THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

SOUTH SUDAN RESILIENT LIVESTOCK SECTOR PROJECT (P500553)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

JUNE, 2024
JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AP	Action Plan
BDCs	Boma Development Committees
CAHW	Community Agriculture and Health Workers
CAMP	Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan
CEN	Country Engagement Note
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security assessment Mission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
E & S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warnings System Network
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IP	Implementation Performance
LMP	Labor Management Procedure
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIPs	Other Interest Parties
PIA	Project Area of Influence
PAP	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDCs	Payam Development Committees
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Person with Disability
RF	Resettlement Framework

RP   Resettlement Plan
SA   Social Assessment
SDP   Social Development Plan
SEA   Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP   Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH   Sexual Harassment
SRAMP   Security Risk Assessment and Management Plan
SSRLSP   South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project
TA   Technical Assistance
TDB   Tick and Tick-Borne Diseases
TPMA   Third Party Monitoring Agency
UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF   United Nation Children's Fund
UNMISS   United Nations Mission South Sudan
WB   World Bank
WFP   World Food Program
WHO   World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared for the South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project-SSRLSP (P500553). It is aligned with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, and is an integral part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the Project and will be read together with the ESMF and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prepared for the Project, Republic of South Sudan's National Legislation.

The SSRLSP Project aims to improve the animal health and strengthen resilience of livestock production systems for targeted beneficiaries in Project areas. The Project will be implemented by MLF, which has the mandate for improving livestock production and productivity. The project consists of four components: (i) Strengthening animal health and welfare to restore South Sudan's herd productivity, (ii) Sustainable management of natural resources for livestock systems, with focus on rangeland and water management, (iii) Strengthening institutional alignment and regulatory coherence and (iv) Project Coordination and Technical Assistance.

This SEP establishes a systematic approach for stakeholder engagement with key objectives including identifying and building constructive relationships with stakeholders, assessing stakeholder interest and support, facilitating effective and inclusive engagement, ensuring timely disclosure of project information, and providing accessible means for stakeholders to raise issues and grievance. In line with the initial stakeholder identification and analysis the potential stakeholders of the Project will be the animal/livestock herders (female and male) and livestock keepers; small scale farmers; animal/livestock traders; households/individuals involved on livestock fattening; women and youth benefiting from the training and enhanced her productivity interventions; refugees and host communities and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Also, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries or Project Implementation Unit-MLF/PIU staff and other government staff that will be involved in service provision. The indirect beneficiaries are also considered an affected party and include the community agriculture and health workers, small veterinary health centers, community slaughterhouses, veterinary field units, experts engaged in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission control, meat control and slaughtering facilities, veterinary experts, third party monitoring agent (TPMA), private sector service providers and labor jobs that would be created during the implementation of the project. Affected parties include local communities, community members, and other parties that may be subject to direct potential impacts and risks from the Project. The detail of the stakeholder identification and analysis is available in Section 3.2 of this SEP.

The methodology for stakeholder engagement includes formal meetings, public consultation, stakeholder group discussion, questionnaire, preparation and distribution of leaflets about the project, media and use of electronic correspondence and telephone communication. Vulnerable groups are identified, and specific communication methods and resources required for engagement with each group are outlined. The detailed stakeholder engagement plan is provided in Table 6.

Engagement activities will be ongoing, starting with a consultation meeting in April 2024 after disclosing Environmental and Social Management Framework, Labor Management Procedures and this Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Separate stakeholder engagement meetings for sub-projects will follow, and a variety of engagement techniques will be used (see Table 5), including social media, websites, brochures, and leaflets. This SEP emphasizes open communication channels, education, and feedback mechanisms.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and to provide channels for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express their concerns and grievances related to project activities will be made available within the scope of the Project. The GRM which is currently operational for the receiving and resolution of the grievances for the South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project-SSRLSP (P500553) which is being implemented by the same Directorate General and PIU will be adjusted and then operationalized for the SSRLSP Project. The detail of the GRM is provided in Section 6 of this report.

The Project will allocate an indicative budget of 250,000 USD under the Component-4 of the Project for the implementation of the SEP.

This SEP will be periodically revised based on project developments. Summaries of public grievances, inquiries, and corrective actions will be reported to senior management and stakeholders.

1. Introduction

1.1.   Background

The Republic of South Sudan became the world's youngest nation and Africa's 54th country on July 9, 2011. However, outbreaks of civil war in 2013 and 2016 have undermined the post-independence development gains it made, as well as making its humanitarian situation worse. More than a decade after independence, South Sudan remains impacted by fragility, economic stagnation, and instability. Poverty is ubiquitous, exacerbated by conflict, displacement, and external shocks[1].

South Sudan's vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters compounds the country's humanitarian crisis, jeopardizing recovery and undermining development efforts. Since its independence in 2011, the country has suffered from severe droughts (2011, 2015) and floods (2014, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022), resulting in high numbers of fatalities, displacements and loss of livestock which have severely impacted people's livelihoods[2].

Livestock in South Sudan is the main source of livelihood in many households and plays an important social and economic asset. It is not only key, to food security and livelihood but also primary investment resources which generate food (meat, milk), cash income, fuel, clothing, employment, and capital stock and provides social status in the society. Livestock has a high potential for commercialization as a viable and sustainable investment for increased incomes and contribution to the national economy. The country's livestock is estimated to have an asset value of US$2.2 billion[3].

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) defines the stakeholder engagement program done throughout the South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project (P500553) project cycle. It outlines the ways in which the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) communicates with Project stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about any activities related to the Project. This involvement is essential to the success of the Project to ensure smooth collaboration between the MLF and local communities, as well as to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed activities.

1.2.   Project description

The project aligns with the following national strategic plans and the World Bank strategies and agenda. The national strategic plans include 1) Government of South Sudan Revised National Strategy 2021-2024, 2) Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP)-2017, 3)South Sudan's Second Nationally Determined Contribution - Climate Promise, September 2021, 4)National Adaptation Plan- 2021 and Country Framework Partnership Fiscal Year-FY25-29 under preparation. It also aligns with the World Bank Group Country Engagement Note (CEN, P169369) for South Sudan for FY2021-22 and the World Bank's climate change and resilience agenda.

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[1] The World Bank (September, 2023). Overview: Country context of South Sudan. The World Bank Africa: Accessed on 3/7/2024. (https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview).
[2] Ibid.
[3] http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/05/south-sudans-livestock-outnumbering-people-ruining-environment/

The development of the livestock sector has immense potential for socio-economic development in the country. However, the sector faces numerous challenges constraining its capacity to meet the rising demand for livestock and livestock products and for economic growth. Low productivity of South Sudan indigenous livestock, limited quality of feed and water resources during dry season, Limited access to animal health services, weak compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards, absence of legal and institutional frameworks, low uptake of available technologies, knowledge and skills, and low public and private sector investments are some key constraints to livestock development.[4] To realize the enormous potential of the livestock sector, it is critical to invest in the improvement of the economic and social viability of livestock sector as keys for household food and nutrition security as well as a driver of a diversified, non-oil dependent economy. The proposed project intends to improve the animal health and strengthen resilience of livestock production system for target beneficiaries in the project area. The project's key results are i) Reduction in prevalence and incidence of animal diseases in project areas (percentage), ii) Herders adopting climate-smart livestock practices in project area (Number) and iii) Land area restored with vegetation through climate-smart livestock in project area (Ha). The project have four interlinked components and eight sub-components summarized below[5] aimed at achieving a healthy, productive herd, and build Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) among herders.

Component 1: Strengthening animal health and welfare to restore South Sudan's herd productivity. This component will support the delivery and implementation of animal health services (vaccination, internal parasite control, and tick control) in target areas in South Sudan. Activities will be based on a mapping of disease risks and livestock movement routes and patterns conducted during project preparation. The sub-components are; 1.1: Implementation of the livestock vaccination and deworming campaigns and dipping tanks for tick and tick-borne disease (TBD) control and 1.2: Strengthening the delivery of animal health services.

Component 2: Sustainable management of natural resources for livestock systems, with focus on rangeland and water management. The component aims to improve the management of natural resources that are critical for livestock systems, namely rangeland and water. It will also explore opportunities to introduce an animal breeding program for improved animal production and productivity. To realize the aim(s) of this component the following sub-components are incorporated 2.1: Support for natural resources infrastructure and capacity critical for livestock systems and 2.2: Sustainable rangeland management.

Component 3: Strengthening institutional alignment and regulatory coherence. This component have the following sub-components 3.1: Strengthening coordination and Support to Policy Formulation, Planning, and Capacity and 3.2: Research and Development and Capacity building. This component will support institutional alignment and regulatory coherence of the

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[4] Hon. Onyoti Adigo Nyikwec (2023, September-4-8). Towards a diversified, inclusive and sustainable economic growth: The contribution of Livestock and Fisheries to National Economic development of South Sudan [1st National Economic Conference]. Republic of South Sudan: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

[5] The detail illustration of the project components and subcomponents are available in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

ministry services. It will improve coordination in service delivery, and coherence of the regulatory framework.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Technical Assistance. The component will support the MLF to implement the Project, provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen its policy, planning, managerial and technical roles, and functions. The Project will support the following key sub-components: 4.1: project management and coordination and 4.2: technical assistance (TA) and capacity building support to MLF.

The project activities will be implemented and coordinated at the central level by the MLF in collaboration of the participating counties at the state level. The project will be implemented nationally within selected participating states.

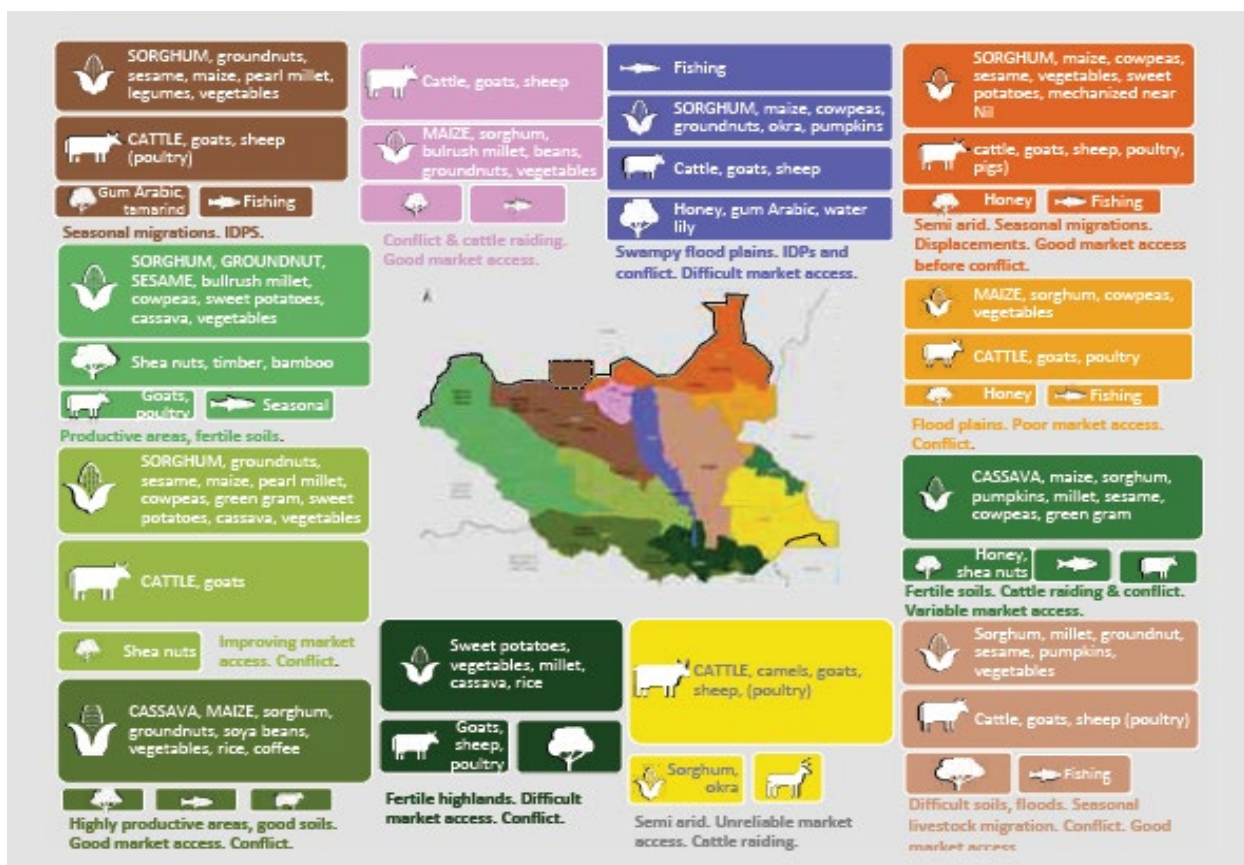**Figure 1: Main agricultural production areas and contexts in South Sudan.**
Source: Famine Early Warnings System Network-FEWS NET.(2018). Livelihoods Zone Map and Descriptions for the Republic of South Sudan. Washington, DC. And Food and Agriculture Organization-FAO and World Food Program-WFP (2020). Special Report – 2019 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to South Sudan. Washington, DC.

1.3. Project beneficiaries

The project will manage to benefit both the direct/primary and indirect/secondary beneficiaries.

Table 1: Project beneficiaries

Project Components	Primary Beneficiaries	Secondary Beneficiaries
Component 1: Strengthening animal health and welfare to restore South Sudan's herd productivity	-Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist/Animal herders -Animal/livestock traders -Female-owned herds -Small scale farmers	-Community Agriculture Health Workers -Small veterinary health centers -Community slaughterhouses -Veterinary field units
Component 2: Sustainable management of natural resources for livestock systems, with focus on rangeland and water management	-Livestock keepers -Households/individuals involved on livestock fattening	- Veterinary experts -Experts engaged in GHG emission control
Component 3: Strengthening institutional alignment and regulatory coherence	-Small scale farmers -MLF -Research and development experts - Livestock extension and advisory service providers - Livestock production and range management	-Private sector service providers -Meat control and slaughtering facilities -
Component 4: Project Coordination and Technical Assistance	-MLF/PIU- officials and technical staff	- Third Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

1.4. National and World Bank requirements for stakeholder engagement

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

This project is being prepared under the National Act No. 65 of 2013 and the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). As per the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the implementing agencies are required to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. 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.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationship that is important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

The ESS 10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) defines the requirements for stakeholder engagement as follows:

a. Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them;
b. Assess stakeholder interests and support for the project and enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design;
c. Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle; and
d. Ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

Stakeholder engagement is the interaction with and influence of project stakeholders to the overall benefit of the project and its advocates. ESS10 recognizes two broad categories of stakeholders: 1) those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods (project affected parties), and 2) other interested parties such as donors, state/county government and traditional authorities, civil society organizations (CSOs), etc. Therefore, project stakeholders are people who have a role in the project, or could be affected by the project, or who are interested in the project.

2. Objectives of the SEP

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that will be carried out throughout the life of the project. When properly designed and implemented, it supports the establishment of strong, constructive and sensitive working relationships that are important for the successful management of the project's environmental and social impacts and risks.

This SEP provides a framework to support the establishment of a continuous engagement process between the management and users of the beneficiary buildings, those who potentially would be impacted or have any kind of interest in the Project (stakeholders), and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Besides, it will also help to manage stakeholder expectations and support the management of risks, therefore reducing potential conflicts and project delays by providing early, frequent and open communication throughout the life of the project.

The key objectives of the SEP can be summarized as follows:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help MLF identify stakeholders, and to build and maintain a constructive relationship with all identified stakeholders, especially project-affected parties,
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance,
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project affected parties throughout the Project life cycle on broader issues of community development and inclusion beyond specific sub-project issues,
- To ensure that technically and culturally appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed in a timely, understandable, accessible format,
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow MLF to respond to and manage such grievances,
- Outline the dissemination of relevant project materials, including explanations of intended
- project benefits and, where appropriate, the setup of a project website, and
- Document stakeholder consultations on proposed project design, environmental and social risks and impacts, mitigation measures, the proposed SEP, and draft environmental and social risk management instruments.

3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis per Project Component

3.1. Methodology

The stakeholder engagement started with scoping meetings with various stakeholders institutionally at central (Juba), state, and county levels, as indicated in the stakeholders' identification and analysis section. Focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and informal discussions with residents of the project area will be used for stakeholder consultation meetings. Consultations will form an integral part of the environmental and social project instruments. To effectively conduct consultations with the identified stakeholders, including local communities, government entities, international organizations, civil society organizations, and affected individuals, various consultation methods are to be employed looking at time and resource constraints.

- **Formal meetings:** presentation of project information to the project affected persons (PAPs), with a view to capturing opinions, as well as building an in-depth and impersonal relationship with the PAPs. This will be applied during the project preparation phase and during the implementation phase as well.
- **Public consultations:** presentation of Project information to a large group of PAPs, especially directly affected communities, allowing the group to provide views on aspects of the project of concern.
- **Stakeholder group meetings:** Specific stakeholder groups, such as women, young girls, youth, and men. The Focus Group Discussions (FGD) will be tailored to each group's unique experiences and concerns. This allows for a deeper understanding of the challenges they face related to gender based violence (GBV), economic changes, natural disasters, and climate change.
- **Questionnaires:** This is to be applied specifically to Government entities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). This method will also provide valuable data on GBV risks that exist and may be exacerbated or initiated as a result of project operations.
- **Preparation and distribution of leaflets about the project:** Leaflets with brief and specific information about the Project will be prepared and distributed to the stakeholders. Such materials will have regular updates, such as for dissemination and management of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the project alongside other important project milestones.
- **Media:** Local media such as national television, national radio, local community radio, posters, and billboards, among others, will constitute another avenue for disclosure of information about the project.
- **Use of electronic correspondence and telephone communication:** This avenue will serve to distribute information to public servants/officials and relevant provincial governments, NGOs, and relevant organizations/agencies about the project.

3.2. Project stakeholders

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are interested in the Project at different levels. Engagements with the project affected communities will be conducted upon project effectiveness and will be sustained throughout project implementation and closure. For

effective engagement, project stakeholders are categorized into three main groups, as described below.

I. **Affected parties:** persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.

For this project, the affected parties include the direct beneficiaries such as animal/livestock herders (female and male) and livestock keepers; small scale farmers; animal/livestock traders; households/individuals involved on livestock fattening; women and youth benefiting from the training and enhanced her productivity interventions; refugees and host communities and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Also, the MLF/PIU staff and other government staff that will be involved in service provision. The indirect beneficiaries are also considered an affected party and include the community agriculture and health workers, small veterinary health centers, community slaughterhouses, veterinary field units, experts engaged in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission control, meat control and slaughtering facilities, veterinary experts, third party monitoring agent (TPMA), private sector service providers and labor jobs that would be created during the implementation of the project. Affected parties include local communities, community members, and other parties that may be subject to direct potential impacts and risks from the Project. The projects' directly affected stakeholders are presented in Table 2 given below.

Table 2: Identified directly affected stakeholders of the project

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Potential effects of the project
Affected Parties	-Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist/Animal herders -Animal/livestock traders -Female-herd owners -Small scale farmers	Component 1	Most affected by low livestock production and vulnerable livelihoods. Project interventions such as training to Community Agriculture Health Workers (CAHW) and construction of community facilities (like dipping tanks, veterinary centers, and veterinary heath centers) have significant impacts on them. Although increased veterinary services during the last two decades have reportedly increased livestock survivability and herd sizes, the lack of a comprehensive national census is a constraint upon effective policy and technical intervention. They will need to be effectively consulted to mitigate E&S risks and enhance project benefits.

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Potential effects of the project
	-Livestock keepers -Households/individuals involved on livestock fattening	Component 2	Households reliant on pastoralist livelihoods may interact with farmer / agro-pastoralist households through expansion of areas under cultivation interfering with their traditional routes for tending livestock.
	-Small scale farmers -MLF -Research and development experts - Livestock extension and advisory service providers - Househilds/individuals involved on livestock production and range management	Component 3	The actors identified such as small scale farmers and households/individuals may get affected by the incompatibility among theinstitutional landscapes and rapidly changing contexts. If these stakeholders are not involved on the process of initiatining and maintaining regulatory coherence, their low level of awareness of the policy formulation process may adversely abuse their rights and may not obtain the benefits that they deserve to have. For MLF, research and development experts, livestock extension and advisory service providers; their understanding that institutional strengthening interventions alone will have limited impact – concurrently there must be institutional incentives and associated legislation to implement new actvities or interventions.
	MLF/PIU- officials and technical staff	Component 4	The national, state and county public sector structures lack adequate staff (numbers and capacity) to properly carry out their mandated roles and responsibilities; the most serious gaps are within the technical ranks and at the implementation levels in states and counties. Coordination including separation of duties, mechanisms for collaboration, facilitation and communication are lacking or poorly resourced, with conflicts of interest evident in some cases. There is poor coordination between the government and other actors.

II. **Other Interested Parties (OIP):** individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way. Such stakeholders include civil society organizations (CSOs). Others include business owners and providers of services, goods and materials within the project area who may be considered for the role of project's suppliers; mass media and associated interest groups, including local, regional and national print and broadcasting media, digital/web-based entities, and their associations, among others.

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Potential effects of the project
Other Interested Parties	Members of the Boma Development Committees (BDCs) and Payam Development Committees (PDCs)	Component 1 and 2	BDCs and PDCs are semi-formal community institutions responsible for supporting the planning and implementation of local development initiatives, and therefore critical in community sensitization and in discussions on sub-project implementation.
	-Livestock traders and small scale farmers association	Component 2	These organisations represent livestock traders' and farmers' interests at State and County level, and are critical to aspects of cooperative mobilization and negotiation with government for more enabling policies and frameworks. If the associations are politicized, politically weak, and not able to represent the interest of poor livestock keeperas and small scale farmers, they may not able to make their voices heard and thereby fails to influence the project decisions that affects them. If the associations does not work closely with the Chamber of Commerce, they will be less influential.
	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-MLF	Component 3	Implementing agency. MLF will also receive capacity building support. If the MLF did not receive increased capacity building and new funding, it will be difficult to implement this project and the overall pro-poor livestock policy initiatives.
	Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)		Borrower-If MLF fails to meet the World bank requirements, the borrower may fail to distribute funds and assume administrative and fudiciary roles as per the standard.
	Government ministries - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) and Governors of participating states	Component 4	These Government representatives will comprise the Project Steering Committee (PSC), providing high-level oversight and overall guidance on project implementation. The listed stakeholders may be indirectly involved in/affected by the project activities due to scope of their work and common agenda in the livestock sector and the proposed project activities. If MoAFS does not use its great political power within the Government, it affects

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Potential effects of the project
			livestock and pastoralism through its control of rangelands and pasturelands, and may fail with the process of promotion of the horizontal expansion of agricultural crop production. If MoGCSW did not work with MLF, it may fail to overcome risk of child and forced labor.
	International NGOs, local and national CSOs and NGOs operating in the livestock, agriculture, health, livelihood sectors	Component 1,2,3 and 4	With most having invaluable experience in the successful delivery of a wide range of humanitarian services, their networks, delivery systems and knowledge of intricate community dynamics will need to be tapped for use by the project.
	Local Business and Construction Companies	Component 1	These are local enterprises that will provide various input supplies and construction services.
	FAO Resilience and Livestock, and Animal Producion and Health Division Teams	Component 1,2,3 and 4	Lead technical partner
	World Bank	Component 1,2,3 and 4	Donor
	Other UN agencies and entities (UNMISS and UNFPA)	Component 4	All organisations working in project locations are stakeholders and close coordination would add value e.g. security United Nations Mision in South Sudan (UNMISS), GBV referral services United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
	Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute	Component 1 and 3	It will identify and train of community members as CAHWs and Stockpersons. The animal health worker trainings will prepare the CAHWs and stockpersons to understand their roles in the emerging privatised veterinary service delivery system.
	Veterinary Co-ordination Committee	Component 1 and 3	It wil support field veterinarians who are involved in continuous supervision and support to coordinators, supervisors and CAHWs.

III. **Vulnerable Groups:** persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their

vulnerable status[6], and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. These vulnerable groups includes female headed households, women and girls, refugees and host communities, IDPs, people living with disabilities, elders and youths, poor of the poor and minority castes and groups.

Table 4: Summary of identified vulnerable groups

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Description/Explanation
Vulnerable/ Disadvantaged Individuals/ Groups	Women	Component 1 and 2	They are typically left out of decision-making processes and political representation, leading to local and community-based decisions that do not account for their unique needs and capacities. This produces a ripple effect on labor or economic opportunities and educational opportunities. Customary land tenure systems block women from securing and owning property[7]. The risk of sexual violence negatively affects women´s ability to access income and resources.
	Female-headed households/widows	Component 1 and 2	Women suffer greater food insecurity due to their cultural and social roles as caregivers and they may forego or pass on food within families. This places up to 80 percent of displaced households at risk, as they are predominantly female-headed. They are also limited in land tenure and access to productive assets for agricultural production.
	Youth	Component 1 and 2	Young people have largely been excluded from political life, including through the agebased systems of authority that prevails in some parts of South Sudan. Approximately 30 percent of them also do not have access to education of economic activities, negatively affecting their capacity to contribute towards agricultural production and value chain services.
	Minority ethnic groups	Component 1 and 2	The SSRLSP will work in areas that are both government and opposition-controlled, conflict-affected or have significant minority populations. Ethnic minorities may occur at different levels, in the state or even inside the county. Here they may be dominated by authorities from other groups and may have little decision-making power.
	Internally Displaced People (IDPs)	Component 1 and 2	IDPs and refugees are likely to encounter challenges in accessing land for cultivation or adopting to new livelihoods e.g. pastoralists in predominantly cropping host communities.
	Refugee communities	Component 1 and 2	Returnees going back to their places of origin are also more likely to encounter competition in accessing basic

[6] Vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, national, ethnic or social origin, color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, age, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

[7]

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Description/Explanation
			resources like shelter and water, hindering their ability to participate in development activities.
	Host communities	Component 1 and 2	The Project will apply the selection criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. Some of the members of the communities in the target location who are not vulnerable and do not meet the selection criteria will not be selected and may feel excluded. Additionally, some of the subprojects may be implemented on public land or shared resources such as public roads and drainages thereby affecting host communities.
	Persons with disabilities (PWD) and their caregivers	Component 1 and 2	The main challenges faced by people with disabilities are access to basic services such as water, sanitation and hygiene and discrimination that hinders their participation in social, political and economic life, including agricultural production. Women with disabilities experience higher levels of physical, psychological and sexual violence.
	Girls	Component 1 and 2	Girls are often excluded from educational opportunities based on gender norms dictating girls' domestic and caretaking responsibilities along with prospects for early marriage. Girls under 18 are also targeted as victims of sexual violence and UNICEF reports that the majority of women experience GBV for the first time when they are children. The conflict has exacerbated the practice of bride price. Selling young girls for marriage is a coping strategy for families in times of economic hardship. Sexual abuse and early marriage also make them vulnerable to early pregnancy. Girls are also vulnerable to be traded for prostitution.
	Potential community workers	Component 1 and 2	Given the high rates of unemployment, there will be expectations for employment opportunities on the project. Some of the community members may lack or have limited skills required under the project.
	Local community leadership including religious leaders	Component 1 and 2	With formal administration systems only developing and non-existent in some areas, community leaders including clan and religious leaders play a vital role in community entry and the attainment and social license to operate. They need to be engaged in community consultation and the endorsement of community decisions.
	Child-headed households	Component 1 and 2	These children have become responsible for themselves and their siblings after their family

Stakeholder Category	Identified Stakeholders of the Project	Project components	Description/Explanation
			members were killed or torn apart due to economic hardship and conflict. Lack of specific attention to these households exposes children to illness, rape and forced recruitment into slavery or armed groups. Initiatives such as the creation of foster banks, reunification of families and cash programmes need to be explored to meet the needs of this specific vulnerable group.

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

The proposed project is being prepared under the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF) and the national legal provisions of Republic South Sudan. As per ESS 10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, implementing agencies will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. To meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles during its stakeholder consultation:

- **Openness and life cycle approach:** public consultations for the project will be organized throughout the project life cycle, conducted in an open manner, free from external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation.
- **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all interested parties in an appropriate format, opportunities will be provided to communicate stakeholder feedback, to analyze and address comments and concerns.
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** Stakeholder identification to be undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects will equally be inclusive. In addition, Stakeholders always will be encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs will be key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods.
- **Special attention must be given to vulnerable groups:** in particular, women, people with disabilities, displaced persons, young people/youth, the elderly, migrant workers and communities, people with chronic illnesses, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups, will be given due attention during the planning of engagement, the following will be taken into account:

   o Different levels of education and illiteracy, lack of understanding of a consultation process; and

   o Gender-aware consultations and culturally appropriate consultations requires attention to be paid to ensure representation of different socio-economic groups, classes, ethnic and religious groups. Marital status and age can also be important factors. The possibility of female collaborators carrying out consultations with women, girls and families headed by women may also be considered. It may also be helpful to identify and consult with NGOs or community organizations that represent women or minority groups.

- **Commitment:** demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify interested parties is recognized and put into practice at the beginning of the process.
- **Integrity:** occurs when engagement is conducted in a way that promotes mutual respect and trust.
- **Respect:** created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognized and taken into account.
- **Transparency:** demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open, effective manner and with the knowledge of all stakeholders.

- **Trust:** achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and defends differences expressed in the community's beliefs, values and opinions.
- **Ethical considerations:** the consultant team will to the extent possible adhere to the recommendations outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO) to uphold the utmost confidentiality and privacy of all participants throughout the consultation and data collection processes. Informed consent will be diligently obtained from each participant involved. Furthermore, no identifiable information will be shared without the explicit and informed consent of the participant. Participants will be well-informed regarding the purpose of the consultation and their unassailable right to withdraw their participation at any point. This approach will be sensitive to local customs, traditions, and norms, thereby fostering inclusivity and respect during the consultation process. Recognizing that the consultation process may potentially cause distress to participants, the consultant team will implement pre-arranged protocols to provide necessary support services should they be required. This additional measure underscores our commitment to the well-being and comfort of all individuals involved in the consultation.

4.1.   Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Done During Project Preparation

During SSRLSP preparation, the following public consultation meetings were conducted. A virtual World Bank project preparation mission for the project were conducted between **April 29- May 04, 2024**. The main objective of the mission was to refine and obtain consensus on the critical elements of the proposed project design, including Project Development Objectives (PDO), the scope of project components, the resource envelope and allocation among components and sub components, funds flow, implementation and institutional arrangements, M&E arrangements, major risks and mitigation measures, as well as review the status of fiduciary assessment and preparation of environmental and social safeguard instruments.

Furthermore, a virtual stakeholder consultation meeting was also held on the **19 April 2024**. The main issues covered during the consultation meeting consisted of a brief introduction on SSRLSP existing experiences on implementing the SEP and other ESF related instruments; lessons on land acquisition and resettlement; procedures in handling property valuation and compensation; existing occupational health and safety (OHS) practices and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) systems. Additionally, issues regarding E & S risk management capacities in the project implementing institutions, proposed institutional arrangements for project E & S management and flow of reporting; status and experience of conflicts regarding water supply

use and management; and receiving concerns, views and opinions of the stakeholders regarding any potential E & S risks of the proposed project were also discussed. Community consultation involving representatives of different social groups such as pastoralist union, women representatives, community leaders among others were also conducted.

Consultations with 19 stakeholders, comprising community representatives (South Sudan pastoralist general union), representatives from professional association (South Sudan Veterinary Association-SSVA), representatives/experts from international NGOs (Veterinaries Sans Frontiers /VSF Germany and FAO), representatives from government institutions (experts and director generals from MLF, MoFE, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation-MWRI, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism-MoWCT, Ministry of Labor and Public service-MLPS, MoFP), and private consultant (PRUDE Incorporated) was conducted during the SA preparation. The consultation is host in the World Bank-South Sudan country office. The below summary indicates the key outcomes of stakeholder consultation. The summary of the high level stakeholders' consultation conducted at the WB office of the South Sudan Country office on April 19, 2024, is presented.

Table 5: Summary of views, concerns and reflections raised during Stakeholder consultation at Juba WB-SSCO on April 19, 2024.

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
Experience on E and S existing practices	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and UNFAO.	MLF lacks a dedicated E&S unit including the key E&S staffing, the ministry relies on collaboration with other relevant ministries to address crosscutting environmental and social issues.	The gap on capacity of ESRM is evident the project will work in collaboration with MoAFS and FAO to create a better approach in filling the capacity gaps.
		MLF lacks a dedicated E&S unit including the key E&S staffing, the ministry relies on collaboration with other relevant ministries to address crosscutting environmental and social issues.	
		There is no existing policy on the One Health Approach, which is critical for integrating environmental, human and animal health considerations.	Components 3 and 4 of the projects are designed to address the gaps and concerns related to the One Health approach. This will be accomplished through the policy support subcomponent of component 3 and the technical assistance program under component 4, which will provide capacity-building support to MLF on this regard.
		There is need to build the capacity of MLF staff particularly in E&S risk management.	
		There is need to deploy and have a dedicated and specialized E&S focal persons across the MLF at the state level for the implementation of the project.	Component 3: Strengthening institutional alignment and regulatory coherence. This component have the following sub-components 3.1: Strengthening coordination and Support to Policy Formulation, Planning, and Capacity and 3.2: Research and Development and Capacity building. This component will support institutional alignment and regulatory coherence of the ministry services. It will improve
		MLF to drive lessons and experiences from existing PIUS in the MoAFS regarding ES Risk Management in projects.	
		Budget constraints and limitation of resources hindering the establishment of the E&S Unit within MLF.	
		MEF does not have a well-organized and sufficient structure to handle environmental issues, however, the Directorate for Environment is one responsible for ESIAs and assessments.	

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
			coordination in service delivery, and coherence of the regulatory framework. Component 4: Project Coordination and Technical Assistance. The component will support the MLF to implement the Project, provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen its policy, planning, managerial and technical roles, and functions. The Project will support the following key sub-components: 4.1: project management and coordination and 4.2: technical assistance (TA) and capacity building support to MLF.
Experience in handling land acquisition and resettlement	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry and UNFAO.	South Sudan has Land Act of 2009 in place that can be usual for land acquisition within the country	The land acquisition and resettlement process will be based on guidelines considered for the preparation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) or Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) for the relevant Component 1, 2 and 3 activities that require land acquisition/permanent transfer of land or result in access restrictions or any impact on assets; and outline procedures for Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) where private land owners are willing to donate land for activities.

Project guidelines on VLD shall be followed when obtaining voluntarily donated land from communities.

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and to provide channels for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express their concerns and grievances related to project activities will be made available within the scope of the Project. The GRMGRMGRM which is currently operational for the receiving and resolution of the grievances for the South Sudan Resilient Livestock Sector Project-SSRLSP (P500553) which is being implemented by the same Directorate General and PIU will be adjusted and then operationalized for the SSRLSP Project. Strengthening existing traditional institutions to facilitate the resolution of conflicts relating to resource use and rationalization. |
		Majority of the land across South Sudan is communal owned, with local communities acting as custodians.	
		In previous projects, land acquisition process has considered prior consultation and consent of communities during site and location selection.	
		There is need to provide compensation to PAP when acquiring land for project activities, however, usually land meant for activities such as borehole drilling are voluntary donated by communities.	
		Land for project activities can be obtained through voluntary land donation process.	
		In previous projects, FAO and the MoAF acquired land for project activities through the use of the voluntary land donation guidelines whilst ensuring community led decision making.	
		Donated lands are always subjected to E&S screening. Land that meets the project ES requirements must have a land donation agreement signed with communities, local chiefs and owners.	
Experience on compensation and	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF	Most communities in South Sudan donate land voluntarily without the requirement for compensation.	Though land is acquired through VLD, including compensation will be implemented by preparing a

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
land related grievance handling:	Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, VSF and UNFAO.	Land acquisition for project implementation differs from state to state also from county to county. In other communities' land is donated freely for project activities while in some urban communities there is demand for payment for land. Conflict over land and natural resources between cattle herders and farmers is frequent and requires resolution. MLF does not have an existing formal mechanism for handling grievances. Land related grievances are handled by the Boma and Payam Development committees in connection with local chiefs. In current WB funded projects, the existing GRM committees at the subproject levels are used in coordination with community leaders to resolve project related grievances on land acquisition.	resettlement plan. The RP will be prepared in consultation with the affected parties, regarding the eligibility, cut-off date, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential assistance, and timetables. MLF will undertake supportive supervision on implementation of the RPs related to component 1 and 2. More specifically, RP is required if land is to be acquired in such a way that people are displaced from land or productive resources or when a sub-project is expected to cause physical and economic resettlement. Pastoralist union shall be required to sign MoUs to peacefully settle with the local communities to avoid conflict related to land use. To address the relocation of related sub-projects, the RP would need to cover minimal content and shall be prepared prior to land acquisition. Displacement can result in relocation, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to locations that provide higher income or lower expenditure for business or individuals. The steps to be undertaken for each individual RP include a screening process followed by a socioeconomic census, land asset inventory of the area and identification of the investment PAPs.
GRM related ideas:	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, VSF and UNFAO.	Land related grievances are handled by the Boma and Payam Development committees in connection with local chiefs. Land related grievances are handled by the Boma and Payam Development committees in connection with local chiefs. In current WB funded projects, the existing GRM committees at the subproject levels are used in coordination with community leaders to resolve project related grievances on land acquisition.	As part of the development of the SEP and this GRM structure, some types of complaints that may arise because of project implementation were identified. Such types of complaints include: (i) interference with cultivated land and crops, due to construction works and rehabilitation of like dipping tanks, veterinary centers, and veterinary heath centers; (ii) physical damage and nuisance due to construction and/or operational activities of the project; (iii) road accidents involving vehicles and machines used for the project's construction works; (v) noise and vibration, and consequences on properties and the health of communities in the vicinity of the project's intervention areas; (vi) obstruction of access as a result of construction works related to the project; (vii) gender-

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
			based violence involving project workers from the Contractor staff Work in collaboration with local leaders to address grievances relating to herders and farmers conflict.
Update on the current practices and procedures of MoEF and state/county branches regarding environmental management	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, and UNFAO.	FAO is working on the pest-management guideline/bill, the manual is not completed yet. It will go through the due process and approved. UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to review and develop the Environmental Management Bill. MEF staffs are not trained with regards to the implementation of WB financed projects' ESMF.	The virtual consultation discussions held with the stakeholder institutions have shown that there are capacity gaps in the E&S management which needs to be filled through deploying adequate human resource and training. As a result, it is recommended that the capacity gap in E&S risk management should be filled in as follows. • The MLF should deploy one environmental and one social specialists on a fulltime basis to work in the SSRLP PIU at national level • The State Ministries in the project beneficiary states should deploy one environmental and one social specialists on a fulltime basis to work in the SSRLP PIU at state level • Each project SSRL project beneficiary Counties should assign qualified focal persons for environment and social experts. There will be a need to carry out E&S awareness workshops and technical training on environmental and social management covering a range of topics for staffs and officials of project implementing and stakeholder institutions. The total estimated costs for mainstreaming environment into the SSRLSP subcomponents for the entire five years of project implementation period is USD 928 500 . The above costs will be funded from SSRLSP project. The SSRLSP PIU Environmental and Social Specialists will report on SSRLSP ESMF expenditure.
Existing capacities and experiences in managing OHS	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association	Current WB funded project adhere to Project OHS requirements and hire Environmental and Social Specialists at PIU to manage OHS matters.	In line with the WB ESS 4 requirements on community health and safety. The project shall ensure that there is an OHS Plan in place to manage OHS risk during project implementation. Project implementation entities shall be required to hire OHS personal to address and manage OHS matters relating to the project.

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
	and Forestry, VSF and UNFAO.		Measures to protect the health and safety of project workers and community measures shall be put in place to prevent the occurrence of OSH incidents. Project Implementation entities shall be required to report any OSH incident to the World Bank, conduct its investigation and put in place corrective measures to address the incident and prevent its reoccurrence.
Existing practice on prevention of child labor, effect labor influx on GBV and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention at workplace:	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, MoFP, VSF and UNFAO.	Age verification of workers across South Sudan is difficult as some of the personnel involved in casual construction activities do not poses genuine ID increasing the risks of child labor in projects.	The possible mitigation measures include, but not limited to be: - Management measures including proper sanitation, waste disposal facilities, awareness campaigns for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other communicable diseases, sensitization for health insurance will be needed at the project site.
		In current WB funded project there is a requirement to mainstream gender and prevent GBV through the implementation of the GBV Action plans and signing of the Code of Conduct.	- The reinforcement of laws on child labour, sexual harassment/prostitutions and gender equity should be done.
		To prevent GBV across projects, schools, workplaces and public service institutions there separation of washrooms for men and women.	- The Contractor is required to develop and implement the project's Codes of Conduct (COC), GBV Action Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and implement accordingly throughout the project implementation period.
		MLF have an existing unit working on gender mainstreaming. All issues related to gender are mainstreamed to policies and regulations. For instance, MLF have gender focal person which works in collaboration with the MoGCSW.	- All employees attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the Contractor's commitments to the project's Codes of Conduct, and other standards, such as ESHS and OHS standards. - Carry out sensitization and awareness on gender based violence.
		The use of child labor is rampant especially in the cattle camp sites by pastoralists.	- Ensure that posted and distributed copies of the Contractor and individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the worksite areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.
		There is rampant cases of GBV within the country.	- All employees should sign the project's 'Individual Code of Conduct' confirming their agreement to comply with ESHS and OHS standards. This sets stringent standards for personal behavior by those working on the project so as to avoid GBV and workplace sexual harassment.
		The issue of women needs to be integrated with the project design process, especially issues at grass root level. For instance, in pastoral communities it is women who built shelter. On the other hand, men look after the livestock and try to protect a lot of destruction like burning of grass and plants during dry season.	

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
			- Promote the inclusion of women and girls through their involvement in project activities whilst safeguarding their rights. - Contractor shall enter into agreement with local recognized NGO to develop training topics and materials on the mechanism to manage GBV risks and carry out training on GBV for both workers and local people as per the plan. - Take strict measures against employment of children. - Managers are required to report and act to address suspected or actual acts of GBV as they have a responsibility to uphold Contractor commitments and hold their direct reports responsible. - Contractor social safeguard specialist will monitor provision to mitigate and respond to suspected case of GBV and SEA in workplace. - In case of SEA and Sexual harassment acts suspected in the workplace constitute gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, which may include penalties and/or termination of employment. In addition to Contractor sanctions, legal prosecution of those who commit acts of SEA will be pursued if appropriate. - Prepare and implement action plan for managing GBV and SEA impact - Work closely with local authorities to stop recommending underage children for the project construction works
Synergy or collaboration on implementing project:	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, MoFP, VSF and UNFAO.	MLF has in the past worked with the WB through the multi-trust fund project. VSFG has engaged and collaborated with government ministries from top to the local community level including the county, PDCs and BDCs. MoFP is currently working collaboratively with different donors such as the WB, AfDB and IFAD among others. The CSOs, Private sector, Government Ministries and NGOs are working collaboratively in the natural resources sector.	Developing trust takes time. In turn, sufficient time implies the need for repeated interactions that build knowledge, commitment, and personal relations necessary for the joint teams to be responsive and effective. Collaborative and synergy centered implementation approach will be used along the course of the project's life cycle.
Do underserved people exist, if there	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF	It is important to consider people with social needs, the elderly and disadvantaged group when implementing projects. I think everyone	Specific to Historically underserved local communities, Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
exists HUCs do you think they are intentionally or unintentionally will be excluded from the project:	Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association and Forestry, MoFP, VSF and UNFAO.	living in SS is indigenous and it is not appropriate to use that terminology. It is important to consider the inclusion of widows in the project as their number has increased due to the past wars and conflicts. Project should consider the needs of PWD, women, ethnic minority, IDPs, refugees, child headed households and female head households. Everyone living in SS is indigenous and it is not appropriate to use the terminology.	Traditional Local Communities, the World Bank Environment and Social Standard (ESS 7) applies to a distinct social and cultural group identified in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of this ESS. ESS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local communities to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being. Among others, the following mitigation mechanisms will be considered: -Identify leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups to reach-out to these groups through the existing industry associations maintain a database of marginalized groups, e.g., associations of PWDs. - The project will ensure that women, PWDs, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable members of the community are effectively engaged and meaningfully consulted during project preparation and implementation. - Leverage existing water supply and groundwater management and use projects which include vulnerable populations who overlap with this project to use their systems to identify and engage them - Engage community leaders, CSOs and NGOs working with vulnerable groups - Organize face-to-face focus group discussions with these populations.
Additional issues raised by participants:	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, VSF Germany, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Pastoralist Association	There is need to invest in one health approach to improve the productivity of livestock within the country. There is need to invest in animal feed production in order to increase the productivity and health of livestock within South Sudan. There is need to have a system that encourages animal marketing or using these resources as we go on this project. Rampant deforestation driven by the need to produce charcoal by the youth in rural areas.	Components 3 and 4 of the projects are designed to address the gaps and concerns related to the One Health approach. This will be accomplished through the policy support subcomponent of component 3 and the technical assistance program under component 4, which will provide capacity-building support to MLF on this regard.

E and S theme	Stakeholders consulted	Issues and concerns raised and discussed	Clarification from the TTL and WB ESF team
	and Forestry, MoFP, VSF and UNFAO.	There is need to provide irrigation/water solutions to enhance agricultural productivity in the country. There is need to consider the challenges posed by natural disasters such as floods, droughts that affect agriculture and the movement of people. There is need to provide technical training to people in order to increase production activities within the country. There is need to focus on changing the people's mindset and behaviors in order to realize the long-lasting development goals of the of livestock among pastoral communities. There is need to invest in the infrastructure to facilitate the easy movement of the goods and livestock within the country.	The project deliberately chose the aspects of health of the animal and the resilience in order to address these gaps Marketing is covered under commercialization project activities. Engaging the youth in project activities and building their capacities in the livestock business in order to reduce reliance on charcoal burning business. Providing support to local authorities in order to improve livestock production, health services and infrastructure were possible. The project shall implement measures such as development of water harvesting dams to increase access of livestock to drinking water and pastures during dry spell hence increasing the resilience to climate change. Component 2 of the project will involve the development of basic infrastructures for the livestock sector.

Among the key issues discussed during the consultative meetings with the various stakeholders included:

- Inclusion of more widows as the number of widows due to past wars is high. Suggestion to the project to be sensitive to people with disability, women, ethnic minorities, older persons, female- headed and child-headed households, refugees and IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

- Provision of irrigation / water solutions to support agricultural subprojects.

- Need more technical training to increase the production of the activities. Suggestion to prepare a skill mapping to suit the needs and to include more skill-oriented training aspects intended to increase the duration of the trainings in the project components.

- Market driven economic activities and value addition to be promoted to assure increase of income and employment.

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

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

- Land belongs to communities as the Land Act has not been approved and this makes making decisions on land matters complicated.
- A high number of cases of GBV (Women consulted reported high cases of gender-based violence that involve early marriages (mostly done to get bride price), polygamous marriages leading to family and child neglect, beating of women by men, rape cases, abduction, kidnapping of women for marriage.
- Natural disasters like drought, floods affect agriculture and movement of people.

The findings have been taken into account in project design, but have also pointed out risks, for which mitigation measures have been developed (see below). The main risks addressed include the high conflict potential between communities, high risks of GBV, social exclusion of ethnic and social minorities, and communal land ownership.

Key recommendations by beneficiaries, government actors and project teams included the following:
- The project will ensure that women, persons living with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other members of vulnerable groups are participating effectively and meaningfully in consultative processes and that their voices are not ignored. This will require specific measures and assistance to afford opportunities for meetings with vulnerable groups in addition to general community consultations.
- Given the Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) context, the Environment and Social Risk Management Team within the PIU will also ensure that the individuals consulted are not exposed to risks as part of their participation in sub-project consultations, for example, by avoiding large meetings, and not disclosing personal information/photos. Consultations might take the form of individual interviews and/or meetings carried out in safe places using limited questionnaires. In addition, sub-projects should regularly consult with project-affected persons and communities throughout subproject implementation, as necessary, to address environmental and social risks -related issues that affect them.
- Strengthen existing (traditional) institutions and through dialogue with local leadership assist in the development of new frameworks for addressing long-term development and regional planning that addresses demographic changes.
- Work together with local leadership to mobilize livestock keepers and participating households in formal groups and encourage them to build the capacities of their members in livestock production and business competitiveness so as to take advantage of any available opportunities.
- Engagement of the youth in the project areas into other sustainable income generating activities helps to reduce the practice of charcoal burning because this practice is looked at as the easiest way of generating income for the unemployed youths.
- Raise awareness and sensitization of project benefits in scale and duration so as to gain community support for all project activities.
- Continued sensitization of the livestock keepers about the need to use improved livestock breeds that produce high meat and dairy and products of small remnants.
- Promote gender equality and development through the inclusion of many women among the participating households as much as possible, and empower women by increasing the number of female beneficiaries in the project in addition to safeguarding their rights.
- Carry out sensitization and awareness on gender-based violence and early marriage.
- Support the efforts of the local authorities in improving livestock production, health services and infrastructure and where possible, investment in the improvement of these services.

4.2. Summary of project stakeholder needs and methods, tools and techniques for stakeholder engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan below outlines the engagement process, methods, including sequencing, topics of consultations and target stakeholders. The World Bank and the Borrower do not tolerate reprisals and retaliation against project stakeholders who share their views about Bank-financed projects like SSRLSP.

Stakeholder engagement activities will be ongoing through the whole life cycle of the Project, (project planning, construction and operation). A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a formal strategy to consult and engage with project stakeholders to achieve their support for the project. It specifies the frequency and type of communication, media, contact persons, and locations of communication events. The main purpose of the stakeholder engagement program is to describe who is going to be communicated in the improvement of work, the purpose of communication with them, the communication method they will use, and how often they will communicate.

The SSRLSP Project stakeholders will be engaged as early as possible and will continue the engagement throughout the planning and implementation until the project is finished. Before starting the Project, all affected parties will be informed about the Project`s scope, it's positive and negative impacts, and contact information where they can find additional information. They also will be informed about the publicly available information on different national and local media with local and national media.

Key communication principles are to:

- Every community and key stakeholders will be informed the progress of the implementation of the progress as it is necessary and requested.
- Community participation and opinions will be encouraged at every stage of the project implementation.
- Feedback from the stakeholders collected, investigated and adopted.
- Transparency and accountability will be practiced.

Overall, the SEP serves the following purposes: a) stakeholder identification and analysis; b) planning engagement modalities and effective communication tool for consultations and disclosure; (c) enabling platforms for influencing decisions; (d) defining role and responsibilities of different actors in implementing the Plan; and (e) grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The summary of project stakeholder engagement needs is presented on the table below.

Table 6: Summary of project stakeholders' project engagement needs

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
Boma and Payam Level	Small pastoralist households, livestock production and range management	Influencing Party – Local communities with possible pastoral movement patterns	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings	May require communication means that are independent of locality (e.g. mobile phone or radio).
	Small farmer households	Influencing Party - Local communities residing in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, radio, telephone, community meetings	Clear information dissemination on project activities, hotlines and GRM mechanisms for enquiries and grievance lodging.
	Child-headed households	Influencing Party - Local communities residing in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, radio, telephone, community meetings	Consider working with NGOs focusing on children to ensure full reach of children in the affected States, including through use of media and locations that are accessible and appropriate to ensure their participation.
	Women and girls	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, radio	Dedicated meetings / FGDs with women, and mechanisms to empower women to ensure their participation in meetings, including the sensitization of men so that the voices of women and girls are heard effectively. Flexible scheduling to be tailored to household responsibilities with support for childcare to enable women to participate optimally.
	Youth	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, radio	Meaningful inclusion in consultations and project activities to enable their empowerment. This will also require the sensitization of men and community leaders so that the voices of youth are heard effectively.

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
	IDPs and Returnees	Vulnerable Group - Residing mostly in IDP camps, which may be controlled by gatekeepers	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities and engagement with community officers	Security concerns e.g. hold meetings during day time. Consultations including FGDs.
	Ethnic minority groups	Vulnerable Group - Not represented in local authority structures, generally discriminated against by majority clans, and therefore often not considered in decision-making processes, and difficult to access services	English and Local languages – in particular language of the minority group (prerequisite for successful involvement of small minority groups).	Word of mouth from local authorities, engagement with community officers, mobile phone, radio, community meetings	Depending on the group, some live in one location, whereas others are spread throughout communities, including living in IDP camps/settlements.
	Persons with disabilities	Vulnerable Group - Often not included in decision-making processes, and more likely to be excluded from public services and participation	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio, community meetings, and other media, depending on accessibility needs	Consider working with NGOs focusing on disabilities to ensure full reach of disabled persons in the affected States, including through use of media (e.g. Braille, sign language, etc.,) and locations that are accessible and appropriate to ensure their participation.
	Female-headed households, Widows, Childcare givers, and female herd owners including single mothers.	Vulnerable Group - Often not integrated in communal decision-making processes	Local languages	Mobile phone, radio	Inclusion in project benefits and access to GBV services as required.
	General community members/host communities	Potentially Influencing Party – Local communities in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, notice board, community meetings, radio	Involvement in community engagement and information dissemination.

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
	Potential community workers	Potentially Influencing Party - Local communities in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities and notice board, community meetings, radio	Contribute to the workforce of subprojects and require involvement in community engagement and information dissemination
	Members of the BDCs and PDCs	Potentially Influencing Party – Usually have to deal with all concerns of the communities	English and local languages	Phone calls, word of mouth from local authorities, meetings	Meetings to be held in close proximity to the location of PDCs and BDCs. Meetings to be held during day time and limited to less than 2 hours to cater allow them time to perform personal and other work related engagements like farm work including home care responsibilities
	Traditional leadership and local religious leaders	Potentially Influencing Party - Their authority will depend on the presence and strength of community leaders of other groups; they can have significant influence in the communities	Local languages	Phone calls, word of mouth from local authorities, meetings	Regular contact, at least on a monthly basis during implementation. They must be consulted during when engaging in land acquisition process for subproject activities. Engage and consult with them when resolving grievances relating to land use. Some communities require performance of rituals by traditional leaders before kickstart of project activities
County Level	Staff of County Livestock Departments	Influencing Party - Usually work with communities to support agricultural activities. Roles and responsibilities in project implementation	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Require regular engagement throughout the project implementation as most of the county officials are changed from time to time to ensure continuous support for project activities.

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
		including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Need for close coordination and two-way information sharing for smooth implementation and adaptive management throughout the project cycle. Contact should be initiated on a weekly basis during implementation.			
	Research and development expert	Potentially Influencing Party Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	To be engaged whenever the needs arises.
	Livestock extension and advisory service providers	Potentially Influencing Party.	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
		Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates			To be engaged regular as they have direct access to target project beneficiaries.
	Livestock traders and small scale farmers	Influencing Party - Local communities residing in project areas	Local languages	Word of mouth from local authorities, radio, telephone, community meetings	Clear information dissemination on project activities, hotlines and GRM mechanisms for enquiries and grievance lodging.
State Level	Governors of participating States in the Project Steering Committee	Influencing Party Roles and responsibilities in project implementation including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress.	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Need for close coordination and information sharing for smooth implementation. Contact should be initiated on a monthly basis during implementation.
	Business community / Construction Companies	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	There are many business companies in the counties, though they would need some basic training on environmental, social and fiduciary safeguards. Contact should be established at least on a bi-annual basis
National Level	Ministries involved in the Project Steering Committee	Potentially Influencing Party	English	Memo/letter, email, telephone calls,	

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
	(MLF, MOFEP, MoAFS and MoGCSW)	Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates		meetings (in person or virtual)	To be kept informed of any project related challenges and concerns that may require their support for its resolution.
	Project Technical Coordination Committees (Undersecretary for Food Security-MAFS; Director Generals/Heads of technical Directorates in MAFS; representative Ministry of Finance – Directorate of Aid Coordination; and MAFS representatives in the participating state and counties)	Potentially Influencing Party.

Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress. Meetings on at least semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates | English | Memo/letter, email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual) | To be kept informed of any project related challenges and concerns that may require their support for its resolution. |
| | FAO and the World Bank | Potentially Influencing Party | English | Email, telephone calls, memo, meetings (in person or virtual) | To be informed on a timely manner regarding issues, concerns and incidents regarding project implementation |
| | Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute | Potentially Influencing Party Roles and responsibilities including support in | English | Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual) | .

Meetings to be held at least on semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates |

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language requirements	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)
		stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress.			
	Veterinary Coordination Committee	Potentially Influencing Party Roles and responsibilities including support in stakeholder engagements, information dissemination and grievance redress.	English	Email, telephone calls, meetings (in person or virtual)	Meetings to be held at least on semi-annual basis, Written briefs and project updates
	Other Development Partners (donors, UN agencies etc.)	Interested Party	English	Email, telephone & radios	Meetings on a regular basis
	National NGOs, international NGOs	Interested Party	English	Email, telephone, meetings (in person or virtual)	Preparation and implementation support as well as training and capacity building. Communication and meetings on a regular basis

4.3. Proposed strategy for information disclosure

The SEP will support the implementation of the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the design of site-specific instruments (environmental and social impact assessment-ESIA, environmental and social management plan(ESMP), social development plan(SDP), Resettlement Plan-RP or security risk assessment and management plan(SRAMP)) and guide the stakeholder engagement process. The Project will recruit and maintain a Social Specialist with communication skills who will lead the implementation of the SEP and be responsible for all aspects related to engagement with PAPs.

The information to be disclosed include the following project instruments: (Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Labor Management Plan (LMP), Resettlement Policy Framework, (RPF)F, Social assessment (SA), , GBV/SEA/SH action plan, Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)); including site specific Environmental and Social Risk Management instruments (i.e. Environment and Social Impact Assessment, Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Resettlement Plan (RP), Social Development Plan, (SDP); project activities and guides; regular updates on project developments. However, the Security Management Plan shall not be publicly disclosed. The disclosure will be through public notices, press releases, Project website (MLF) once it is setup, consultation meetings, information leaflets and brochures, focus group meetings with vulnerable groups and local communities. Languages such as English, Juba Arabic and including local languages such as Bari, Dinka, Nuer, Toposa among others will be used to disclose information and conduct meetings, workshops and trainings at subproject levels.

Frequency of Information disclosure and engagement.

Disclosure of information and engagement of project stakeholders on the SEP, including project-related instruments, will be conducted at various levels: community (Boma, Payam), subproject, county, state, and national. Information disclosure and engagement of stakeholders will occur on monthly, quarterly basis, or as needed. Table 6 describes the proposed consultation plan for the SSRLSP.

4.4. Proposed strategy to incorporate the views of the vulnerable groups

The project will seek the views of women and girls, female headed households/widows, youth, minority ethnic groups, refugee communities, host communities, person with disabilities, potential community workers, local community leadership and child-headed households through the Focus Group Discussions (FGD), public consultations, social media and radio broadcasting targeted at these specific groups. The following measures will be taken in order to remove obstacles to full and enabling participation / access to information: ensure that local language is used in all the communications, customize the project GRM in such a way that all groups identified as vulnerable have access to the information and can submit their grievances and receive feedback as prescribed.

Stakeholder consultations should never directly ask about individual experiences of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Rather, they should focus on gaining an understanding of the experiences of women and girls in affected communities, including well-being, health and safety concerns. If any

consultations are to take place with children, they must be carried out by a person trained in child consultations, with an understanding of local culture and customs. Before commencing with consultation, teams should be prepared with information related to those providing services to survivors in a community so anyone who discloses violence can be immediately referred. Taking into account these safety and ethical principles can prevent inadvertently causing harm when consulting with community members. This is aligned with the WB ESS10 and the Good Practice Note Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (September 2018).

Informed consent shall be obtained from each participant involved. It is important to note that no survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and no minors shall be engaged in any circumstances during the consultation process. Furthermore, no identifiable information shall be shared without the explicit and informed consent of the participant. Participants shall be well-informed regarding the purpose of the engagement and their unassailable right to withdraw their participation at any point.

To ensure that the selection of participant during the engagement activities remains free from any form of discrimination, MLF-PIU shall actively engage with local authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to identify the most reliable participants. This approach will be sensitive to local customs, traditions, and norms, thereby fostering inclusivity and respect during the consultation process.

Considering that sometimes engagement process may potentially cause distress to participants, MLF, PIU shall implement pre-arranged protocols to provide necessary support services should they be required. This additional measure underscores the commitment to the well-being and comfort of all individuals involved in any engagement.

4.5.   Reporting back to stakeholders

The stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism, and on the project's overall implementation progress. The feedback to stakeholders will be provided through information meetings or also through the provision of project reports, both through the PIU and MLF website and local media.

Table 7: Proposed consultation plan

Project phase	Topic of consultation/ message	Method used	Period of engagement	Stakeholders engaged	Total Number of Participants
Past consultations					
Project preparation phase	Consultation meetings for data collection and disclosure of project information.	Consultation meetings, letters, email.	April 19th, 2024, in Juba, South Sudan	Government Ministries consisting of MLF staff including MEF, MoAF, and Private Institutions.	Male | Female 18 | 05 **Total: 23**
	Consultation meetings for data collection and disclosure of project information.	Consultation meetings, letters, email.	April 26, 20224 in Juba South Sudan	Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector	Male | Female 05 | 02 **Total: 8**
	Disclosure of the draft project E&S frameworks/instruments (ESMF, LMP, ESCP, GBV/SEA/SH action plan, SEP, SA, RF, SRAMP) to ensure their views and opinions can be taken into consideration and influence the final documents.	Public consultation meetings and workshop Focus group meetings and email, website, media, flyers.	07 to 12 May 2024 in Juba, South Sudan	Staff from - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Social inclusion and gender unit, Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), FAO Resilience and Livestock, and Animal Production and Health Division Teams, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW), Land commission-Land use and administration unit, Governors of participating states and Local Government Board, Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute, Veterinary Co-ordination Committee,	Male | Female 13 | 06 **Total: 19**

Project phase	Topic of consultation/ message	Method used	Period of engagement	Stakeholders engaged	Total Number of Participants
				and other government institutions involved, beneficiaries (communities in general, provincial and local authorities, private institutions and firms (especially of livestock production), traders, academia, media, associations, NGOs).	

FUTURE CONSULTATIONS

Project phase	Topic of consultation/ message	Method used	Period of engagement	Stakeholders to be involved	Responsibility
Project Preparation	Disclosure of Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Financing Agreement (if applicable).	Meetings with key institutions, email, WB and MLF website or other relevant institutions such as the MoFP, MoAFS and MoGCSW.	When the PAD is available for public information and access. Before project implementation (effectiveness).	MLF and all other government institutions involved, including the World Bank.	MLF PIU WB
Project implementation phase	Disclosure of SEP and GRM at all levels (National, state, county, Payam and Boma).	Workshops, Community engagement meetings Including technical training sessions.	To be defined by MLF, continuously throughout the project's life cycle.	Staff from PIU, MLF and other relevant institutions involved in project activities. Project beneficiaries (local communities, National, state, county, Payam and Boma), companies and NGOs operating in the project area, traders, academia, media, various associations.	PIU E&S specialist

Project phase	Topic of consultation/ message	Method used	Period of engagement	Stakeholders engaged	Total Number of Participants
				Contractors hired by the project.	
	Disclosure of Site-specific ES instruments (ESIA, ESMP, RP, SDP wherever necessary.	Public and community consultations focus group discussions, media, and website of MLF.	During the development stage of ESIA/ESMP, RP, and SDP. Before construction activities start and during the construction period.	Project beneficiaries at state, county and Payam/community level. Contractors and Engineers (works supervision firm).	PIU E&S specialist
	Dissemination of project activities, focusing on environmental, social, occupational health and safety related issues.	Public and community consultations focus group discussions, meetings with specific personnel from relevant institutions, media, and website of MLF.	Continuously (at a frequency to be defined by the PIU) throughout the project life cycle.	Project beneficiaries at provincial, district and community level. Contractors and Engineers (Works Supervision Firm).	PIU E&S specialist

5. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement

5.1. Resources

MLF and other relevant institutions for project implementation will oversee stakeholder engagement activities. The budget for the SEP is $190.000 for the entire period of project implementation and will be updated throughout the life cycle of the project, depending on the development of the social activities. The budget will be included in component 4 (Project Coordination and Technical Assistance) of the project.

Table 8: Budget estimate for SEP implementation

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (US$)	Total Cost (US$)	Remarks
Periodic stakeholder consultations	20	500	10,000	On average once a quarter for 5 years
Travel expense	60	1,500	90,000	On average once a month for 5 years
Logistic expense	-	-	10,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US$ per year for five years)
Field visits to Subproject locations by PIU for community engagements			35,000	Lumpsum (Quarterly)
Training and orientations for staff - Communications	5	3,000	15,000	Once a year for 5 years
Training and orientations for staff GRM and Grievance committee members			10,000	Lumpsum, Bi annually
Stakeholder Engagement Management System (Operations, collecting and processing grievance, and maintaining database)	-	-	15,000	The PIU and regional focal person will be responsible for this task. Lump-sum (around 3,000 US$ per year for five years)
Communication and GRM Materials	-	-	50,000	Lump-sum for the enire project implementation
Project website (Development and operations)	-	-	10,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US$ per year for five years)
Monitoring and Evaluation, including half-yearly SEP implementation report	10	1,000	10,000	Twice yearly for five years
Total			**US $ 255,000**	

5.2. Resources

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the SEP lies with the Project Implementation Unit under the Project Coordinator with the direct support from the Environmental and Social specialist and other related staff that may be brought on board in the PIU (such as GBV for instance). The Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Team must maintain an implementation performance (IP) database (including terms of commitment if necessary) throughout the project life cycle. The SEP activities will also be implemented along with the site-specific instruments (ESIA/ESMP, RP, SDP and SRAMP) both through ESIA consultants and the Contractors who will be involved in the project construction works. The Table 8 below describes the specific responsibilities of the project coordinator and the environmental and social specialist on SEP implementation.

Table 9: Main responsibilities in the implementation of the SEP

Nº.	Entity	Responsibility
1	Project Coordinator	• Assume overall coordination of the project day to day implementation and monitoring of all plans and related activities including the engagement of PAPs, including all environmental and social assessment processes. • Ensure the proper identification and engagement of PAPs and provide feedback to them. • Lead continuous identification of risks and opportunities and, also lead the design of mitigation and improvement measures. • Supervise all activities related to the engagement of PAPs. • Responsible for ensuring timely reporting and on SEP issues in the project.
2	E&S Specialist/s	• Participate in all activities related to the engagement of PAPs; • Continuously monitor, verify and keep the PAPs database updated; • Coordinate with stakeholders from institutions involved in the implementation of SEP related activities in the project, including those relating to ESIA development processes to ensure the means of communication established for the engagement of PAPs are effectively understood and applied. • Develop and conduct feedback surveys of project beneficiaries. • Supervise the implementation of GRM. • Prepare specific involvement and engagement plan for all PAPs of the project. • Identify communication activities and continuously implement them in line with the specific engagement plan. • Ensure that all parties involved in project implementation are properly informed about the messages to be communicated to the PAPs. • Collaboration with specialized NGOs in the district level to transmit specific messages to vulnerable groups and the local community.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1. Overview

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an accessible and inclusive system, process, or procedure that receives and acts upon complaints and suggestions for improvement in a timely fashion and facilitates resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with a project. An effective grievance mechanism provides project-affected parties with redress and helps address issues at an early stage.

As part of the development of the SEP and this GRM structure, some types of complaints that may arise because of project implementation were identified. Such types of complaints include: (i) interference with cultivated land and crops, due to construction works and rehabilitation of like dipping tanks, veterinary centers, and veterinary heath centers; (ii) physical damage and nuisance due to construction and/or operational activities of the project; (iii) road accidents involving vehicles and machines used for the project's construction works; (v) noise and vibration, and consequences on properties and the health of communities in the vicinity of the project's intervention areas; (vi) obstruction of access as a result of construction works related to the project; (vii) gender-based violence involving project workers from the Contractor staff.

6.2. GRM principles

The complaints management process will be based on the following key principles:

i. Transparency and justice: The process for resolving grievances and complaints should be transparent, considering local social and cultural aspects, such as the local language. The GRM should allow access to judicial or administrative resources for all PAPs.

ii. Accessibility and culturally appropriate: All PAPs will have access to the GRM and its respective procedures and communication channels. Any individual or group that is directly or indirectly affected by the Project's activities, as well as those who may have an interest in the Project or the ability to influence its outcome, positive or negatively, will have access to submit complaints.

iii. Social and participatory inclusion: PAPs, vulnerable groups, members of associations and civil society are encouraged to take complaints and comments to the project management. Special attention must be paid to ensure that disadvantaged people, marginalized groups, including those with special needs, have access to this GRM.

iv. Openness and regularity of communication: Existence of channels for individuals and groups to choose their preferred method of presenting complaints. Communication channels will be kept open throughout the entire process of resolving each complaint and, for a maximum period of 6 months after the situation has been resolved and later archived.

v. Written records: All complaints will be recorded on a complaints form and tracked until final resolution.

Vi. Dialogue and site visits: All complaints will be considered to warrant discussions with the complainant and a visit to the location where the problem occurs to verify the veracity and seriousness of the complaint, if appropriate, to obtain a first-hand understanding of the nature of the restlessness.

vii. Timely response and proportionality: All complaints, whether simple or complex, will be handled and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the complaint or suggestion will be quick, decisive and constructive.

viii. Feedback to the complainant: Feedback received by the grievance process date must be incorporated into the project and must be reported to the complaints.

ix Confidentiality: All grievance recipients and anyone handling the GBV/SEA/SH-related grievances must maintain absolute confidentiality regarding the case. Maintaining confidentiality means not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned.

6.3. Responsibilities in GRM implementation

The project's social specialist will be primarily responsible for implementing the GRM, in coordination with all levels of project implementation, namely the Contractors, supervision engineer team and local community where GRM focal points can be established. Table 9 below presents details of the specific responsibilities for each participant.

Table 10: Major responsibilities of key GRM implementation personnel

Team member	Responsibility
Project Coordinator	• Assume overall responsibility for receiving, investigation, and resolution of project related grievances including the engagement of PAPs. • Ensure the proper steps are taken in the investigation and resolution of grievances. • Supervise all activities related to the engagement of PAPs. • Responsible for ensuring timely reporting of grievances.
Social specialist	• Produce all supporting documentation for GRM implementation, such as specific guidelines for each level of implementation, reporting template, dissemination material (flyers and others). • Lead the formalization of a GRM implementation structure at all levels (central, state, county and local), before construction works begin. • Training all relevant stakeholders for GRM implementation. • Monitoring and dissemination of the GRM for the project's key stakeholders, including the Contractors. • Lead the resolution of received complaints, coordinating with all levels of complaint entry (Contractors, Resident Engineer, Local Leaders, community focal points where applicable, etc.). • Keep the complaint resolution monitoring database updated. • Monitor, in coordination with the Resident Engineer of each construction work subproject, and his social team, the Contractor's activities in relation to the

	complaints resolution process, ensuring that monthly reports include a section on complaints received, resolved, in the process of resolution, etc.
	• Ensure that the monthly/or quarterly reports to be shared with the World Bank include a GRM implementation progress section.
	• Carry out an annual assessment of the GRM, with recommendations for improvement.
Supervision team (the engineer) of each construction work	• Establish a functional structure for the implementation of GRM at the level of the construction work, in collaboration with the Social Specialist at the central level at MLF.
	• Coordinate together with the Contractor the implementation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities on the GRM.
	• Coordinate the entire complaint resolution process at local level (construction work and in the surrounding community), collecting complaint registration forms weekly from the various entry points, registering complaints in the database and defining how each complaint will be resolved, assigning resolution responsibilities to those involved, consulting whenever necessary the social specialist at the central level at MLF.
	• Resolve all complaints that can be resolved at your level and respond to the complainant within the indicated deadlines.
	• Monitor all complaints received and the stage of resolution, and record the final decision including the complainant's level of satisfaction.
	• Keep the database for recording and monitoring complaints up to date.
	• Keep the PIU coordination team at MLF informed monthly about complaints received, including the resolution stage.
	• Ensure that the Contractor records and resolves complaints from its workers and forwards records of these complaints, and other complaints received from PAPs, to the Resident Engineer/supervisor.

6.4. Compliant resolution process

I. Complaints or suggestions will t be received at several points: PIU at MLF, Contractor (at the local level of the construction work), Supervision of the construction work (engineer); specific local authorities, or via the following telephone, email:
- Responsible person at MLF: Augustino Atillio (Project Coordinator)
- Telephone: +211955657702.
- E-mail: agustatillio@yahoo.com
- A toll free number will be provided once the project becomes effective

A complaint registration form (annex 2) must be completed by the person receiving the complaint. The complainant must receive proof of submission of the complaint. If the complaint has been submitted by telephone, the form must be completed in full by the person receiving the telephone call. Whoever receives the complaint via telephone must ensure that the complainant provides contact, to later inform him of the resolution of the complaint.

The initial point of resolution is also the person receiving the complaint. Thus, whoever receives the complaint will start the resolution process by interacting with the complainant to obtain more information or even provide information to the complainant if necessary. In other words, sometimes the complaint can be resolved by simply information provided to the complainant.

All complaints received at local level (construction work and surrounding areas) will be forwarded to the Resident Engineer or his social team for verification and assignment of responsibilities for resolution.

The Resident Engineer or his social team confirms receipt of the complaint using the appropriate contact method indicated by the complainant (telephone, email or other), declaring that he will analyze the complaint received, and informing the resolution deadlines. This confirmation will be made by the Supervision (the engineer) at local level within five (5) working days after the complaint has been lodged.

II. The Engineer (supervision team at construction site) will start resolving the complaint by analyzing all the information in the process, interacting with the person who received the complaint, and with the complainant whenever necessary. If necessary, the Engineer will interact with the person who received the complaint, the contractor, the local administration (if necessary) and the complainant to discuss the case and assign responsibilities for resolution. If PIU intervention is necessary at MLF, the Engineer or his social team will coordinate with the PIU social specialist.

Resolution of complaints regarding gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment will be referred to the Counseling Centers established at the local level or to the local police. This is aligned with the WB ESS10 and the Good Practice Note Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works (September 2018). After a complete review of the facts presented by the complainant, the Engineer will decide whether to validate the complaint or not.

Regardless of the need for intervention by the PIU social specialist at MLF, the supervision team (the engineer) will keep the PIU informed about the complaints received, including their resolution stage. In order to comply with this procedure, the Engineer will register the complaints in a Database.

The Engineer, as well as the PIU at MLF, has three (03) working days will respond to the complainant, immediately after notifying receipt of the complaint, indicating the stage of resolution, therefore saying: i) resolved (indicating the proposed solution); or ii) stating that it is still in the process of resolution to determine the facts; iii) or that the complaint will be transferred to the attention of the PIU or another level as defined.

III. Once the PIU receives the complaint from the engineer or its social team, they will then call the resolution committee members to a meeting, as well as notify the complainant to be part of the meeting if deemed necessary and feasible. It is not expected that there will be many cases that require PIU intervention. Most complaints can be resolved at the local construction site level by the supervision team (the engineer) including local authorities if necessary. They will find a solution acceptable to both sides. If the case is forwarded to the PIU, they has five (05) working days from the date of receipt from the Engineer to respond to the complainant indicating the stage of resolution: i) resolved (with the proposed solution); or ii) advise the complainant to

bring the complaint through the local Court System or other appropriate government mechanism. The PIU meetings for complaints resolution will be recorded in minutes.

IV. The PIU may not be able to reach an agreement with the complainant on a solution acceptable to both sides. In such cases, the complainant will be advised to file the complaint through the local Court System or other Government mechanism that the complainant deems appropriate. This stage is completely independent of the Project or its subproject. However, the PIU will continue to follow the process and provide all necessary information in its possession.

6.5. Entry points and communication channels

The complainant will submit their complaint, suggestion or concern through public or individual meetings, phone calls using a dedicated call line (which will be free of charge), letter (complaints box) and email; see details in section 6.4 above. The entry points should be formally established before project activities start implementation and will include local leaders, resident engineers (which is part of the works supervision team), and the E&S specialist in the PIU, among others.

6.6. GRM proposed structure

In summary and consistent with international standards, the GRM includes the following five-step procedure:

Step 1: Receipt and Registration
Step 2: Classification and Prioritization
Step 3: Investigation
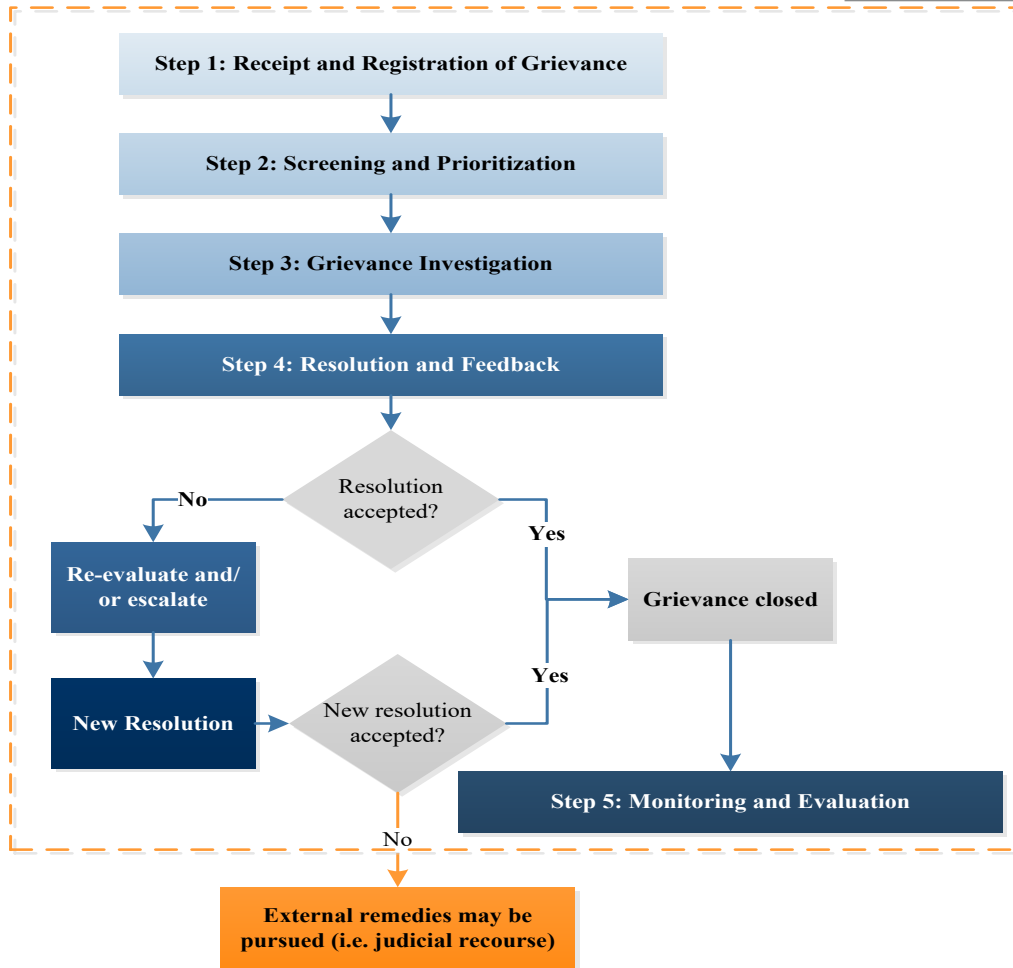Step 4: Resolution and Feedback
Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Figure 2: Proposed process flow chart of GRM

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1. SEP monitoring

The monitoring process is a critical and important activity for the implementation of the SEP. The specific objective of monitoring is to ensure that all activities planned for the engagement and involvement of PAPs are fulfilled and verified at all levels and phases of the project implementation cycle. Monitoring will be a continuous process and aligned with the objectives of the SEP and the project. Monitoring the engagement of PAPs allows for evaluating their effectiveness, and it is important that the main performance indicators that reflect the SEP objectives, activities and respective verification times are identified.

The project's Environmental and Social Specialist will be responsible for coordinating the monitoring of the implementation of the SEP, together with the project's M&E specialist, including in relation to the site-specific instrument development processes (ESIA/ESMP, SDP, RP, SRAMP), and their implementation by the Contractors. The Table 10 below presents the reference indicators to be considered when monitoring the implementation of the SEP.

Activity	Monitoring indicator	Frequency	Level of Achievement			
			HS	S	U	MU
Dissemination and awareness meetings	Number of community meetings held at subproject level to discuss subproject implementation progress (at least 1 meeting every 3 months)	Quarterly				
Preparation and dissemination of awareness/engagement material	Number of pamphlets and posters developed and distributed at meetings with PAPs (at least 10 each quarterly meetings with community)	Bi-annual				
Implementation and monitoring of the SEP	Number of monitoring reports developed (2 reports annually)	Annually				
GRM implementation and monitoring	Number of sessions for disclosure of GRM (at least 2 a year)	Annually				
	% of complaints resolved in relation to the total received (at least 85%)	Quarterly				
	% of complaints resolved in time (at least 90% of all resolved complaints)	Monthly				
	Number of complaints resolved on time to the satisfaction of the complainant (at least 60% of resolved complaints)	Monthly				

S-Satisfactory; U; Unsatisfactory; MU-Moderately Unsatisfactory; HS-Highly Satisfactory

The monitoring report will be based on a set of indicators as described in the table above and must be prepared on a regular basis.

7.2. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation. Its reporting will be done on a quarterly basis and will include the number and nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the reported period will be conveyed to the stakeholders in various languages such as Juba Arabic and English including subproject specific languages such as Bari, Dinka, Nuer and Toposa among others, channels such as community engagement meetings at subproject level and communications via radio broadcast will be used were deemed necessary for information dissemination .

ANNEX

Annex 1. Sample Table for the Records of Meetings and Consultations

Stakeholder (Group or Individual)	Dates of Consultations	Gender	Age	Institution represented	Summary of Feedback	Response of Project Implementation Team	Follow-up Action(s)/Next Steps	Timetable/ Date to Complete Follow-up Action(s)

Annex 2. Grievance Form

Reference No	
Full Name (not mandatory, you can submit anonymously*)	
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	
Boma/Payam/County/State / Location	
Date	
Category of Feedback	
1. On abandonment (public)	
2. On assets/properties impacted by the project	
3. On infrastructure	
4. On decrease or complete loss of sources of income	
5. On environmental issues (ex. pollution)	
6. On employment	
7. On traffic, transportation and other risks	
8. I would like to suggest a proposal to improve an apect of the project.	
9. I would like to provide a positive feedback regarding the Project delivery	
9-Other (Please specify):	
Description of the feedback What did happen? When did it happen? Where did it happen? What is the result of the problem?	
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	

*Although giving name and address is not compulsory, it will be kept in mind that during the feedback process regarding the grievance some problems may occur due to lack of information.

Signature: **Date:**

Annex 3. Grievance Closeout Form

Grievance closeout number:	
Define immediate action required:	
Define long term action required (if necessary):	
Compensation Required?	[ ] YES [ ] NO
CONTROL OF THE REMEDIATE ACTION AND THE DECISION	

Stages of the Remediate Action	Deadline and Responsible Institutions
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

COMPENSATION AND FINAL STAGES

This part will be filled and signed by the complainant after s/he receives the compensation fees and/or his/her complaint has been remediated.

Notes:

[Name-Surname and Signature]

Date: __ / __ / ____

Of the Complainant:

Representative of the Responsible Institution/Company

[Title-Name-Surname and Signature]