management Plans

The status of the ESMP implementation should be described and any issues that remain outstanding should be detailed.

Attached document:

- *Complementary environmental, social, security, health and safety impact/risk studies report*
- *Contextual studies made during the year: (i) legal alignment and agreement with customary authorities on rules aligned with ESF and national law for project related activities and grievance; (ii) E&S screening documents*
- *Updated ESMF if relevant*
- *IP ESCP or E&S clauses within LoA*
- *IP ESCP or E&S clauses annual review and evaluation*
- *Monitoring framework from the ESMF (enclosed in the document)*

ESS2. Labor and Working Conditions

Security management Plan implementation

Synthesis on security context change and risk over the project implementation partners. Provide information in any update of the security plan.

Human Resources Management

Have [UNFAO] and contractors changed/updated their Human Resource (HR) policy and procedures, HR manual, and Health & Safety (H&S) procedures, during the reporting period?

- Yes No

If yes, please provide details.

Provide the following information regarding the workforce:

	# community workers	# direct workers	# Female direct workers	Turnover	# Contracted workers ⁶⁵
Previous year					
Reporting year					

Synthesis of workers grievance and objective consideration from the Legal Third Party. List the worker-related court cases and grievance status describe their status.

Occupational Health and Safety

Describe the main changes implemented in terms of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) during the reporting period, e.g. revision of the OHS management procedures, action plans for technical improvements, leading/lagging indicators used/introduced, identification of hazards, new controls, etc.

Please attach Health & Safety audit reports available for the reporting period.

- Copies attached with this report Copies available upon request Not Available

Accident Statistics Monitoring

Synthesis on accident including: (i) Describe type of accident by IP and type of worker, role, situation; (ii) Describe immediate measure taken for each situation; (iii) Describe corrective measure to prevent reoccurrence.

Synthesis on RALP/RALP-AF and IP Security management plan updates.

Provide details for the non-fatal lost time injuries during this reporting period.

FAO / IP/ contractor/ Subcontractor employees?	Total workdays lost	Description of injury	Cause of accident	Corrective measures to prevent reoccurrence

⁶⁵ See ESS2 definitions.

Provide details for fatal accidents during this reporting period, if any, (and provide copies of accident investigation and respective corrective plan).

Date of Accident	Type of Accident	Description of Accident	# of Fatalities	Preventive measures taken after the incident

OHS Training

Describe Health and Safety training programs carried out in the reporting period.

Date	Type of audience	Description of training (and duration)	Number of attendees

Workplace Monitoring

Please provide copy of any Workplace Monitoring reports developed for the reporting period.

Attached document:

- IPs new policy rules if any
- LMP GRM report including Legal Third-party report
- Update of the RALP/RALP-AF Security management Plan if relevant
- Update of the RALP/RALP-AF LMP if relevant
- FAO local security plans developed during this period
- IPs local security plans developed during this period
- OHS reports

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Environmental Monitoring

Provide copy of environmental monitoring data reports for this reporting period, collected consistent with the ESMPs for the subprojects. Briefly describe environmental mitigation measures implemented during the reporting period to comply with E&S requirements.

Resources Efficiency: Energy and Water

Provide any relevant information on resources efficiency for sub-project.

Integrated Pest Management Framework

Synthesis on status and actions implemented in terms of integrated pest management with relative indicators from ESMF.

Attached document:

- Updated IPMF if relevant

ESS4 Community Health, Safety and Security

Community Health and Safety.

Synthesis integrating (i) list and description any initiatives implemented in relation to community health and safety during the reporting period; (ii) list and description of the actions, the expected or actual dates of implementation, progress/status, results obtained. You can use a tabular format (as below) or provide the information as an attachment of the report.

Issues	Mitigation Measures	Expected or Actual Date of Implementation	Results/Current Status

During the reporting period, have any emergency drills been conducted with participation of the local authorities, public emergency organizations or local communities? Are the communities aware of the emergency response plans?

Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children.

Please provide a synthesis on the status and progress of the actions as defined in the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children with major challenges and activities being implemented.

Attached document:

- *Updated Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children*
- *Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children monitoring table.*
- *Anonymous GRM GBV GRM reporting table.*

ESS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Provide summary of voluntary land donations, considering as well (i) any activities that have been screened out as a result of potential displacement impacts; (ii) any activities that are using voluntary land donations and assess compliance with the protocol; (iii) any change due to Voluntary land donation framework annual update

Attached document:

- *Updated Voluntary land donation framework*
- *Voluntary land donations documents*

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Provide biodiversity Management synthesis including (i) mitigation measures included in the ESMF and ESMPs status; (ii) as needed, using the table below describe any new activities, subprojects or expansions that had footprint into new areas of habitat during the reporting period.

New activity/expansion	Total area covered	Habitat type

ESS7 IP/SAHUTLUC

Provide a synthesis on IP/SAHUTLUC process including : (i) List any information dissemination and consultation events vis-à-vis land donors that have been undertaken to fulfil free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in land donations; (ii) List any cultural issues identified in subprojects, corrective actions, and lessons learned for future projects.

Attached document:

- *FPIC documentation in land donation, if relevant*
- *List of subproject, corrective actions, responsibilities and actors involved*

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Report if chance find procedures have been applied if not, please indicate Not Relevant.

ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultation and Disclosure

List any stakeholder engagement events, including public hearing, consultation and disclosure, liaison with non-governmental organizations, civil society, local communities on E&S.

Date	Participant(s)	Formats of Interaction	Issues Discussed	FAO response/ Agreement reached (attach minutes if any)	Actions Taken (if any)/ Remarks

Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Synthesis on GRM functionality according to each channel (Customary rules, IPs GRM, Project GRM, GBV GRM, LMP GRM, Appeal process, etc.)

Synthesis on the GRM aspects based on quarterly report from FAO GRM GRM, GRM GBV GRM and Legal Thirds Party monitoring.

Attached document:

- Overall GRM anonymous registered file with detailed on grievance type and situation (closed or open)
- IPs GRM annual assessment

Annex of the Annual Monitoring Report: Monitoring ESMF Table

ESS and Related Risk	Indicators	Critical Limit	Annual Value	Source
Major ESMF indicators				
ESS1: Update ESMF document	Quarterly update/validation of E&S plan (ESMP, VLD, SEP) by PIU. No. cleared and disclosed, No. indraft. No. under implementation.	Yes		
ESS10: Conflict over selection of beneficiaries	Inclusive consultation including (IDP, host household, seasonal pastoralists, returnees, women, youth, all ethnicities, etc.) % of female participants % of female heads of households in the community participated	Consultation Report and list of stakeholders with contacts and categories <50 < 80		
ESS10: Grievance and redress mechanism	Total number of Grievance by channel: traditional authorities / justice / IPs / FAO / OIG / WB GRS % of cases on harassment and violence against women and children % of cases on the same from the same locality	<1000 < 50% 20%		
ESS10: GRM	Number of on-going and unsolved grievance by type (GRM types including tenure aspects)	<50		
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation	% of stakeholders trained on GBV	<70%		
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation	Number of awareness sessions on GBV	XX		

ESS10: GRM	Number of Grievance by IPs	XX		
ESS10: GRM	Number of incidents ⁶⁶	0		
ESS10: GRM	Number of GBV-SEA and SH cases related directly or indirectly to the project % of cases on harassment and violence against women and children % of cases on the same from the same locality	0 <50% <20		
ESS7: Elite Capture	Disaggregation of beneficiaries from activities by county (ethnics groups, minorities women, IDPs, Host households, Returnees, children according to SEP and local assessment)	Adequate to local social assessment baseline		
ESS10: Stakeholder Consultation and information disclosure	Number and percentage of affected households consulted (disaggregated by female-headed households, ethnic minorities, youth)	<50%		
ESS2: Poor workers' occupational health & safety	Number of OHS incidents by type (falls, cuts, burns, spills, communicable diseases etc.) and actors (direct workers, IP workers, contractors, community workers) - Disaggregated by gender and age group (adult, youth, children) ; No. of audits and inspections conducted, No. of work stop orders given or improvement/corrective orders given.	XX		
ESS10: Information	Number of communications reports based on SEP and means used at different scale (county, community): Local consultation Radio etc. % of communications tailored to women	XX <30% <30%		

⁶⁶ Incidents all included: GBV-SEA, SH, death, injuries, etc.

	% of communications tailored to children			
ESS4: Poor community health & safety	% community member sensitized to public works activities, HSE, GBV (Harassment and violence against women and children) Disaggregated by gender and age group - adult, youth, children	XX		
ESS5: land tenure	% Person affected by the project (PAP) related to land donation % of female-headed households % of child-headed households	<XX 0 0		
ESS5: land tenure & VGGT 3.A.1.1. &2	Perceptions of legitimate tenure rights assessed with individual groups and validate through multi-stakeholder group	No		
ESS5: land tenure & VGGT 3.A.1.4 & VGGT 3.A.1.5	Voluntary land donation (ha) and related grievance and redress (ha) % of stakeholders consulted on perceptions of legitimate tenure rights % of grievances on voluntary land donation and tenure	<XXha / 0ha XX XX		
ESS1: partners E&S capacity assessment	Percentage of partners E&S capacities assessed Percentage of capacity building measures implemented	<100% <100%		
ESS1: non-implementation of E&S requirements	% IPs nonconformity with the E&S commitment plan within contract % of incidents related to harassment and violence against women and children	0% 0		
ESS1: non-implementation of E&S requirements	% sub-project non-conformity following C-ESMP (% of mitigation activities non-conform) % of incidents related to harassment and violence against women and children	<20% 0		

ESS3: environmental pollution	Tons of inorganic fertilizer supplied Mean use of inorganic fertilizer (kg/ha)	<XX tons <XX kg/ha		
ESS3: Soil VS FAST	VS-FAST Soil improvement	<0 TBD		
ESS3 / ESS6: environmental pollution and biodiversity losses	Tons of Phyto sanitary products supplied Mean use of Phyto sanitary products (kg/ha) Area of offset created	<XX tons <XX kg/ha		
ESS3 / ESS6: environmental degradation	Number of Local Environmental Entities grievance % reported by female heads of household	0 <20%		
ESS6: deforestation	Deforestation incidences related to project (agriculture expansion, etc.)	XX		
ESS3: GHG emission	GHG emission	< Exact modelling		
ESS1: audit of IPs	E&S evaluation and audit of IPs	1		
ESS2 / ESS4	Number of security issues (injuries, death) by type and actors: Beneficiaries; IPs; FAO staff % of women and girls % of children	XX <50% <40%		
Specific Framework and Plan indicators				
ESS4 / ESS7: Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation	Implementation of the Frameworks and associated plan	<100%		
	Refer to the Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children indicators			

and Harassment against Women and Children				
ESS3: Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)	Implementation of the IPMF	<100%		
	Refer to the Integrated Pest Management Framework Indicators			
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)	Implementation of the SEF and relative Plans	<100%		
	Refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Framework indicators			
ESS1: CERC EOM	Implementation of the CERC EOM and relative plan	<100%		

12.4 Annex 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan(SEP)

The World Bank's ESS10 recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement with all project stakeholders, based on the recognition that effective stakeholder engagement can improve environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of project activities, enhance project acceptance, and implementation, and allow stakeholders to contribute to project design. The key objectives of stakeholder engagement include an assessment of the level of interest and support of the project by stakeholders to promote effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties and to ensure that project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed in a timely and understandable way.

This SEP is based on the guiding principles that stakeholder engagement should:

- Be timely
- Be independent (free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation)
- Have clear objectives
- Have the capacity to influence the stakeholders
- Obtain feedback
- Trigger provision of resources and other modifications, where needed
- Be properly documented and disclosed by the borrower
- Generate minutes from every meeting/interview
- Generate recordings or photos, if culturally accepted

Based on the above, a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared and updated for the AF. The full document has been provided as a separate attachment.

12.5 Annex 5: Labor Management Procedures

Under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions), the Borrower (in this case FAO as the grant receiver) is required to develop labor management procedures (LMP). The purpose of the LMP is to identify the main labor requirements and risks associated with the project, and help the Borrower to determine the resources necessary to address project labor issues. The LMP will enable different project-related parties such as staff of the project implementing unit, consultants and project workers, to have a clear understanding of what is required on a specific labor issue. The LMP is a living document, which is initiated early in project preparation, and is reviewed and updated throughout development and implementation of the project.

FAO's 7th Environmental and Social Standard (ESS7) is on "decent work" and applies to all FAO-implemented projects and were used to develop these labor management procedures. The objectives of these ESS7 on decent work are:

- Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment
- Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity for all workers
- Protect and support workers, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable categories of workers;
- Promote the application of international labour standards in the rural economy, including the prevention and elimination of child labour in agriculture.

Detailed Labour Management Procedures have been prepared for the RALP/RALP-AF in line with the above. The full document has been provided as a separate attachment.

12.6 Annex 6: Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF)

The project does not envisage supporting chemical pesticides, however it is expected that increased agricultural development may lead to substantial increased use of pesticide which may have an impact on the environment. Therefore, an Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) has been prepared for the RALP/RALP-AF in line with this in compliance with ESS3 which guides that Where projects involve recourse to pest management measures, the Borrower will give preference to integrated pest management (IPM)¹⁸ or integrated vector management (IVM)¹⁹ approaches using combined or multiple tactics.

The purpose of the IPMF is to ensure that the identified impacts related to application of pesticides are mitigated, controlled or eliminated through planned activities to be implemented throughout the project life. The IPMF also provides opportunities for the enhancement of positive impacts. The IPMF gives details of the mitigation measures to be implemented for the impacts; and the responsible institutions to implement them.

Implementation of the IPMF may be slightly modified to suit changes or emergencies that may occur on site at the time of project implementation. The plan therefore should be considered as the main framework that must be followed to ensure that the key potential negative impacts are kept minimal or under control.

The full document has been provided as a separate attachment.

12.7 Annex 7: Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEH-WC)

This Framework has been developed to accompany the implementation of the RALP/RALP-AF and ensure that the project does not have any negative impacts or further promotes GBV, SEA or the abuse of children. It presents operational activities as well as recommendations for GBV, SEA and child protection risk mitigation measures that build on existing mechanisms in South Sudan. The Framework provides general procedures for grievances related to such abuse in project areas. It is based on existing protection, prevention and mitigation strategies and measures developed by FAO and other IPs as well as measures by other key actors in South Sudan, as coordinated through the GBV sub-cluster group.

The full document has been provided as a separate attachment.

12.8 Annex 8: Security Management Plan Summary

The purpose of the Security Management Plan is to set out the ways in which FAO will ensure security protection and duty of care to staff, implementing partners and other parties involved in the implementation of the South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (RALP/RALP-AF).

Objectives

The objectives of the Security Management Plan are to set out:

- (a) Identification and assessment of security risks
- (b) Processes of identification of different security requirements;
- (c) Decision-making processes and minimum conditions for project implementation
- (d) Standard Operating Procedures and policies
- (e) Duty of Care and the applicability to different parties
- (f) Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Security Management Plan

Identification of types of workers and project affected parties

The Security Plan will be administered for different types of project workers and project-affected parties;

- **Direct Workers.** People employed directly by FAO to work specifically in relation to the project. This category includes personnel in the PMU at the Head Office in Juba, and field personnel directly contracted by FAO, which is based at various project sites within the states/counties. Under the RALP/RALP-AF, the majority of project activities on the ground are undertaken by FAO direct workers. These will be South Sudanese nationals and they are – where possible – recruited from the communities in which activities are implemented.
- **Contracted Workers.** People engaged through contractors and sub-contractors or primary supply workers. Under the RALP/RALP-AF the contractors anticipated are for the activities to be carried out through Implementing Partners (IPs) including public works, and for the Third-Party Monitoring activities.
- **Community Workers and other project-affected parties.** People engaged by the project to lead the community-based project interventions and people affected by the project, such as members of the *Boma* Development Committees (BDCs), *Payam* Development Committees (PDCs), Small-holder farmer households, and farmer organizations.

FAO security approach

FAO falls under the UN Security Management System (UNSMS). The UNSMS operates under a 'Framework of Accountability for the United Nations Security Management System' that provides guidance for the various security actors and mechanisms in a country. FAO is developing a (i) Security assessment and (ii) UN Security Classifications

Protection measures

Protection Measures for Workers and Project-Affected Parties

Saving Lives Together. ‘Saving Lives Together’ (SLT) is a voluntary initiative that responds to the fact that UN entities, international NGOs and International Organizations face similar security challenges in a given environment.

Duty of Care. FAO will have full duty of care of all direct workers – FAO personnel - on the project. In regard to workers of contracted entities (i.e. IPs & TPMA), SLT principles will be included in the procurement and bidding process

Protection Measures for FAO Direct Workers

Specific measures will be implemented for direct workers: (i) Pre- deployment training – SSAFE and BSAFE (ii) Insurance – Malicious Acts Insurance Policy (MAIP) and personal coverage; (iii) Communication Equipment - VHF/HF, Satellite and GSM Phones, Dish/WiFi Internet (iv) Residential Security Measures; (v) TRIP; (vi) Security Clearances / SRM Compliant travel (vii) UN Force Protection and Armed Escort

Protection Measures for Contracted Workers

For Implementing Partners and contractors who are not covered under UNSMS, the PMU will ensure that all risk mitigation measures – training, insurances, residential measures and security communication equipment – will be integrated as part of the requirements in the procurement/bidding process. These will be included in the procurement and bidding process and will be subject to monitoring and supervision during project implementation. Within the bidding documents, contractors will also be required to hold subcontractors to the same standards.

Measures for Community Workers and other Affected Parties

The RALP/RALP-AF will focus on strong community mobilization/sensitization and local community buy-in into the project. When requested by the World Bank or in the event violence occurs against any persons associated with the project due to their participation in the project, FAO will halt activities in the relevant area. The project aims to build strong ownership and commitment by communities. This will act as a social deterrent for violence within communities and will be reinforced by chiefs and elders.

Crisis and Emergency Management Plan for All Workers

The Plan includes emergency response plans for (i) major security incidents, (ii) medical emergency; (iii) relocation and evacuation; (iv) road traffic accident; (iv) arrest; (vi) hostage incident management.

12.9 Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF)

1. Purpose, scope and application of the Voluntary Land Donation Framework (VLDF)

The World Bank ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition¹ or restrictions on land use² may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood),³ or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement⁶⁷.

Projects funded by the World Bank require that the borrower (in this case, FAO as implementing agency) take all reasonably necessary measures to mitigate the project’s negative social impacts, including those arising from voluntary land donations.

Voluntary land donation, as referred to in footnote 10, is defined as the ceding of a property by an owner who is: (a) appropriately informed; and (b) can exercise free will, that is, can refuse to donate. There are situations in which people are willing to donate a portion of their land for project purposes for no compensation or reduced compensation. Voluntary land donations may involve some monetary or nonmonetary benefits or incentives provided to the land donor by the project or by community members benefiting from a project.

- **Scope of foreseen land transfers in the RALP/RALP-AF:** The project foresees no displacement of communities or households. Further the project foresees no procurement of land or transfer of rights to land and/or associated assets and natural resources to FAO from beneficiaries. Rather, it is expected that the implementation of project sub-components leads to a transfer of public, communal, family and/or individual rights to a redefined purpose and a redefined set of rights holders.
- **Objective of VLDF:** This VLDF has been included in this ESMF in order to ensure that such transfers of rights, required for project-related activities are provided in a voluntary manner by all affected stakeholders, without coercion or duress, while avoiding corruption and with full understanding of what the donation would entail with regard to personal impacts (positive or negative) in relation to donating the land and the associated assets and/or natural resources, in question.
- **Application of the VLDF:** The VLDF applies in instances where a sub-project involves a transfer of tenure rights to land and associated immovable assets and natural resources through negotiated voluntary land donations from affected persons. The VLDF can only be applied for beneficiary communities and in cases with no involuntary land acquisition and based on community-driven demand. VLD will be accepted when small areas of private land and assets where the affected users of the assets and land have agreed to give their land and other assets as a voluntary contribution to the sub-project.
- **The VLDF avoids cases with high risk factors:** High risk factors include:

⁶⁷ World Bank, 2018: Guidance Note for Borrowers: ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/294331530217033360/ESF-Guidance-Note-5-Land-Acquisition-Restrictions-on-Land-Use-and-Involuntary-Resettlement-English.pdf>

- i.) the presence of significant number of existing or recent disputes or claims involving the land and its associated assets and natural resources, that are unresolved;
- ii.) areas from which large-scale displacement has taken place and hence adequate consultation of legitimate stakeholders is perceived impossible / unreasonable for the scope of subproject implementation.
- **Due diligence in the VLDF:** The underlying principle of the VLDF is due diligence. Sub-project staff will assure that voluntary contributions are made with the prior knowledge that other options are available, enabling a mechanism and taking due note of any grievance and redress and that the willingness for donation is obtained without coercion or duress.
- **Overall guidance for the VLDF:** The following overall guidance applies to the VLDF:
 - i.) Good faith, gender-sensitive consultations according to the principles of free, prior and informed consent should be held with all those whose rights and livelihoods may be affected, before the cut-off date. Such consultations may include the determination of alternative rights and benefits, as a compensation for the obstruction to the realization of rights and livelihood opportunities to the land voluntarily allocated.
 - ii.) Consultations must demonstrate that perceived legitimate tenure right holders and those stakeholders whose livelihoods will be disturbed by the obstruction of access to land and related resources will not be impoverished or economically displaced as a result of the land donation;
 - (i) During the feasibility assessments, FAO will ensure due-diligence documentation of voluntary land donations, including signed forms of written consent. To ensure that documentation is authentic, consent forms require at least two witnesses from within the affected community. The voluntary land donation due diligence information will be verified and updated as necessary.
 - (ii) The land in question should be given voluntarily with the consent of all perceived legitimate tenure right holders and those whose livelihoods will be disturbed by the obstruction of access to land and related resources.
- **Main elements of the VLDF:** Where voluntary land donation is required to implement a sub-project, sub-project managers will, as part of the environmental and social assessment of sub-projects requiring that donation, take reasonable measures to:
 - (i) establish an inventory of perceived legitimate tenure rights to land, assets and associated natural resources and rights holders to be affected by the project⁶⁸;
 - (ii) hold good faith consultations with those whose rights and/or livelihoods are affected to ensure free, prior and informed consent to this donation, prior to any works being done;
 - (iii) and provide grievance and redress mechanisms.
- **Principles of implementation of this VLDF:** The following principles, as set out in the VGGT, apply to all steps of this VLDF and its application process:
 - (i) *Human dignity:* recognizing the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable human rights of all individuals.
 - (ii) *Non-discrimination:* no one should be subject to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice.
 - (iii) *Equity and justice:* recognizing that equality between individuals may require acknowledging differences between individuals, and taking positive action, including empowerment, in

⁶⁸ The inventory should include a detailed account, derived through a consultative, impartial and transparent process, of the full range of rights held or asserted by affected people, including those based on custom or practice, secondary rights such as rights of access or use for livelihoods purposes, rights held in common, etc.

order to promote equitable tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests, for all, women and men, youth and vulnerable and traditionally marginalized people, within the national context.

- (iv) *Gender equality*: Ensure the equal right of women and men to the enjoyment of all human rights, while acknowledging differences between women and men and taking specific measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality when necessary. States should ensure that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, fisheries and forests independent of their civil and marital status.
- (v) *Holistic and sustainable approach*: recognizing that natural resources and their uses are interconnected, and adopting an integrated and sustainable approach to their administration.
- (vi) *Consultation and participation*: engaging with and seeking the support of those who, having legitimate tenure rights, could be affected by decisions, prior to decisions being taken, and responding to their contributions; taking into consideration existing power imbalances between different parties and ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of individuals and groups in associated decision-making processes.
- (vii) *Rule of law*: adopting a rules-based approach through laws that are widely publicized in applicable languages, applicable to all, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and that are consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments.
- (viii) *Transparency*: clearly defining and widely publicizing policies, laws and procedures in applicable languages, and widely publicizing decisions in applicable languages and in formats accessible to all.
- (ix) *Accountability*: holding individuals, public agencies and nonstate actors responsible for their actions and decisions according to the principles of the rule of law.
- (x) *Continuous improvement*: Mechanisms for monitoring and analysis should be implemented in order to develop evidence-based programmes and secure on-going improvements.

Monitoring mechanism: To ensure conformity with the selection criteria, land donation issues during project implementation shall be monitored by project coordination structures at community levels by regularly reviewing the land donation agreement documents. Individuals will be randomly picked from the community for interviews to ascertain conformity with the guidelines for the voluntary land donation.

Grievance and redress Mechanism: In instances where land is allocated under duress and/or the donation constitutes more than 10% of a private land holding, the issue will be addressed by the grievance redress committee (GRC) established for the project. The Voluntary Land Donation Consent Form will be translated into local languages to allow for due recourse, in case of any disputes.

2. Key definition of terms and concepts of the VLDF

The following key definitions of terms and concepts apply to Annex 9, Voluntary Land Donation Framework of this ESMF.

Key definitions	
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Affected persons	<p>Refers to all stakeholders who, as a result of land transfers through project activities, would have their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Recognized legitimate tenure rights to land and/or associated assets and natural resources affected; ii.) Habitual access and use of land and associated assets and natural resources as a fundamental basis for livelihoods, restricted without alternatives. <p>Stakeholders can include any person, households, communities and /or private or public entity. Recognition can be based on formal law or on customary practices.</p>
Beneficiary	All persons and households from the community who voluntarily seek to avail of and be part of the project.
Cut-off Date	The last date on which it is possible for affected persons to make claims about being eligible to be categorized as affected persons. The cut-off date is established as part of the VLDF.
Improvements	Structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, pig pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.) and crops/plants planted by the person, household, institution, or organization.
Tenure	Tenure systems define and regulate how people, communities and others gain access to land and other natural resources, whether through formal law or informal arrangements. The rules of tenure determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions.
Tenure rights	Includes all rights associated to the natural resources including common property rights, use rights, tenancy rights, seasonal rights, rights of passage and hence also overlapping and shared rights. They may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices.
Transfer of rights	The process whereby the right holder loses ownership, use of, or access to, and designates rights and responsibilities to others. Land acquisition can lead to a range of associated impacts, including loss of residence or other fixed assets (fences, wells, tombs, or other structures or improvements that are attached to the land).
Voluntary land donation	In accordance with community customary practices, stakeholders may choose to voluntarily contribute land or assets without compensation, under certain conditions. This may be justified if the sub-project provides a direct benefit to the affected people.

3. National and international legal and context specific considerations of the VLDF

Being the newest nation in the world, the Government of South Sudan had to develop its legal, policy and institutional framework from scratch following the establishment of a regional autonomous government in 2005 and independence in 2011. Since then, the Government of South Sudan has made great strides in developing its legal and policy framework.

With regard to land governance, the Government of South Sudan enacted its Land Act in 2009 and is currently in the process of developing a land policy. The Draft National Land Policy is set to be tabled for adoption in Parliament in 2020 and intended to inform a comprehensive land tenure reform including through the development of new and amendment of existing laws. Next to the 2009 Land Act, current relevant legal instruments include the Local Government Act, the Investment Promotion Act and the Petroleum Act. In view of the complexity and related time-requirement to develop and implement a responsible, harmonious and effective nationwide institutional, legal and policy framework that governs and clearly demonstrates tenure rights, gaps persist at the time of reporting. As such, stakeholders at decentralized levels, such as in the target locations of the RALP/RALP-AF, commonly emphasize existing governance gaps, and more specifically the lack of awareness, clarity, documentation, gaps, monitoring and enforcement of the legal framework, including its rules and regulations. Moreover, in some instances, stark controversies exist between parties at the community level between applicable rules and regulations that provide a potential underlying factor for disputes and conflicts.

The Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), as endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 are the internationally accepted framework for dealing with tenure. The World Bank and FAO have committed to the use of the VGGT as a guiding instrument in addressing land issues within their projects. As such, the provisions of this VLDF build on the provisions of the VGGT and more specifically the corresponding FAO Technical Guide 7: Responsible governance of tenure: a technical guide for investors. FAO 2016.

The VLDF is strictly in line with the national legal framework of the Republic of South Sudan and adds additional procedural considerations, in line with the VGGT, for due diligence and conflict sensitivity purposes.

○4.1 Relevant national legal provisions

Access to land and other associated natural resources are administered through a communal tenure system in most parts of South Sudan, particularly in the target areas of the RALP/RALP-AF. Pursuant to Article 171 of the Constitution, communities must be consulted in decisions affecting their land rights. They are furthermore entitled to prompt and equitable compensation on just terms for any acquisition or development of their land in the public interest. The 2009 Land Act further defines the allocation of land as, “the process by which a right to hold and use land is provided for by government or customary institutions to an individual, group or corporate body”. Chapter V, Section 15, of the 2009 Land Act specifically addresses the allocation of customary rights to land including the following relevant provisions:

- (i) The traditional authority of a community may allocate land for agricultural, forestry, and grazing purposes (par. 15.1).

- (ii) The size and boundaries of the allocated land can be determined by the traditional authority, only subject to consultation with other members of the community, in accordance with the customary law and practices (par. 15.2).
- (iii) Prior to allocation of a customary land right, the Traditional Authority should notify the County Land Authority or the Payam Land Council or any other relevant land administration institution, and furnish the relevant information pertaining to the allocation for records (par. 15.3).
- (iv) Subject to the conditions of allocation agreed upon, and unless the right is relinquished by the holder, an allocated customary land right may endure for the natural life of the person to whom it is allocated. Such a right may be inherited, subject to encumbrances but cannot be alienated (par. 15.8).

o4.2 The international framework

The VGGT promotes responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, with respect to all forms of tenure: public, private, communal, indigenous, customary, and informal.

Their overarching goals are to achieve food security for all and support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. While supporting efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty, the VGGT are also intended to contribute to achieving sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, environmental protection, and sustainable social and economic development.

The VGGT serves as a reference and set out principles and internationally accepted standards for practices for the responsible governance of tenure. They provide a framework that States and other stakeholders can use when developing their own strategies, policies, legislation, programmes and activities. They allow governments, civil society, the private sector and citizens to judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices.

5. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process

All steps described should strictly adhere to the principles of implementation of the VLDF, in accordance with the VGGT, and as described in section 1 of the VLDF. In addition, each step should be accompanied by a briefing on the key definition of terms and concepts of the VLDF, as described in section 2 of this VLDF.

Step 1: First official information and consultation on target locations and beneficiaries (county-level)

This step is to be conducted within the process of selecting project locations and beneficiaries, as described in par. 49 of the RALP/RALP-AF. The selection of project locations and beneficiaries will be informed by given selection criteria and potential benefits for beneficiaries as well as roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved within the project, including the VLDF and its process. For the purpose of the VLDF, this dialogue should provide the first overall assessment of the applicability of the VLD. In specific, stakeholders are asked to select target locations for voluntary land donations, which avoid the following risk areas, as described in section 1 of the VLDF, these include the following:

1. the presence of significant number of existing or recent disputes or claims involving the land and its associated assets and natural resources, that are unresolved;

2. areas from which large-scale displacement has taken place and hence adequate consultation of legitimate stakeholders is perceived impossible / unreasonable for the scope of subproject implementation.

Step 2: First official information and consultation on specific location for VLD (village-leader-level)

This step is to be conducted at the onset of sub-project activities, when informing the communities of project benefits, roles and responsibilities, at the village-level. For the purpose of the VLDF, this dialogue should include the following guiding questions:

1. Where would be the most suitable location in terms of accessibility by those intended to benefit from the renewed use after the VLD?
2. Is the suggested location safe from natural hazards and potential theft and vandalism?

If the answer is no:

- identify another suitable location, which is suitable but safe from natural hazards and theft and vandalism;
 - and / or identify additional measures to make it safe.
3. For the identified location can you identify who uses the land and other assets or natural resources there using the below template:

Explain that at this stage you just want to know who that is. It is not important whether they actually have a right to it. This will be determined later on.

The below identification of perceived and actual rights, may lead to stakeholders reconsidering whether there are a number of existing or recent disputes or claims involving the land and its associated assets and natural resources that are unresolved. In this case, ask participants to again identify another suitable location, which is suitable but safe from natural hazards and theft and vandalism.

Step 3: Validation of steps 1 and 2 with respective stakeholders

Demarcate the suggested land on a map and validate the results of steps 1 and 2 with the following groups:

- Representative set of community-level stakeholders
- Chiefs and representative set of community-level stakeholders from potentially adjacent IDP / refugee camp, seasonal pastoralists, any other group that has been mentioned in steps 1 and 2.

Step 4: Establish grievance and redress mechanism, cut-off line and communicate both to all relevant stakeholders

The grievance and redress mechanisms should be available to all stakeholders, with due consideration to the specific needs of women and with the opportunity should be provided to make use of this service without facing negative precautions.

The cut-off line shall be determined with the relevant stakeholders, to allow appropriate time for those having claims to make these.

Both the grievance and redress mechanism as well as the cut-off line shall be appropriately communicated in applicable languages to all stakeholders involved, through means such as sign posts, radio or boda-boda talk-talk, as appropriate.

All voluntary land donations will be documented in line with the requirements of ESS5. This calls for (a) written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought and its intended use; and (b) a formal statement of donation signed by each owner or user involved, establishing informed consent, and confirming that there is no disputed ownership and that there are no claims by renters, users, squatters, or encroachers. A sample consent form is provided below. FAO will maintain the records of donations, including documentation. Documentation will be made available for review in any grievance that may arise.

QUESTIONS	YES/ NO?	IF YES	
		Which group / individuals (m/f)	Are there good alternatives for these groups to this location in your opinion and if so which ones?
Do some people live there?			
Do some people plant there?			
Do some people graze their livestock there (at any time of the year)?			
Do some people use water from there?			
Do some people collect firewood, fruits, medicinal herbs, collect firewood from that area?			
Are there burial or other sites which are considered important to anyone there?			
Are there any other uses or groups who use the land that you can identify?			

Voluntary Land Donation Consent Form

State	
County	
Payam	
Boma	
Sub- project ID	

Name of land owner	ID Number	Beneficiary of the project N/Y
Sex:	Age	Occupation:
Address:		

By signing or providing thumb-print on this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the sub-project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/her assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide thumb print, and ask for compensation instead.

Date:

County Agriculture Department representative’s signature

Date:

Witnesses:

1. _____

2. _____

(Signature or thumb-print, name and address)

12.10 Annex 10: Cultural and Chance Find Procedures

This procedure was developed in accordance with the mandate of the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports (Directorate of Archives and Antiquities) of protecting and preserving both tangible and intangible cultural heritage records of South Sudan and the requirements of the World Bank's ESS 8 (To protect cultural heritage from the impacts of project activities and support its preservation, to address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development, to promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage and to promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the cultural heritage).

This procedure is included as a standard provision in the implementation of RALP/RALP-AF activities to ensure the protection of cultural heritage (Archaeological and Historical Sites). All Implementing Partners as well as sub-contractors and implementers will be required to observe this procedure as documented hereafter.

Excavation in sites of known archaeological interest will be avoided, including sites where ESS8 would require FPIC due to impacts on cultural heritage. Where this is unavoidable, prior discussions must be held with the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports in order to undertake pre-construction excavation or assign an archaeologist to log discoveries as construction proceeds. Where historical remains, antiquity or any other object of cultural or archaeological importance are unexpectedly discovered during construction in an area not previously known for its archaeological interest, the following procedures should be applied:

- Stop construction activities;
- Delineate the discovered site area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a full-time guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over;
- Notify the responsible foreman/archaeologist, who in turn should notify the responsible authorities, the concerned officers from the Directorate of Archives and Antiquities and local authorities (within less than 24 hours);
- Responsible authorities are in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out;
- An evaluation of the finding will be performed by the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports in the Directorate of Archives and Antiquities. The significance and importance of the findings will be assessed according to various criteria relevant to cultural heritage including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decision on how to handle the finding will be reached based on the above assessment and could include changes in the project layout (in case of finding an irrevocable remain of cultural or archaeological importance), conservation, preservation, restoration or salvage;
- Implementation of the authority decision concerning the management of the finding;
- Construction work can resume only when permission is given from the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed;

- In case of delay incurred in direct relation to archaeological findings not stipulated in the contract (and affecting the overall schedule of works), the contractor may apply for an extension of time. However, the contractor will not be entitled for any kind of compensation or claim other than what is directly related to the execution of the archaeological findings works and protections.

12.11 Annex 11: Gap Analysis of World Bank ESSs, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National Legal Framework

12.11.1 FAO Current Policies and Environmental and Social Safeguards

12.11.1.1 FAO Current Policies

FAO Accountability Policy (2014). FAO is committed to designing and operating its approach to accountability, based on FAO's core values of commitment, respect for all, integrity and transparency, and according to the following principles:

- Focus on FAO's ***purpose and outcomes*** for beneficiaries and partners. Employees are accountable for the results of their actions, which must contribute to meeting the expectations of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the achievement of agreed results through the efficient provision of high-quality services.
- Define clear ***roles and responsibilities***. Managers and other employees must set and observe agreed expectations as to results and the measures to achieve those results; clarify the internal and external partnerships required, and how the voice of stakeholders and beneficiaries will be heard; set and observe monitoring and reporting lines and mechanisms; delegate and define authority by clarifying issues and risks that need higher approval and by making available resources, tools and skills; and assume the relevant responsibilities and act within the limits of delegated authority.
- Take ***informed and transparent decisions and communicate clearly***, providing the basis for acting with a focus on outcomes and within clearly defined roles. Such decisions require relevant, accurate, up-to-date, timely, reliable, accessible and objective information; the assessment of options for action based on a documented, rigorous analysis of background information and risk; and constructively seeking challenge from others to explain and improve decisions.
- Put ***FAO's values*** into practice through consistent application of a shared ethos and culture in the development of policy and the behaviour of employees. All employees must act in line with FAO's values, including as regards selflessness, honesty, objectivity, openness, and handling promptly ethical issues such as abuses of authority, and actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest.
- Engage with ***stakeholders*** to make accountability real, by understanding and responding to their views, in the formulation and implementation of strategies and plans.
- Establish a culture of ***consequences*** - to be meaningful, accountability must be felt. Applying timely, consistent and predictable performance-based rewards and sanctions discourages unethical behaviour, and creates incentives to improve practices, policies and procedures.

FAO whistleblower protection policy (administrative circular N°2019/06) applying to any FAO personnel when internal or external reporting according to the consideration of the circular. The OIG and the Ethics Office are the main operators of independent and anonymous inspection and preventative activities. Main consideration of the circular are: (a) reporting wrongdoing through internal or external mechanisms; (b) preventative action; (c) complaints or retaliation;

(d) conflict of interest; (e) protective measures; (f) protection of the person who suffered retaliation; (g) recourse through appeals mechanisms; (h) review of a determination by the Ethics Office; (i) Action against FAO personnel who engaged in retaliation; and (j) prohibition of retaliation against outside parties.

FAO Protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSAE) N° 2013/27. The principles of integrity, professionalism, respect for human rights and the dignity of all peoples underpin FAO's commitment to preventing and addressing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

FAO Policy on the prevention of harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority N° 2015/03 (2015) and FAO policy on sexual harassment (13 February 2019) which states Sexual Harassment in all its forms is contrary to the United Nations Charter, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the Organization and the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service. It emphasizes that (i) the Organization has the obligation to take all appropriate steps to prevent and respond to sexual harassment in its workplace; (ii) Power and seniority will not confer impunity; (iii) supporting those who report or witness sexual harassment to ensure accountability of those who perpetrate it. It applies at workplace including any place where FAO personnel is present during performance of their official duties, or any place or events outside FAO premises but linked to working for FAO. The main principles are:

- Early intervention and receipt and handling of informal report of sexual harassment (early direct action, managerial intervention, confidential advice, informal resolution)
- Receipt and handling of formal reports of sexual harassment to the OIG (Inspection, request for appeal, Withdrawal of a formal complaint)
- Prevention
- Support to affected individuals of sexual harassment (confidential guidance and support, right to be accompanied by a support person, work performance, interim measures, post-investigation review)
- Protection against retaliation.

FAO Policy against fraud and other corrupt practices N° 2015/08 (2015) Fraud and other corrupt practices pose a grave threat to the effective implementation of the Organization's policies and objectives. The organization has adopted a zero-tolerance policy in respect of fraud and other corrupt practices in all their manifestations and is aligned with the principles contained in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The policies and procedures outlined herein are:

- Staff Regulations and Rules;
- Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service (Appendix A to Manual Section 304);
- Manual Section 502 - Procurement of Goods, Works and Services;
- Manual Section 507 - Letters of Agreement;

- Charter for the Office of the Inspector General (Appendix A to Manual Section 107);
- Guidelines for Internal Administrative Investigations by the Office of the
- Inspector General (Administrative Circular 2011/04);
- FAO Vendor Sanctions Policy (Administrative Circular 2014/27); and
- Whistleblower Protection Policy (Administrative Circular 2011/05).

12.11.1.2 FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines

The Project Risk Management Framework is primarily structured around the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (2018). It is considering the on-going FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015) and complementary measures defined in the Gap analysis in Annex.

Management of Risk at Project Level includes Stakeholder engagement (i) screening to identifying specific E&S risks and risk classification; (ii) a full Environmental and Social impact assessment (ESIA) according to the risk level which is aligned with the present ESMF; (iii) Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP); (iv) implementing monitoring and reporting; (v) Capacity building on E&S standards; (vi) Disclosure and (vii) grievance mechanism. The FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015) includes nine Environmental and social standards:

- **ESS 1: Natural Resource Management**
 - Land-use planning and land resource planning;
 - Water resource and small dam planning;
 - Land;
 - Climate.
- **ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats**
 - Protected areas, buffer zones and natural habitats;
 - Conservation of biodiversity;
 - Use of exotic or non-indigenous species;
 - Living natural resources.

- **ESS3 : Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

- Introduction of new crops and varieties;
- Provision of seeds and other planting materials;
- Modern biotechnology;
- Forest plantations.

- **ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

- **ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management**

- Pesticide selection;
- Removal/treatment;
- Responsibility.

- **ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement**

This risk is covered in the assessment and while it is unlikely to affect the Project due to strict requirements on site selection, there is a possibility of land conflict with small numbers of families claiming customary use rights or with recent migrants. In such case there is a need to choose alternative sites or to peacefully negotiate a solution.

- **ESS 7: Decent Work**

- Creation of better employment opportunities, particularly for women and young people;
- Non-discrimination and equal opportunities;
- Occupational health and safety;
- Prevention of child labor;
- Forced labor;
- Workers' and producers' organizations.

- **ESS 8: Gender Equality**

- The fight against discriminatory practices;
- Equal opportunities for men and women to take part and to benefit;

- **ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage**

- Identification of indigenous peoples;
- Rights to land, territory and natural resources;
- Reference impact analysis on indigenous peoples;
- Free, prior and informed consent;
- Plan for indigenous peoples.

While South Sudan, is characterized by a large number of distinct social and cultural groups for which it is essential that project interventions are accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. A Social Assessment is presented in the present contextual analysis leading to a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which is aligned with the FAO policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 2010 and the Free, prior and informed consent.

35. **FAO Compliance reviews following complaints related to the organization environmental and social standards guidelines (2015)** give the tools and standard to manage grievance procedure. It is detailed in the GRM section and the SEF.
36. **Operational Guidelines for stakeholder engagement (2017)**. This guideline includes stakeholder identification, consultation, a grievance mechanism, and disclosure. It considers: (i) meaningful, effective and informed participation of identified stakeholders as ongoing process from project identification and formulation and which continues throughout the project cycle to implementation; (ii) disclosure and establishment of a mechanism by which people can make comments on project proposals and performance or raise grievances.
37. **Gender objectives and alignment with international goal and standards**. Gender mainstreaming in FAO project is following international goals and declaration: (i) Sustainable Development Goal N°5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls⁶⁹; (ii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁷⁰; (iii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW⁷¹; (iv) UN System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) on Gender

⁶⁹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁷⁰ <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

⁷¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cedaw.aspx>

Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW)⁷²; (v) UN Country team SWAP (UN CT SWAP)⁷³; (vi) ESS 8 Gender Equality of the FAO ESMG; (vii) Guidance to Mainstreaming gender in project cycle⁷⁴; (viii) General recommendation n°34⁷⁵; (ix) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Beijing +5 Political Declaration and Outcome⁷⁶

12.11.1.3 FAO institutional services

38. **FAO South Sudan Office (FAOSS) and interaction with RALP/RALP-AF.** The FAO South Sudan office is comprised of various units as shown in the organogram below, including 12 field offices spread across the country. They will provide additional technical and administrative support on various aspects of the project to the PMU and PIUs as necessary. Project team from PMU will be attached across the key division of the national Office allowing coordination among FAO projects. Similar structured would apply for PIUs within Field offices. The close relationship with the overall FAO South Sudan Office is a key element to mobilize punctually experts from other project or division for advice on project implementation on key strategic sectors such as gender and capacity building, land tenure, plant protection and production, market trade, etc. This list is not exhaustive. Detailed staffing and institutional arrangement are available in section 7.

⁷² <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/promoting-un-accountability>

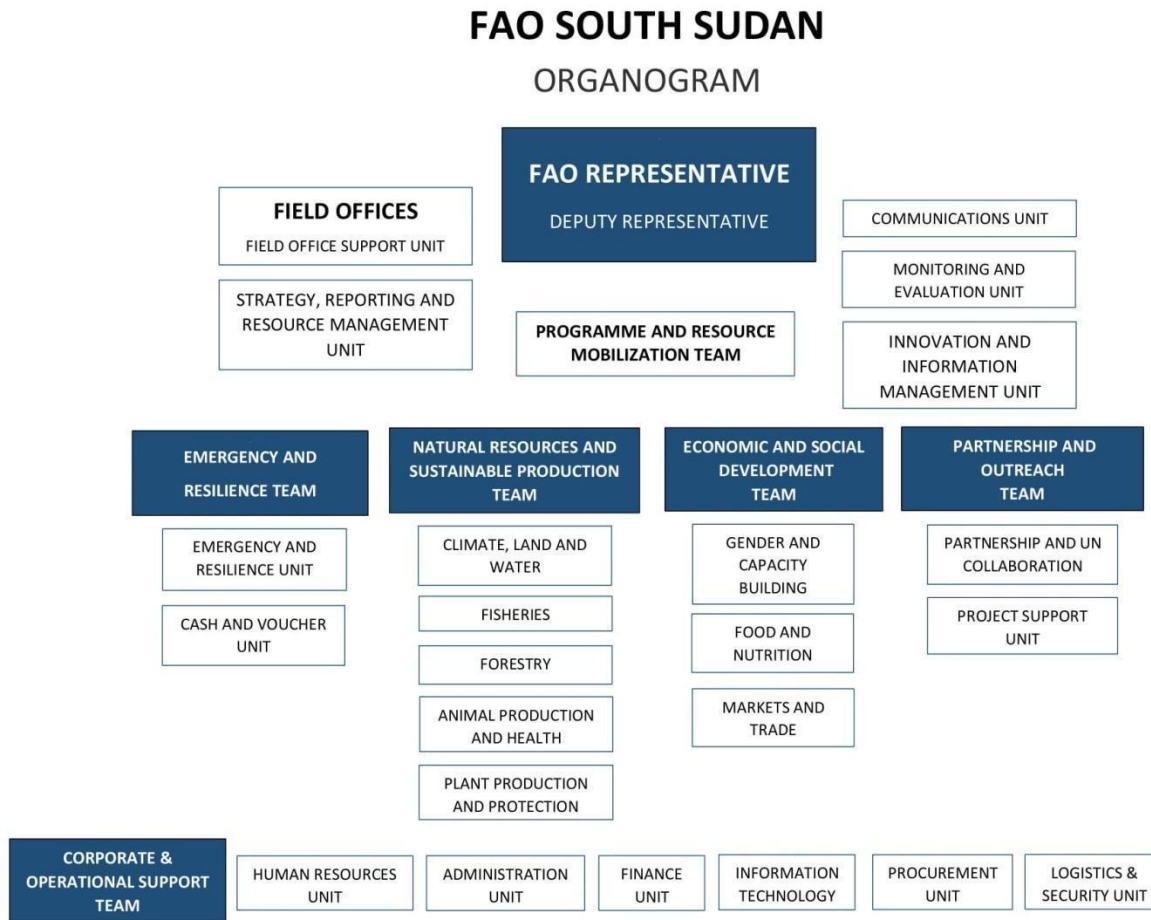
⁷³ https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNCT-SWAP_Gender-report_Web.pdf

⁷⁴ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6854e.pdf>

⁷⁵ https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/GC/34&Lang=en

⁷⁶ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration#view>

Figure 1: FAO South Sudan Organogram



39. **FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF).** The RAF in Accra, Ghana will provide administrative and operational support for the project, including monitoring of implementation and assistance in resolving any arising challenges.

40. **FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE).** The SFE in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia serves as the first site for technical and advisory support for the eight countries in Eastern Africa, including South Sudan. It has a core team of professionals with multi-disciplinary expertise, and is responsible for developing, promoting, overseeing and implementing agreed strategies for addressing sub-regional food security, nutrition, agriculture and rural development

priorities. Following FAO new strategic framework and its regional initiatives, the Office will serve as a technical resource base for the project on agricultural policy development on agricultural development; contributing to resilience building in agriculture; enhancing resource mobilization for agriculture; development of agribusiness and agricultural value chains; as well as developing standards and sharing of best practices in agriculture and food security among others.

41. **FAO Head Quarters (HQ).** The main office in Rome disposed of multiple divisions that might backstop the project in case of need either on technical and logistical support. Mains division that might be involved in the project are among others: (i) OCB – Office of Climate change Biodiversity and environment, for institutional analysis and world bank ESS compliance; (ii) OER – Office of Emergency and Resilience for technical support in GRM and new policies applicability; (iii) PSU - Partnerships and UN Collaboration, especially for indigenous people and social approaches such as free prior informed consent within PSUI division; (iv) ESP - Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity, for gender consideration; (v) CFIA – FAO Investment center team for supervision mission or support in project reorientation; (vi) CSF - Finance division
42. **FAO Office of the Inspector General (OIG).** The Office of the Inspector General provides oversight of the programmes and operations of the Organization, through internal audit, investigation and inspection. The Office has the mandate to independently review complaints related to non-compliance of the Organization’s obligations under the FAO environmental and social standards. It is the only one with the mandate to investigate independently cases of fraud, corruption, GBV, SEA and SH and is as well an appeal mechanism for complaints.
43. **FAO Ethic Office (ETH).** The FAO Ethics Office was established in December 2009 to assist the Director-General in promoting a culture of ethics, transparency and accountability that enables FAO staff members and associated personnel to perform their functions in accordance with the highest standards of conduct. The Ethics Office also has the objective of ensuring that individuals are able to speak up without fear of retaliation. Responsibility for ethical and professional conduct lies with all members of FAO personnel. The Ethics Officer provides advice and guidance.

12.11.2 UN Safeguard Policies

44. The EMSF further follows the UN Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming, which has recently been developed by the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG): Moving Towards a Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming.⁷⁷ The UN standards are by and large aligned to the World Bank safeguard policies. It includes Guiding principles and a model approach operationalization.

⁷⁷ https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/FINAL_Model_Approach_ES-Standards-1.pdf

12.11.2.1 Guiding principles

45. **Guiding principles of the common approach** are (i) to leave no one behind; (ii) Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; (iii) Sustainability and resilience (iv) Accountability.

12.11.2.2 Operationalizing the model approach

46. **Operationalizing the model approach through procedures and thematic areas.** Procedures include Screening, Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and stakeholder engagement and accountability. UN Thematic area are presented below

- **UN Thematic Area 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.** The objectives are to: (i) Conserve biodiversity; (ii) Maintain and enhance the benefits of ecosystem services; (iii) Promote sustainable management and use of living natural resources; (iv) Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources; and (v) Respect, preserve, maintain and encourage knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their customary use of biological resources.
- **UN Thematic Area 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks.** The objectives are to: (i) Strengthen resilience of communities to address risks of climate change impacts and disasters; (ii) Ensure programming integrates climate change adaptation considerations and does not exacerbate vulnerability of communities to climate change impacts or disaster risks; and (iii) Minimize programming-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and intensity and maintain carbon sinks.
- **UN Thematic Area 3: Community Health, Safety and Security.** The objectives are to: (i) Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on health and safety of affected communities during the programming life cycle, from both routine and non-routine circumstances; (ii) Ensure quality and safety in the design and construction of programming-related infrastructure, preventing and minimizing potential safety risks and accidents; (iii) Avoid or minimize community exposure to disaster risks, diseases and hazardous materials associated with programming activities; (iv) Ensure the safeguarding of personnel and property minimizes risks to communities and is carried out in accordance with international human rights standards and principles; and (v) Have in place effective measures to address emergency events, whether human-made or natural hazards.
- **UN Thematic Area 4: Cultural Heritage.** The objectives are to: (i) Protect cultural heritage from damage, inappropriate alteration, disruption, removal or misuse and support its preservation and safeguarding and protection; (ii) Ensure equitable sharing of benefits generated from integration and utilization of cultural heritage in programming; and (iii) Promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding preservation, protection, utilization and management of cultural heritage.
- **UN Thematic Area 5: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement.** The objectives are to: (i) Avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts from land or resource acquisition or restrictions on land or resource use; (ii) Prohibit forced evictions; (iii) Enhance and restore

the livelihoods and living standards of all displaced persons and to improve the living conditions and overall socioeconomic status of displaced poor and persons belonging to marginalized or disadvantaged groups; (iv) Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from programming activities; (v) Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented collaboratively with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected.

- **UN Thematic Area 6: Indigenous Peoples.** The objectives are to: (i) Recognize and foster full respect for indigenous peoples and their human rights, dignity, cultural uniqueness, autonomy, identity, and aspirations; (ii) Promote indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination and development with culture and identity; (iii) Recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used or acquired; (iv) Recognize, respect, protect and preserve indigenous peoples' culture, knowledge, and practices; (v) Promote interventions designed, managed, and implemented by indigenous peoples; (vi) Ensure that programming is designed in partnership with indigenous peoples, with their full effective and meaningful consultation and participation, with the objective of obtaining their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC); (vii) Support countries to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of indigenous peoples; (viii) Avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples from supported activities, and minimize, mitigate and remedy adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; and (ix) Ensure indigenous peoples obtain fair and equitable benefits and opportunities from supported activities in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner.
- **UN Thematic Area 7: Labour and Working Conditions.** The objectives are to: (i) Promote, respect and realize fundamental principles and rights at work through: Supporting freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; Preventing the use of child labour and forced labour; Preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunity of workers; (ii) Protect and promote the safety and health of workers; (iii) Ensure projects/programmes comply with national employment and labour laws and international commitments; and (iv) Leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including a special focus, as appropriate, on women workers, young workers, migrant workers and workers with disabilities.
- **UN Thematic Area 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.** The objectives are to: (i) Avoid and minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment from pollution; (ii) Promote more sustainable and efficient use of resources, including energy, land and water; (iii) Avoid or minimize programming-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants and ozone-depleting substances; (iv) Avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and wastes, and promote a human rights-based approach to the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; and (v) Promote safe, effective, environmentally sound pest management.

12.11.3 Gap analysis World Bank ESS, FAO Standards, and South Sudan National Legal Framework

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
<p>Identify, evaluate and manage the E&S risks and impacts of the project</p> <p>Adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to:</p> <p>(a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts</p> <p>(b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize risks and impacts to acceptable levels</p> <p>(c) Compensate or offset residual impacts after risk minimization efforts</p> <p>Adopt differentiated measures so the disadvantaged or vulnerable do not face disproportionate adverse impacts or disadvantage in sharing project benefits.</p> <p>Use national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate.</p> <p>Promote improved environmental and social performance that recognizes and enhances borrower capacity.</p>	<p>South Sudan Draft Environmental and Protection Bill (2013):</p> <p>Section 18 calls for EIAs.</p> <p>Section 32, Cap 5, requires Environmental Audits.</p> <p>Section 20, Cap 5, requires for Environmental Monitoring.</p>	<p>Incomplete legal framework (Environmental Bill not endorsed)</p> <p>Environmental policy and legal framework not elaborated at lower administrative levels⁷⁸</p> <p>Lack of capacity to monitor development and resource use</p>	<p>FAO ESMG (2015): Management of risk at programme and project levels (screening, risk classification, ESIA, ESCP, implementation, monitoring, reporting, Disclosure and GRM).</p>	<p>Full ESIA is requested by FAO instead of an ESMF with E&S analysis procedures by WB ESF</p>	<p>RALP/RALP-AF will follow ESS1 in alignment with the national regulation.</p> <p>The ESMF has a screening process for subprojects and activities to assess if activities need an EIA.</p> <p>Capacity building of institutional actors at local level (CBA) to integrate environmental consideration in analysis (audit and screening process at county level)</p> <p>Independent monitoring in FCV will be implemented by a TPMA.</p>

⁷⁸ 2012 – Government of the Republic of South Sudan Ministry of Environment. Environmental impacts risks and opportunities assessment. Natural resources management and climate change in South Sudan. P.92 <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Reports/southsudanothertools/EIRO%20Report-fr-website.pdf>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions					
<p>Promote safety and health at work.</p> <p>Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers.</p> <p>Protect project workers, including the vulnerable workers, as appropriate.</p> <p>Prevent all forms of forced labor and child labor.</p> <p>Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers, consistent with national law.</p> <p>Provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.</p>	<p>Labor Act, 2017 (Act No. 64 of 2017). The Act establishes a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labor relations, and labor institutions</p>	<p>South Sudan has no statutory minimum wage.</p> <p>Enforcement of labor laws is minimal.</p> <p>Many unskilled jobs are filled by immigrant workers. These require work permits.</p>	<p>FAO ESS7 Decent work.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>RALP/RALP-AF will comply with the Labor Act, but it will monitor wages paid. LMP defines a minimum wage.</p> <p>PMU will closely monitor LMP implementation.</p> <p>RALP/RALP-AF will not deploy foreign workers for unskilled labor under contractors and sub-contractors.</p> <p>RALP/RALP-AF will request work permits</p>
	<p>Labor Act, 2017 (Act No. 64 of 2017) establishes requirement for a dispute resolution mechanism</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>FAO ESMG: Grievance redress mechanism at multiple level.</p>	<p>In FCV situation, WB ESS request for a dedicated workers GRM</p>	<p>The LMP for the RALP/RALP-AF spells out a specific workers' grievance redress mechanism based on FAO system.</p>
	<p>Labor Act, 2017 (Act No. 64 of 2017) chapter XI makes provisions for</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>FAO ESS7 Decent work. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Project will apply occupational health and safety management</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	health and safety at the workplace				system that is consistent with the IFC Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) on Occupational Health and Safety.
	Labor Act, 2017 (Art N° 9 of 2017). support the principles of freedom of association. All employees and employers, without restriction whatsoever, will have the right to establish join trade unions or employers' association	n.a.	FAO ESS7 Decent work Worker's and producer's organizations freedom of association.	n.a.	n.a.
	Labor Act, 2017 (Act No. 64 of 2017) chapter VI says that no person will discriminate, directly or indirectly against an employee or job applicant in any work policy or practice (discrimination is defined on grounds of	n.a.	FAO ESS7 Decent work. Non-Discrimination and equal opportunity FAO ESS8 Gender Equality. Combating discriminatory practices. UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017). No discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion,	n.a.	n.a.

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>race, sex, age, religion, etc...)</p> <p>NGO Act, 2016 (Act N° 18 of 2016) says that “Any Non-Governmental Organization so employing will: [...] Not discriminate against any applicant or employee on the ground of region, race, religion, gender and political affiliation”.</p>		<p>national extraction or social origin and such other ground recognized by national law.</p>		
	<p>Labor Act, 2017 (Act 7 of 2017) Sexual Harassment. No person will sexually harass an employee or an employer</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>FAO policy on sexual Harassment (2019).</p> <p>UN Supplier Code of Conduct (2017)</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>The Project integrate a LMP with specific measures to prevent, and managed confidentially SH at FAO workplace and through implementing partners</p>
	<p>Labor Act, 2017 (Act No. 64 of 2017) section 12 provides protection for children. Minimum age for work is 14, and minimum age for hazardous work is 18</p> <p>The Child Act, 2008 (Act No. 10 of 2008). The</p>	<p>Minimum age for general work is 14, which accords with ILO Convention 138, recognizing the age of 14 as the minimum age for general work for a country whose</p>	<p>FAO ESS7 Decent work. Child Labour Prevention and reduction. Based on National regulation.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>The Project will only allow the deployment of children – in all project worker categories – <u>from the age of 18</u> (see LMP). Rigorous monitoring will ensure the application of the LMP</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>child Act regulates the elimination of child labor, protection of children, and young persons, hazardous child labor.</p>	<p>economy and educational facility are insufficiently developed.</p> <p>However, in practice children between the age of 10-14 are further employed in agriculture and industry and services, including in rock breaking, construction (building and transporting materials), making bricks.</p>			
	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 13 states freedom from slavery, servitude and Forced Labour</p> <p>The Labor Act (Act No. 64 of 2017) section 10 spells out that forced labor is prohibited.</p>	<p>Forced labor takes place, for example in recruitment into the national army</p>	<p>FAO ESS7 Decent work. Prohibition of forced Labour.</p> <p>UN Supplier code of conduct (2017) prohibit forced or compulsory labor in all its forms</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>The project will not allow any forced labor. It will hold all contractors liable to the implementation of the LMP. The PMU will have overall responsibility to monitor the implementation of the LMP.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>The Labor Act (Act No. 64 of 2017) Article 12 (2) allows children between the ages 14-18 to engage in labor.</p>	<p>Article 12(2) allows children between the ages 14-18 to engage in general labor</p> <p>The Labor Act lacks clarity on prohibitions on the worst forms of child labor.</p> <p>Compulsory education age (13) is inconsistent with minimum age for work (14).</p> <p>Furthermore, children in South Sudan engage in armed conflict and in cattle herding. The national army continues to recruit, sometimes forcibly, children to fight opposition groups.</p> <p>Children are further engaged in</p>	<p>FAO ESS7 Decent work. Child Labour Prevention and reduction. No children of any age engaging in hazardous work.</p> <p>UN Supplier code of conduct (2017) prohibit to employ persons under the age of 18 for work that likely to harm the health, safety or morals of such persons</p> <p>UN Supplier code of conduct (2017) prohibit to employ children bellow 14 years old or national compulsory school age</p>	<p>n.a;</p>	<p>The project will only allow deployment of children – in all project worker categories – from the <u>age of 18</u> (see LMP).</p> <p>Rigorous monitoring by the PMU will ensure the application of the LMP.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
		<p>other worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation. Perpetrators have not been brought to justice.</p>			
	<p>Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2009. Section 44 insure protection of informers and witnesses in case of a disclosure in good faith of information of corruption.</p>	<p>Perpetrators have not been brought to justice due to fear from retaliation for victims and witnesses.</p>	<p>FAO whistleblower policy (2019). FAO policy on sexual Harassment (2019) protects “who report or witness sexual harassment to ensure accountability of those who perpetrate it”</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Any corruption or fraud suspicion would be followed according to the ESMF process through the OIG and in relationship with the national commission for all stakeholder</p>
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 3 are: To promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants. To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p>	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 41 (1) provides that the people of South Sudan will have a right to a clean and healthy environment. (2) that every person will have the obligation to</p>	<p>No legal framework on the use of fertilizer are endorsed</p>	<p>ESS1: Natural Resources Management. promotes efficiency resource use and transition to sustainable practices on soil and land resources, water resources, tenure and climate FAO ESS5: Pest and Pesticides Management: Promotion of Integrated Pest Management</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>The project will promote the sustainable use of resources and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health. The project will develop an Integrated Pest Management</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>protect the environment.</p> <p>(3) that future generations will have the right to inherit an environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Specific measures to ensure the objectives above include: Prevention of pollution and ecological degradation; promotion of conservation; and securing of ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development so as to protect the bio-diversity of South Sudan</p> <p>The Water Bill of 2013 provides for the protection of water sources from pollution,</p>		<p>Framework and limit use of chemical pollutant.</p>		<p>Framework based on WHO and WB standard.</p> <p>Project will not finance the purchase and/or use of chemical pesticides and promote pest management techniques</p> <p>Project will support Draft Fertilizer Policy (2011) strengthen and approval</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>erosion or any other adverse effects. aims to conserve available water resources, to manage water quality and to prevent pollution of ground and surface waters</p> <p>The Forest Bill, 2009 provides guidance on sustainable forest resource management.</p>				
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 4 are:</p> <p>To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.</p> <p>To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.</p> <p>To have in place effective measures to address emergency events.</p> <p>To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.</p>	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 16 on the Right of Women</p> <p>(i) Full and equal dignity of the person with men</p> <p>(ii) All levels of government will: (a) promote women participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at least 25% as an affirmative action to redress imbalances</p>	<p>The Constitution may enter in conflict with customary law on Art.16 (ii) (b) on harmful custom or tradition.</p>	<p>FAO ESS8 Gender Equality. Equal opportunities for men and women to participate in and benefit</p> <p>FAO Protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSAE) N° 2013/27.</p> <p>FAO: Grievance Redress Mechanism Policy (2014)</p>	<p>GBV-SEA Action plan not integrated in the ESS.</p>	<p>Although the project aims to improve the lives of previously affected communities, it needs to be ensured that project activities do not pose any unintended negative consequences on communities, for example through increased GBV incidents. A FGBCV-SEH-WC give the framework for the creation and</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>created by history, customs, and traditions; (b) enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and status of women; and (c) provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women.</p>				<p>implementation of GBV/SEA Action Plans.</p>
	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 39 states Family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and will be protected by law.</p> <p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 9 states the Bill of right as a commitment to respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in this Constitution</p> <p>The Constitution of South Sudan: Article 12.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>FAO: Grievance Redress Mechanism Policy (2014)</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Accountability to Affected People of FAO and operational documentation are aligned with ESS4 and describe in the SEF.</p> <p>Accountability to Affected People for implementing partner will be considering within the LMP including: (I)UN supplier Code of conduct; (ii) Official 2019 NGO recruitment guidelines (including 2015 Core</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>Every person has the inherent right to life, dignity and the integrity of his or her person which will be protected by law; no one will be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life</p>				<p>Humanitarian standards);</p>
	<p>The Public Health (Water and Sanitation) Act (2008) emphasizes the prevention of pollution of air and water and encourages improvement in sanitation. Key provisions include the protection of the sanitation of the environment and encompasses the measure to address the pollution of water and air.</p> <p>The following are measures geared towards control of pollution of water: Measures to prevent</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>FAO ESS5: Pest and Pesticides Management: Promotion of Integrated Pest Management Framework and limit use of chemical pollutant</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>The project will utilize WBG guidelines on waste management in order to be fully compliant with this Act.</p> <p>Several measures will be undertaken, including a Integrated Pest management Framework and Plans, Health and Safety Plan and contractors C-ESMP to address the impacts on local communities and manage specific risks and impacts outlined in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	<p>pollution of water for consumption; Measures destined to prevent pollution of potable water; Anyone who offers the public water to drink or human food, and which includes frozen food should ensure that the water conforms to the portability regulations; Management and disposal of hazardous wastes; and storage of wastes on the premises of waste generators.</p> <p>The Public Health Act (2008) also provides the need for the protection of pollution of water through the enforcement of regulations and measures necessary to combat all elements of pollution and protect the natural level of the environment and public health.</p>				

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 5 are:</p> <p>To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p> <p>To avoid forced eviction.</p> <p>For groups identified under ESS7, free, prior informed consent must be sought</p>	<p>The Land Act of 2009 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.</p> <p>The Local Government Act of 2009 define primary responsibilities of local government and traditional authorities in the regulation and management of land</p>	<p>No statement on subsistence mean losses</p>	<p>FAO ESS 6 prohibit forced eviction, avoid, mitigate physical and economic displacement and develop plans for physical or economic displacement.</p> <p>FAO ESS1 and VGGT - Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security</p> <p>FAO ESS9 applying for indigenous people, including FPIC process.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Where land is donated by private owners, a land donation agreement process is implemented through the VGGT and the Voluntary Land Donation Framework.</p> <p>Any activities that require resettlement of people will be screened out, and all livelihoods will be protected in accordance to ESS 5.</p>
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 6 are:</p> <p>To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>To apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.</p>	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan, Art. 157 (6) states Wildlife Service will coordinate and cooperate with the local communities on the protection and</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>FAO ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystem and Natural Habitats. Discourages financing or execution in protected areas or buffer zones or natural habitats. Living natural resource.</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>The project will avoid any encroachment into any sensitive habitat and/or protected areas using the E&S screening tools in ESMF process.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
<p>To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.</p>	<p>management of wildlife within their areas and (7) The Wildlife Service will act to the conservation and protection of the natural ecosystems, bio-diversity and endangered species, will manage wildlife resources in a manner that will ensure the protection of human life and wildlife will be protected and managed in accordance with the international standards and obligations.</p> <p>The Wildlife and National Parks Protection Act, 2003 define localization of protected areas, competent authorities, rules and management.</p> <p>The Draft Wildlife bill of 2013 create the South Sudan Wildlife Service (SSWS) and define Authorities competency</p>		<p>FAO ESS3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Action should not erode genetic diversity. Action should not introduce new pests and disease</p>		<p>Detailed of seeds development and introduction of new crops and varieties (sanitarian quality of seeds, prohibition of alien species, etc.) unless they have already been introduced and be assessed as no invasive.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
	for protected areas and wetlands.				
ESS 7: Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 7 are:</p> <p>To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.</p> <p>To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.</p> <p>To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive.</p> <p>To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities affected by a project throughout the project’s life-cycle.</p> <p>To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous</p>	<p>Nonpolitical defined census of minorities and indigenous groups</p>	<p>Lack of clarity for minorities targeting to insure their rights</p>	<p>FAO ESS9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural heritage. Preserving rights over land, territories and natural resources, prior assessment and FPIC procedures, creation of Plan, proportionality in response, cultural heritage.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>South Sudan is characterized by a large number of distinct social and cultural groups, which will ALL be included and targeted by the RALP/RALP-AF.</p> <p>Through the SEF it will ensure that undertaken consultations with all stakeholders are accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive.</p> <p>Moreover, specific SEP would be developed according to cultural specificity to insure vulnerable inclusion.</p>

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
<p>Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the three circumstances described in this ESS. To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.</p>					
<p>ESS 8: Cultural Heritage</p>					
<p>The Objectives of ESS 8 are: To protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage. To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.</p>	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan, Art. 38 (1e) spells out to protect cultural heritage, monuments, and places of national historic or religious importance from destruction, desecration, unlawful removal or illegal export.</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>FAO ESS9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural heritage. Protecting cultural heritage</p>	<p>n.a</p>	<p>The Project will implement chance find procedures to protect cultural or archeological findings during project activities, as per the Chance Find Procedure in annex</p> <p>The Project will further conduct community consultations (as per SEF, see annex) prior to project activities in order to ensure protection of other tangible cultural heritage.</p>
<p>ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</p>					

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
<p>The Objectives of ESS 10 are:</p> <p>To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help borrowers to identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.</p> <p>To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance.</p> <p>To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.</p> <p>To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.</p> <p>To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.</p>	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan, Article 166 (6) expects local governments to involve communities in decision-making in the promotion of a safe and healthy environment.</p>	<p>Decision making are mostly oriented on safe and healthy environment and not broader issues</p>	<p>ESMG: (2015) Stakeholder engagement with meaningful, effective and informed participation in the formulation and implementation of programme.</p>	<p>No plan is requested, only reporting schedule for consultation.</p>	<p>The Project will develop a SEF and implement stakeholder consultations throughout the lifetime of the project, as per the SEF</p>
	<p>Environmental and Protection bill (2013).</p>	<p>Bill not endorsed.</p>	<p>ESMG (2015) Disclosure information to stakeholder according to national legislation</p>	<p>Legal disclosure framework is not endorsed leading to misunderstanding on requirement national requirement</p>	<p>The project will state disclosure requirement in the ESMF based on World bank standards.</p> <p>Disclosure will be done on both FAO and WB systems</p>
	<p>The Constitution of South Sudan, Article 123 states the judicial power and its principles.</p>	<p>The justice system remains under construction and both legal practitioners and citizens still face great difficulties in making the law work for them⁷⁹.</p>	<p>ESMG (2015) Grievance and Redress mechanism with appeal procedures (Program, regional and OIG levels).</p> <p>FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).</p>	<p>FAO guidance lack of clarity in fragile violent conflict context to deal with GBV even if key principles are stated in the GRM</p>	<p>RALP/RALP-AF is supporting the use of the functional inter-agency Community - based complaint mechanism (CBCM),</p> <p>Appeal mechanism through FAO OIG and GRM</p>

⁷⁹ 2015 – Justice Africa – Justice in Practice : South Sudan

ESF Objectives	National Laws and Requirements	National Gaps	FAO Policies and Standards	FAO Gaps	Recommended Actions
				<p>While OIG lead independent analysis, it remains a FAO division and is not therefore a full independent structure.</p>	<p>through WB grievance are accessible</p> <p>National system remains always available and might request support through lawyer associations.</p> <p>Third party monitoring is included to insure independent analysis.</p>
	<p>Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008). .Article 195. The protection of Witnesses state that “The Court will protect them from any language, gestures likely to intimidate them of intimidate them”.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>FAO whistleblower policy (2019). States independency of OIG in treatment of Complaint and protection measure against retaliation of intimidation.</p> <p>FAO Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Legal Third-Party Monitoring to support witnesses and victims and insure their rights.</p>

12.12 Annex 12: Social Assessment

A detailed social assessment has been carried out for the RALP/RALP-AF. It aims at understanding the key social and livelihood characteristics of the population to be targeted by the project in order to assess the potential impacts of the proposed interventions and to formulate the most effective mitigations measures for negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts. Particular attention will be paid to the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as women, Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLC), children and the handicapped. The Assessment will also inform the interventions under subprojects to be formulated later.

The full document has been provided as a separate attachment.

12.13 Annex 13: Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) ESMF

47. In the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, this contingent component will provide immediate and effective response to said Eligible Crisis or Emergency, defined as “an event that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters.”⁸⁰ A formal declaration of a national emergency by the government will trigger the CERC which will allow funds from other project components to be reallocated to finance the emergency response. The World Bank’s assistance may consist of immediate support in assessing the emergency’s impact and developing a recovery strategy or the restructuring of existing, or provision of a new, Investment Project Financing (IPF). In all cases, the World Bank would adapt its rapid response in form and scope to the emergency’s circumstances, in keeping with the World Bank Group’s Country Partnership Framework for the country. The guidance and procedures included in this ESMF should be considered in an Emergency Operations Manual that will be prepared if a CERC is triggered. The guidelines and procedures included in this annex consider the Bank’s safeguards requirements for the CERC.
48. The full CERC Operational Manual has been provided as a separate attachment.

⁸⁰ Eligible emergency is defined in OP 8.00, Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies.

12.14 Annex 14: Template TORs for Independent E&S Third-Party Monitoring

A. Objectives

49. An introductory section should briefly present the Project, the monitoring goals and objectives, and how it fits in the overall scheme of project implementation.

B. Tasks divided in major project phase, or location or type of activity

50. This section should provide a general outline of the monitoring program and attach the detailed ESCP/ESMPs, as well as Voluntary Donation Land Framework, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, or other relevant documents. The Borrower should highlight any specific incidents/accidents/events/changes in project or project schedule that need to be considered. A link should be provided to the environmental and social documents, where available on a website, so that the prospective monitor can understand the complexity of the assignment.

- Planning of monitoring visit: provide proposed parameters (schedule, meetings proposed, locations, any complex travel logistics, and so forth).
- List of initial documents to be reviewed and data to be made available.
- Schedule: For single monitoring trips, preferred timing window and duration of visit. For longer monitoring assignments with multiple trips: preferred timing window for first visit, estimate of frequency of visits during each phase (for example, quarterly visits during construction, annual visits during operation, higher frequency during sensitive phases...), expected duration of each visit. Expectation of initial and close out meetings for Borrower/Project Implementation Unit, as appropriate.
- Scope of discussions with stakeholders: provide some context, locations of communities to be visited (if large-scale project, suggested numbers, and locations to be confirmed by selected monitor), and background on key issues and impacts that might be raised (which can influence which specialist is most appropriate to undertake the assignment).
- Methodologies to be used, or request expert/monitoring firm to propose methodology.
- Any technology requirements, and any specifications for format and content of output needed in monitoring report, so that the Borrower can access and analyze the information for its own use and/or reporting.

C. Reporting/Outputs

51. Clarify the focus/purpose of the reports, how findings should be presented/rated, and how conclusions and recommendations should be presented. Propose changes to ESCP, where appropriate; updates to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and so forth. Reports should be sent to the Borrower and the Bank at the same time for feedback on any factual inaccuracy. This allows the Bank to see initial and independent recommendations. To ensure independence and

credibility, evidence-based conclusions and recommendations of the third-party-monitor should be maintained unless there are factual inaccuracies on which the conclusions and recommendations are based. The Borrower should provide the Bank with their comments to the monitor regarding the report. In controversial or complex projects, the draft report may be shared publicly for maximum transparency and to build trust. Clarify expected language of reporting and intended audience.

D. Qualifications

52. The TORs should list the following:

- Expertise needed: minimum or range of number of experts, and specialty areas needed to be covered depending on issues in the scope agreed. These may include: project management and specialists on environmental or social issues, indigenous peoples, public health, biodiversity, resettlement, health and safety, labor, communications and stakeholder engagement, and capacity building.
- Expected level of expertise, such as types of degree or certification (for example, environmental, social, engineering), and acceptable combination of level of education and years of experience
- Experience with/knowledge of international and World Bank standards, the local context, the project sector, applicable regulations
- Language skills needed, and confirmation that the contractor will provide support for setting up logistics locally, such as meetings, clarity on which party will provide translation, and so forth.
- Require CVs of all key personnel and organization's experience and credentials. These are needed to demonstrate to the World Bank that the experts/specialists are appropriate for the required scope of work.
- Once a monitor is accepted, personnel should not be substituted without permission and should have equivalent expertise.

E. Eligibility/independence requirements

53. For example (a) absence of existing contracts with Borrower contractors on the project, and (b) no participation in earlier phases of the project or in the design of environmental or social programs associated with the project. The more complex and controversial the project, the higher the eligibility and independence needed.

F. Duration of contract and minimum commitment

54. Expected minimum and/or maximum duration of contract, as applicable and any minimal commitment expected from the third-party monitoring provider.

G. Excluded costs

55. Logistical support, travel and accommodation that will be provided by Borrower that should not be included in the cost estimate.

H. Conflicts of Interest disclosure

56. Any past or current arrangements that would prevent the third-party from providing advice independent of the Borrower and the project

I. Confidentiality and proprietary information

57. Any specific arrangements for reports and other outputs to be confidential or proprietary to the Borrower

J. Format of proposal

58. The TORs should indicate how the cost estimate should be made for undertaking the monitoring assignment: by task, sub-tasks, expected number of people, and daily rate and/or lump sum. If tasks in the TORs are not fully defined, clarify how the budget should approach these tasks.

12.15 Annex 15: Incident Report Form

The following report form is to be completed by the responsible PIU within 24 hours in the case of an incident:

Part B of ESIRT- To be completed by Borrower within 24 hours

<u>B1: Incident Details</u>			
<u>Date of Incident:</u>	<u>Time:</u>	<u>Date Reported to PIU:</u>	<u>Date Reported to WB:</u>
<u>Reported to PIU by:</u>	<u>Reported to WB by:</u>	<u>Notification Type: Email/phone call/media notice/other</u>	
<u>Full Name of Main Contractor:</u>		<u>Full Name of Subcontractor:</u>	
<u>B2: Type of incident (please check all that apply)</u>			
Fatality <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Time Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Displacement Without Due Process <input type="checkbox"/> Child Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Acts of Violence/Protest <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreaks <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labor <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected impacts on heritage resources <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected impacts on biodiversity resources <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental pollution incident <input type="checkbox"/> Dam failure <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
<u>B3: Description/Narrative of Incident</u>			
<i>For example:</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>I. What is the incident?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>II. What were the conditions or circumstances under which the incident occurred (if known)?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>III. Are the basic facts of the incident clear and uncontested, or are there conflicting versions? What are those versions?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>IV. Is the incident still ongoing or is it contained?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>V. Have any relevant authorities been informed?</i>			
<u>B4: Actions taken to contain the incident</u>			

Short Description of Action	Responsible Party	Expected Date	Status
For incidents involving a contractor: Have the works been suspended under Contract GCC8.9? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ; No <input type="checkbox"/> ; Name of Contractor:			
B5: What support has been provided to affected people			

C1: Corrective actions from the investigation to be implemented (To be fully described in Corrective Action Plan)		
Short Description of Action (SEA/SH examples)	Responsible Party	Expected Date
<i>Referral of victim to holistic care services</i>		
<i>Disciplinary actions, including sanctions, to be applied following misconduct investigation.</i>		
<i>Measures to prevent similar instances from happening in the future.</i>		
<i>Measures to address gaps in procedural manuals or implementation of procedures that contributed.</i>		

<i>Measures to change/modify program practices to prevent recurrence</i>		
<i>Where additional training might be needed</i>		

To be completed by Borrower (following investigation)

C1: Investigation Findings
<p><i>Please replace text in italics with findings, noting for example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>where and when the incident took place.</i> <i>who was involved, and how many people/households were affected.</i> <i>what happened and what conditions and actions influenced the incident.</i> <i>what were the expected working procedures and were they followed.</i> <i>did the organization or arrangement of the work influence the incident.</i> <i>were there adequate training/competent persons for the job, and was necessary and suitable equipment available.</i> <i>what were the underlying causes; where there any absent risk control measures or any system failures.</i>

C2: Corrective Actions from the investigation to be implemented (to be fully described in Corrective Action Plan)		
Action	Responsible Party	Expected Date

12.16 Annex 16 E&S Clauses for Construction Contractors

General: Applicability of these E&S clauses

These E&S clauses apply to any work to be undertaken under the RALP project. For certain work sites entailing specific environmental and/or social issues, a specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), has been prepared to address the above-mentioned specific issues in addition to these general E&S clauses. In addition to these general E&S clauses, the Contractor shall therefore comply with any specific ESMP for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall be informed by the Client about such an ESMP for certain work sites, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully consider relevant provisions of that ESMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved ESMP after written instruction by the works supervisor to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Client reserves the right to arrange for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an ESMP where such an ESMP applies. These E&S clauses, as well as any specific ESMP, apply to the Contractor. They also apply to any sub-contractors present on Program work sites at the request of the Contractor with permission from the Client.

General Environmental Protection Measures In general, environmental protection measures to be taken at any work site shall include but not be limited to: (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the environment resulting from earth mixing sites, vibrating equipment, construction related traffic on temporary or existing access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity of work sites and access roads. (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) comply with South Sudan standards and are generally kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities. (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels are maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.

Prevent any construction-generated substance, including bitumen, oils, lubricants and wastewater used or produced during the execution of works, from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs. (e) Avoid or minimize the occurrence of standing water in holes, trenches, borrow areas, etc... (f) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. Restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards. (g) Upon discovery of graves, cemeteries, cultural sites of any kind, including ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the Client so that the Ministry in charge of Culture may be expeditiously contacted for fulfillment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources. (h) Prohibit construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic

welfare of the local communities. Prohibit explicitly the transport of any bush meat in Contractor's vehicles. (i) Prohibit the transport of firearms in Program-related vehicles. (j) Prohibit the transport of third parties in Program-related vehicles. (k) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevent siltation, etc. (l) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps. (m) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long-distance transportation. (n) Ensure public safety, and meet South Sudan traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents. (o) Ensure that any trench, pit, excavation, hole or other hazardous feature is appropriately demarcated and signposted to prevent third-party intrusion and any safety hazard to third parties. (p) Comply with South Sudan speed limits, and for any traffic related with construction at RALP intervention sites, comply with the speed limits of South Sudan speed limits.

Ensure that, where unskilled daily-hired workforce is necessary, such workers are hired from neighboring communities. (r) Generally, comply with any requirements of South Sudan law and regulations. Besides, the regular inspection of the sites by the supervisor appointed by the Client for adherence to the Contract conditions and specifications, the Client may appoint an environmental inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State or the responsible Environmental Authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the Client's supervisor, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors.

Waste Management

All drums, containers, bags, etc. containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be stored at construction sites on a sealed and/or bonded area in order to contain potential spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable South Sudan government waste management regulations. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops, housing quarters and generally from camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected, properly stored in sealed containers, and either disposed of appropriately at designated sites or be re-cycled. Entry of runoff into construction sites, staging areas, camp sites, shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as berms, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.

Where temporary dump sites for clean excavated material are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the Client's supervisor, where they will not result in supplemental erosion. Any compensation related with the use of such sites shall be settled prior to their use. Areas for temporary storage of hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the supervisor and appropriate local and/or relevant national or local authorities before the commencement of work. Disposal of such waste shall be in existing, approved sites.

Quarries and Borrow Areas

The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to review and approval by relevant local and national authorities. New extraction sites: a) Shall not be located less than 1km from settlement areas, archaeological areas, cultural sites - including churches and cemeteries, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground. b) Shall not be located in water bodies, or adjacent to them, as well as to springs, wells, well fields. c) Shall not be located in or near forest reserves, natural habitats or national parks. d) Shall be designed and operated in the perspective of an easy and effective rehabilitation. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred. e) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing and safety hazards for third parties. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees or other natural obstacles can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution, and generally at a distance from human settlements. Wind shall be taken into consideration when siting stockpile areas. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these guidelines, and any applicable ESMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the supervisor.

Rehabilitation of Work and Camp Sites Topsoil shall be stripped, removed and stored for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet. Topsoil shall not be stored in large or high heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended. Generally, rehabilitation of work and camp sites shall follow the following principles: - To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired. - Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil. - Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation. - Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement. - Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise. Management of Water Needed for Construction Purposes the Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water needs of local communities. To this effect, any temporary water abstraction for construction needs from either ground or surface water shall be submitted to the following community consultation process:

Identification of water uses that may be affected by the planned water abstraction,

Consultation with all identified groups of users about the planned water abstraction,

In the event that a potential conflict is identified, report to the supervising authority.

This consultation process shall be documented by the Contractor (minutes of meeting) for review and eventual authorization of the water withdrawal by the Client's supervisor. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community as mentioned and after obtaining a permit from the relevant authority. Abstraction of water from wetlands is prohibited. Temporary damming of streams and rivers is submitted to approval by the supervisor. It

shall be done in such a way as to avoid disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and to maintain the ecological balance of the river system. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses. Similarly, wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains. Washing bays shall be sited accordingly. Unless site conditions are not favorable, it will generally be infiltrated through soak pits or similar. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion. Traffic Management and Community Safety Location of temporary access roads shall be done in consultation with the local community and based on the screening results, especially in important or sensitive environments. Temporary access roads shall not traverse wetland areas or other ecologically sensitive areas. The construction of any access roads shall be submitted to a prior consultation process with potentially affected communities that will have to be documented (minutes of meetings) for supervisor's review and approval. Upon the completion of civil works, all temporary access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated. Measures shall be taken to suppress dust emissions generated by Program traffic. Maximum speed limits for any traffic related with construction at RALP/RALP-AF project sites shall be governed with South Sudan speed limits standard.

Salvaging and Disposal of Obsolete Components or chemicals Found by construction. Rehabilitation Works

Obsolete chemicals associated with fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides and any hazardous materials and obsolete materials disposed of in a manner approved by the supervisor. The Contractor has to agree with the supervisor which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites. Any asbestos cement material that might be uncovered when performing rehabilitation works will be considered as hazardous material and disposed of in an designated facility.

Compensation of Damage to Property

Compensation of land acquired permanently for Program purposes will be handled under Client responsibility based on the provisions of the RPF. However, in the event that the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damages property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner/user a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.

In any case where compensation for inconveniences, damage of crops etc. are claimed by the owner, the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the supervisor.

Contractor's Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan (HSE-MP)

Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an HSE-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an ESMP for the works. The Contractor's EHS-MP will serve two main purposes: The Contractor's HSE-MP shall provide at least:

A description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an ESMP;

A description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;

A description of all planned monitoring activities and the reporting thereof; and

The internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such. The Contractor's HSE-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. This review should demonstrate if the Contractor's HSE-MP covers all of the identified impacts and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

HSE Reporting

The Contractor shall prepare bi-monthly progress reports to the Client on compliance with these general conditions, the sub-program ESMP if any, and his own HSE-MP. The Contractor's reports will include information on:

HSE management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities; Problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);

Non-compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;

Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and

Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings. The reporting of any significant HSE incidents shall be done as soon as practicable. Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually. The Contractor should keep his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi-monthly reports. Details of HSE performance will be reported to the Client.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general conditions, any program ESMP, and his own HSEMP, and are able to fulfill their expected roles and functions. Specific training will be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the HSE-MP. Training activities will be documented for potential review by the Client. Amongst other issues, training will include an awareness session for all employees on HIV/AIDS addressing the following topics:

What is HIV/AIDS?

How is HIV/AIDS contracted?

HIV/AIDS prevention.