



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary Appraisal Stage **(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
South Sudan	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
Project ID	Project Name		
P180940	South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project Additional Financing		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P169120	South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	10/31/2023	11/30/2023
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
10/30/2023	0		

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Proposed Development Objective

The project development objective is to strengthen capacity of farmers and their organizations and improve agricultural production.

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

This is an additional financing (AF) to the South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihood. The project development objective (PDO) of the parent project is to strengthen the capacity of farmers and their organizations and improve agricultural production. The parent project supported farmers in producing food for self-consumption and surplus for the market, invested in capacity building, technical assistance, skills enhancement, seed production, extension delivery, and increased access to farm tools so that farmers can expand their production capacity.



The proposed interventions in the AF will scale up the existing activities of the parent project and add new activities to address the flood crisis and extra livelihood needs resulting from the influx of returnees and refugees that settle in the project locations.

It will use the same components:

Component 1 - Capacity Building in Good Agricultural Practices- aims to provide capacity building in good agricultural practices to selected households focusing on environmentally friendly approaches to livelihood development and ensure the protection and preservation of natural resources and the environment.

Component 2- Investment Support for Improved Agricultural Production- aims to increase food security by moving farmers beyond subsistence to climate-smart agricultural value chains that increase production for household-level food security as well as producing surplus for the market. It enhances farmers' access to climate-smart agricultural inputs and other appropriate climate-smart technology, implements, and tools to enhance agricultural production, value addition, and resilience.

Component 3- Project Management and Technical Assistance- aims to provide capacity strengthening and technical support to MAFS to enhance its planning, coordination, managerial, and technical roles and functions.

The AF will scale up existing project activities and add new activities to address the flood crisis and extra livelihood needs resulting from the influx of returnees and refugees that settle in the project locations.

Under Component 1, the proposed AF will support good agricultural practices, agroforestry, and good natural resource management skills for farmers and herders. In addition to scaling up the capacity-building activities such as the formation and strengthening of farmer organizations (FOs), and improving farming knowledge supported under the parent project, the proposed AF will finance the following capacity-building activities: (i) build knowledge to adapt to climate change with newly introduced rice production methods and technologies; (ii) improve Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) skills on fodder production and preservation for better service delivery on animal health services and One Health challenges; (iii) improve knowledge and practices on fish post-harvest processing and handling using proper preservation techniques; and (iv) improve knowledge on environmental protection and alternative environmentally friendly cooking methods.

Under Component 2, the proposed AF will capitalize on the capacity building in Component 1 to scale up activities under the parent project, by focusing on improved food production and livelihoods to increase access to food for food insecure households. It will support the following new investment activities: (i) adapt climate smart technology to enhance rice cultivation; (ii) reduce deforestation through the introduction of new and affordable cooking technology. (iii) support livestock livelihood and animal health; and (iii) provide post-harvest support to fish processing and handling.

Under Component 3, project management activities under the parent project will continue in the proposed AF. The new activities are related to (i) the provision of additional resources under the Trust Fund to bolster the country's national Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan, (ii) the provision of disaster risk management equipment for early warning, (iii) dissemination of public early warning messages.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings



The proposed AF will target 143,610 households (i.e., 98,610 flood-affected and host community households 40,000 returnees, and 5,000 refugees) in the target counties covered by Resilient Agricultural Livelihood Project namely: Twic East and Bor South in Jonglei State, Renk and Melut in Upper Nile State, Aweil East and Aweil South in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Jur River in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Torit and Magwi in Eastern Equatoria State and Yei in Central Equatoria State. Community targeting criteria will be developed for the identification of eligible beneficiaries who will benefit from agricultural input distribution and livelihood re-building interventions using the same methodologies as used in identifying beneficiaries under the parent project.

South Sudan is a landlocked country that falls almost entirely (96 percent) within the Nile River Basin in East-Central Africa. The country is covered by extensive grasslands, wetlands, and tropical forests. Its natural assets include significant agricultural, mineral, timber, and energy resources. The climate is mostly hot and dry, with seasonal rains that allow for two or three harvests a year in the country's green belt. Apart from oil, its natural resources are largely unexploited, and only 4.5 percent of its potential arable land is cultivated.

Livelihoods in the northern dry areas are dominated by seasonal agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, and hunting. South Sudan is characterized by many distinct social and cultural groups for which it is essential that project interventions are accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive which require an understanding of their traditional farming practices for equal access to project benefits via culturally appropriate forms of meaningful consultations to their specific needs and livelihood models. Most of the project beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved, Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLCs) who meet the requirements of ESS7 and no stand-alone plan will not be developed as most of the beneficiaries meet the ESS7 requirements. The small holder farmers in South Sudan constitute mainly women due to the protracted civil war, implying the gender dynamics in the country. The marginalized ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups in South Sudan comprise, people affected by human-made social and economic shocks, refugees, IDPs, demobilized soldiers, children associated with armed forces, young girls, women headed households, child-headed households, female ex-combatants, etc.

The country has suffered an exceptional succession of intense climatic shocks, including above-average rainfall which has resulted in flooding that has destroyed crops and livestock. Given the frequent occurrence of flooding for the last four consecutive years and the urgent need to act quickly to prevent future loss of productive assets, the proposed AF will scale-up activities under the three active components to support the government of South Sudan in restoring livelihoods destroyed by the flooding, mitigate future effects of the crisis through investments that take advantage of excess water and plan and timely respond a food security crisis. The activities will be implemented through the government by amending the existing Output Agreement signed between MAFS and FAO for the implementation of the original project activities.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

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



ESF instruments and regularly report to MAFS on the implementation of environmental and social risk management measures.

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

FAO and MAFS shall maintain the existing PMU and staff that will be supported by decentralized PIUs working at the project level. As such, FAO will continue managing all core functions including program management, coordination, partner and community mobilization and facilitation, capacity building, training, environmental and social management, procurement, financial management (FM), and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). FAO will regularly submit semi-annual progress reports and MTR and project completion reports to the MAFS and the Bank. Furthermore, the independent Third-Party Monitor (TPM) is being hired by the FAO to independently monitor and review the implementation performance on a six-monthly basis for the parent Project will also monitor and review the implementation of the AF and will report independently to the MAFS, FAO, and the World Bank. Thus, there will be a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to update the scope of the TPM to include the AF activities.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The key environmental risks associated with the project are rated Substantial. These are related to the project activities including the provision of Crop kit and Vegetable kit, post-harvest packaging materials, interventions focusing on the One Health approach through cash for work to support carcass removal and disposal, provision of nutritional support interventions; provision of fodder choppers; community-based land reclamation; enhancing rice production, including improved agronomic practices; veterinary services and support to laboratory diagnosis; and equipping of the Central Veterinary Laboratory and mini laboratories and support fishing communities with equipment for fish handling, processing, and preservation. In addition, the AF will mobilize and build the capacity of targeted farmers and fisher folks, their organizations and extension workers, and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) to improve the adoption of climate-smart agriculture and agricultural practices. The E&S risks anticipated are mainly related with i) health and safety impacts that may result from the introduction of new mechanized farm tools that farmers have to get used to, laboratory incidents; ergonomic injuries caused by moving equipment in the field; restraint-device injuries; and hypodermic needle sticks and also that potential for accidental exposure to anesthetic or immobilizing medications; biological due to handling the diseased animals and the risk for zoonotic infections and may harbor disease vectors, risks to exposure to potentially hazardous infectious agents or chemicals such as hypodermic needle sticks and also that potential for accidental exposure to anesthetic or immobilizing medications; ii) risk associated with construction activities including solid & liquid waste, dust, noise & other risks related Occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards & impact; iii) risks to waste management including lack of proper



containment controls, management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedure; organic wastes from fish processing, general waste from agricultural packaging materials, seed companies & agricultural enterprises; iv) contamination and exposure from misuse of biopesticides & fertilizers and its risk to human health, soil, water and air pollution as well; v) impact on biodiversity from extensive agricultural practices. In addition, the capacity-building activities (which will be financed under Components 1 and 3 will be undertaken in compliance with the World Bank's Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the ESF. TA-type activities that result in downstream negative environmental impacts will not be financed through this sub-project component. Component 4 will also be implemented as per the adopted manual for the parent Project and will continue adopting the IPMP. This is due to the relevant measures having been rolled out in tandem with the corresponding project activities. Thus, the rating also reflects the implementation capacity and capacity-building activities undertaken under the Parent Project and the experience of the MAFS, FAO, and other implementing partners. Thus, the overall risks and potential adverse environmental impacts are Moderate.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

High

This AF will rely on the Parent RALP environmental and social risk management institutional arrangement. The CDD core local institutions will be used for local investment planning, coordination, and conflict resolution. The local-level implementation approach improves community resilience & cohesion through strengthening local institutions & citizen engagement through a participatory planning process. Thus, RALP AF will use the system developed by the Local Governance & Service Delivery Project (P127079) & its successor South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience & Local Governance Project (P169949). The CDD-type planning approach shall reduce potential social risks during the implementation process & expected to have a positive social impact in the targeted areas. Component 2, the support to producer organizations, mobilizing farmers and/or producer cooperatives interested in participating in seed production value chains, forming & strengthening seed companies and local enterprises engaged in seed development, multiplication, and sales & promoting agro-dealerships & agriculture-focused enterprises require the project to develop an objective targeting criterion. The improved nutrition component should observe the socio-cultural values and dietary habits of target communities. Despite the use of a composite project targeting index, for the identification of project beneficiaries, the possibility of exclusion of vulnerable households cannot be ruled out at this stage. Social risks could emanate from the country FCV context with varying intensity to the potential project area. These social risks are compounded due to (i) the multiple roles of women (reproductive, productive (farmers) and family head), (ii) exclusion of remote areas in project targeting due to inaccessibility, (iii) residual errors in a composite project targeting index which may leave vulnerable groups behind, (iv) lack of functional grievances mechanism, (v) intra-communal tensions over implementation issues, (vi) project supported assets becoming targets for violent groups, (vii) exacerbating project beneficiaries to insecurity due to project support, (viii) mobility of people needing for project benefit may increase the insecurity of beneficiaries, and (ix) agricultural inputs may not be affordable to the cash poor and vulnerable groups, . However, given the small-scale nature of subprojects and the sourcing of labor locally, the risk of labor influx is likely to be minimal. In addition, the key social risks and impacts identified include i) conflict over selection of beneficiaries, resource allocation in financing purchases through farmer organizations, and distribution of inputs to members; ii) resurgence of violence that places inputs, equipment and structures at risk of damage or complete destruction; iii) security and health risks (iv) GBV/SEA/SH; v) conflicts over provision of employment or contracts; vi) conflict resulting from attraction of returnee/IDP populations to communities that have improved production systems and social infrastructure; (vii) disputes over use of land and property for project activities where ownership and access rights are contested (for both public and private property, as well as protected areas), based on historical and current large-scale displacement and seasonal migration due to conflict, flooding, ethnic/political affiliations, or cultural norms and customary land tenure laws (which discriminate



against women) and competing claims to ownership or use of the same land from community of ethnic groups as most land are owned and managed customarily, which may pose additional risk to VLDF approach.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Relevant

The proposed AF will target 143,610 households (i.e., 98,610 flood-affected and host community households 40,000 returnees, and 5,000 refugees) in the target counties covered by Resilient Agricultural Livelihood Project namely: Twic East and Bor South in Jonglei State, Renk and Melut in Upper Nile State, Aweil East and Aweil South in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Jur River in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Torit and Magwi in Eastern Equatoria State and Yei in Central Equatoria State. The project under component 1 will support building and strengthening the capacity of the affected communities for growing nutritious food, improving livestock care, improving disease reporting, and taking care of the One Health challenges due to littered carcasses from livestock that died due to the flooding. Furthermore, it mobilizes and builds the capacity of targeted farmers and fisher folks, their organizations, and extension workers to improve adoption of climate-smart agriculture, increase agricultural production, improve fish handling, preservation, processing and enhance adaptive capacity to climate risks.

The proposed AF under Component 2 will capitalize on the training received under Component 1 to address the immediate needs of the population and generate in the medium to long term horizon, income and improve livelihoods while adapting to the changing climatic conditions. The physical investments supporting the Improved Agricultural Production will generate medium to long-term benefits for a better quality of life through meeting basic household needs as well as expanding their productive capacities for longer-term economic prosperity. The provision of livelihood kits i.e., Crop kits, to support the provision of local sorghum and other cereal, legume, oil crop, post-harvest packaging materials, and Vegetable kits, to support early maturing nutritious vegetables including local indigenous vegetables including hand tools and gardening tools for crop and vegetable production. The E&S risks anticipated include OHS impacts that may result from the introduction of new mechanized farm tools that farmers have to get used to, increased use of biopesticides & fertilizers, & general waste management from packaging materials, seed companies & agricultural enterprises.

Besides, the interventions under Component 2, support the equipment of two mini laboratories to empower and decentralise the services in Wau and Aweil where infrastructure already exists with a provision of veterinary services which will include vaccination and treatment of animals in areas heavily affected by floods. The proper use of a quality and effective vaccine provides significant benefits to stakeholders and food security, from the reduction in livestock mortality to increased milk production. The effects of livestock vaccination provide a positive impact on rural, livestock-dependent families, and contribute significantly to animal welfare and safe food. Such interventions could also cause significant environmental, health, and safety risks due to the dangerous nature of the pathogens reagents, and other materials to be used in the project-supported laboratories. In addition, the sample collection, and support to laboratory diagnosis activities and transportation of solar-powered cold chain facilities for preposition vaccines and drugs in strategic areas could have laboratory incidents such as minor scrapes or cuts, insignificant spills, or unrecognized aerosols occur even more frequently might also expose livestock keepers and professionals to

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healthcare-associated infection due to inadequate adherence to occupational health and safety standards. Thus, the veterinary laboratory operation requires effective administrative and containment controls, proper management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, and appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedures.

In addition, activities to support carcass removal and disposal should be handled and implemented carefully in a manner that avoids contaminations with humans to prevent transmission of livestock disease and to protect air and water quality (if not properly managed, can adversely impact water quality through surface runoff and erosion, direct discharges to surface waters, spills and other dry-weather discharges, and leaching into soil and ground). The AF will have limited impact that could be generated from the construction of fish shades.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and detailed environmental and social screening for the various candidate subprojects; Labor Management Procedures (LMP) including grievance redress mechanism for workers, an integrated pest management plan (IPMF), Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEHWC), grievance redress mechanism and Security Management Plan (SMP) have been produced and are being implemented for the Parent project. In addition, a Social Assessment (SA) was carried out to cover the Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historical Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and the action plan was produced to address issues of IP/SSAHUTLC in all the 13 targeted counties. The Parent ESMF has guidelines on culturally sensitive sites and chance-finding procedures to guide project implementation activities. The project and its contractors and subcontractors will ensure the application of the World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines), and Health and Safety Good Industry Practices (GIIP, such as OSHA) to avoid, minimize, or reduce adverse impacts on human health and the environment. These commitments with timelines shall be agreed on together between the World Bank, MAFS, and FAO and included in the AF- ESCP.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will not be prepared as the AF will not involve involuntary land acquisition and resettlement. However, if the need arises for a small portion of land, it is expected that the voluntary land donation Framework (VLDF) developed and annexed with the Parent ESMF will guide the process. The VLDF would apply according to the WB principles of the ESS5.

MAFS in coordination with FAO and UNOPS are satisfactorily implementing the Project. They were able to implement the project in undertake a trainings and workshops on environmental and social risk management including environmental and social screening, Integrated Pest Management, voluntary land donation processes, GRM handling, beneficiary selection criteria, gender-based violence (GBV), and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) issues, including GBV safety audits. ES screenings has been undertaken along with site specific management plans specifically for proposed sites for construction of multi-purpose community centers and tree nurseries. . The project has a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) sensitive to GBV/SEA/SH. The GRM has received 42 cases, 82 percent of which were successfully resolved, and 19 percent were not project related. Grievance redress committees have been established in 62 GRM locations and they are functional. Besides, a toll-free number (515) allows beneficiaries and other stakeholders to share their grievances and get feedback about the project. The AF will strengthen the existing system established for the Parent Project.

The ESMF will be updated based on the current changes in activities including the scale-up activities to address animal and human health through the One Health approach and the project activities supporting the intervention to increase



fish processing and sustainable harvesting. The update will also consider capturing potential E&S risks/impacts as well as measures for enhanced and safe rice cultivation.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) of the parent project will be updated to consider the new stakeholders and beneficiaries under the AF. The MAFS will be expected to obtain clearance from the Bank and disclose the updated ESMF (including SEA/SH action plan, and LMP) and SEP before Project Effectiveness. Importantly, the AF shall adopt the existing Social Assessments, IPMF, and Security Management Plan (SMP), prepared for the Parent Project. Critical lessons learned from the parent and other WB financed projects include: Ensuring full time engagement and support of both environmental and social specialist; Early preparation of safeguards tools for subprojects to avoid delays in clearance and approval; Ensuring socially inclusive and conflict-sensitive community mobilization approach to guarantee an impactful involvement of beneficiaries in project implementation and monitoring; Conflict affected communities need awareness raising, training and time to overcome mutual suspicion, fear and distrust of each other, backed up by a robust, transparent and quick grievance redressal system to nurture harmony and social cohesion; by employing a participatory community-based beneficiary identification process to reach the needy farmer households that are food insecure; ensuring women, IDPs and vulnerable groups are not left behind and that they actively participate and benefit from the project interventions i.e. information, seeds and inputs distribution, technical knowledge, training, extension services and access to productive assets and applying innovative and gender-sensitive strategies.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

ESS2 is relevant. The AF will be implemented in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS 2, in a manner acceptable to the Association, inter alia, implementing adequate occupational health and safety measures (including emergency preparedness and response measures), and setting out grievance arrangements for distinct categories of workers. The AF will involve direct and contracted workers, and Primary supplier workers. The direct workers include people employed directly by MAFS and FAO to work specifically in relation to the project in the PMU the Head Office in Juba, as well as in FAO field offices across target counties; experts from the MAFS for the project; agriculture expert at the state, county, Payam, and boma level including extension workers; producer organizations workers; community resource persons; and farmers. There will be a contracted staff for consultancies for the implementation as well as a third-party monitoring agency to be engaged by FAO. The AF is likely to involve supply workers of the agri-business inputs and outputs; seed companies and local enterprises engaged in seed development, multiplication, and sales; networks of agro-dealers, traders, rural retailers; farmer-managed seed banks and seed cooperatives.

As part of the ESMF, the labor-management procedure (LMP) prepared for the parent Project will be updated to encompass the activities under the AF prior to the appraisal. The LMP prepared for this project includes procedures in case of risk of violence towards project staff. The possible incidence and extent of labor influx with concurrent risks will be addressed. The updated LMP shall take into consideration the establishment Workers Grievance Redress Mechanism and potential risks related to SEA/SH proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts to these workers under the AF.

The AF activities might have OHS risks/impacts resulting from the introduction of new mechanized farm tools that farmers have to get used to and health, and safety risks associated with Project-supported laboratories and veterinary services. The potential risks include transportation failures while handling the diseased animals, risks of exposure to potentially hazardous infectious agents or chemicals; physical hazards such as animal bites, kicks, or scratches; cuts or punctures from fins; capture equipment injuries caused by tools like dart guns or traps; ergonomic injuries caused by

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moving equipment in the field; restraint-device injuries; and hypodermic needle sticks and also that potential for accidental exposure to anesthetic or immobilizing medications. The animals themselves present a risk for zoonotic infections and may harbor disease vectors. Moreover, it may be the unidentified hazards that result in the most serious health issues, such as an unexpected encounter with a rabid animal or a run-in with a venomous snake. The veterinary laboratory operation requires effective administrative and containment controls, proper management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, and appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedures. In addition, health and safety risks associated with fish processing operations include falls caused by slippery floors and stairs; equipment safety issues associated with filleting knives and other sharp tools; and cuts from sharp edges on process equipment (e.g., stainless steel basins). Workers can be exposed to lifting, carrying, repetitive work, and work posture injuries. It is particularly important to follow safe operating procedures and take care of working conditions. Information relevant to fish processing facilities shall be referenced from the EHS Guidelines for Fish Processing. In addition, potential OHS risks and impacts for sub-projects will be screened as per the screening checklist which has been annexed to the ESMF. The ESMF shall be updated in consideration of the potential health and safety risks associated with the additional activities of the AF including risks associated with exposure to laboratory and medical wastes and contaminations, physical, and biological hazards related to fish processing and other agricultural practices including rice farming.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

ESS3 is relevant. The Project will enhance awareness of climate change and train beneficiaries on climate-smart agriculture - agronomic soil and water management, selection of adapted crops and varieties, etc. to provide them with skills and knowledge on adapting and building resilience to climate change, improving livestock care, and improving disease reporting and taking care of the health challenges. Excess water always introduces or increases pests' infestation and interventions under component 2 are planned to support communities in flood-prone areas to take advantage of the excess water to the expansion of rice cultivation. Thus, the Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) for the parent project shall be adopted for the AF and the training and awareness in Integrated Pest Management will be scaled up.

Medical wastes and chemical wastes (including water, reagents, infected materials, etc.) from veterinary labs, can have a significant impact on the environment and human health. Wastes that may be generated from medical facilities and laboratory operations could include liquid contaminated waste, chemicals, and other hazardous materials, and other waste from labs including sharps used in diagnosis and treatment. In addition, fish processing activities generate potentially massive quantities of organic waste and by-products from inedible fish parts and endoskeleton shell parts from the crustacean peeling process; and generate odor from storage sites for processing waste, cooking by-products during fish meal production, fish drying processes, and odor emitted during filling and emptying of bulk tanks and silos. The project will also have standard working procedures for activities related to sustainable fish harvesting and establish effective mechanisms to monitor and manage E&S risks and impacts associated with fishing processing following the WBG EHS Guidelines for Fish Processing and references to existing Good Practice Materials.

. The updated ESMF and site-specific instruments (ESMPs) will include guidance related to the transportation and management of samples and medical goods or expired chemical products, waste management from fish handling and processing activity. The cold chain system should be energy efficient and should also try to rely on sustainable energy sources whenever practicable. Integration of sustainable and renewable energy sources will also be integrated into the sub-project design to ensure energy efficiency and sustainability. All mechanical equipment and tools to be purchased



under the project are expected to be energy efficient and further meet the national emission standards. Farmers shall also be trained in the safe use, maintenance, and disposal of waste so that they are always operating within the manufacturers' specifications and do not result in any form of pollution. Furthermore, the ESMF will provide measures for the project impact related to resource efficiency, waste management, waste management, and control (water, air, and noise standards) in line with the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines of the World Bank and the ESMF as per the requirements of ESS3.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Relevant

There is a risk to communities who might, in desperation, consume seeds treated with pesticide and/or fertilizer. Land transport risk associated with transportation and distribution of seed and other agricultural products and equipment associated with the project. As noted above, laboratory medical waste and general waste from veterinary labs and services have a high potential of carrying micro-organisms that can infect the community at large if they are not properly disposed. The infectious microorganism may be introduced into the environment if not well contained in the laboratory or due to accidents/emergencies including those related to zoonotic diseases.

The construction of fish shads requires to consider safety risks and safety of the services as per the national legal requirements, the EHSGs and other GIIP.

Due to the overall country FCV context, violence (political, criminal, ethnic, etc.) and GBV (Gender Base Violence) are the other forms of concern for community health and safety. The country conflict/violence context is volatile and has been engulfed in armed conflict. Women and children bear a disproportionate burden of violence in the protracted conflict. In addition, cash transfers and livelihood restoration activities could lead to extortion for sexual favors in exchange for registration or release of funds or domestic violence over the receipt of cash. To a more limited extent, the deployment of external personnel, including agricultural extension workers, contracted workers and specialists could potentially lead to violence against women and girls. A GBV assessment and action plan, code of conduct, surveillance system, and sanctions measures prepared for the parent project will be updated and included in the ESMF. Moreover, grievance redress will be submitted as anonymous grievances will continue to operate in the AF. The AF will be implemented in the counties that are already covered by the Parent RALP project. Thus, the parent project security management Plan will be adopted for the AF. FAO and its subcontractors shall retain direct responsibility over the security and safety of its direct and contracted workers, including their assets and properties in ensuring that they are safe during project implementation.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Not Currently Relevant

The AF activities are not expected to require land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or involuntary resettlement. However, if land is needed for the AF, it shall be acquired only through voluntary land donations or other measures consistent with ESS5, as necessary. The voluntary land donations must follow the procedure outlined in the parent ESMF and be consistent with the requirements outlined in ESS5. Any land acquired must be: (i) identified through a participatory community-level process, including all legitimate tenure right holders and all legitimate rights, and (ii) in line with the voluntary land donation framework outlined within the annex to the parent ESMF and (iii) do not pressurize land use right holders to donate or deny project benefits as a result of denying voluntarily donating land. As an experience in the parent Project, with reference to ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, and need by the project to construct multi-purpose community centers, seed storage facilities and carry

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out agricultural mechanization, discussions were tailored to free land donation by the community or concerned local government without the displacement of any communities. During consultations, the stakeholders were able to point out that availability of the land is one of their strengths for the project hence reducing on the possibility of any displacement by the project activities.

Consultations will be conducted during voluntary land donation (VLD) and preparation of ESMPs as required. The consultations conducted and agreement reached during consultations with the different stakeholders shall be documented. Refusal not to take part in the consultation by the stakeholder shall be respected and no stakeholder shall be forced to take part in the consultations. For community land all individuals using or occupying the land must agree and communities are expected to benefit directly from the project

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. They will be kept informed about meetings and consultations via other community members in the area, and potentially through radio and social media. Meetings will only be held during day time in view of security concerns.

To reduced conflict on livestock encroachment on cultivation land and the limited access to pasture land by herders the AF intends to support improved livestock feeding through procurement and introduction of 700 kg of improved fodder seeds. Forage species which are adaptable to the soil and climate will be selected. These include Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) and Sudan grass (*Sorghum Sudanese*), which is neutral to alkaline and fertile soils. Communities will be sensitised on the availability and accessibility of these outputs through the Stakeholder Consultations and Community engagements.

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ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

South Sudan is a country rich in biodiversity and ecosystems. The project activities under component one supports the provision of climate adaptable local sorghum varieties and local indigenous vegetables which will enhance awareness on climate change and train beneficiaries on climate smart agriculture - agronomic soil and water management, selection of adapted crops and varieties etc. to provide them with skills and knowledge on adapting and building resilience to climate change and scaling up the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) training.

The Parent RALP-ESMF has included guidance for subproject and activities screening and assessment to ensure suppliers for nutritional support activities, seeds and any other potential natural resource commodity required for the project, do not present any environmental and social risk to sensitive ecosystems. In addition, it presents an exclusion list for subproject screening phase to ensure any high-risk activities that may adversely affect natural or critical habitats are excluded and avoided. Since, the AF supports civil works associated with establishment of the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Wau and Aweil, the E&S screening checklists, and exclusion criteria under the ESMF will be reviewed and updated accordingly. No civil work will be commenced prior to screening, preparation, and disclosure of site specific environmental and social assessment. The project will also have a standard working procedures for activities related to sustainable fish harvesting.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Relevant



The SA prepared for the Parent RALP (P169120) articulates the social, political, and economic dynamics of access to land and the potential for conflict among IDPs and host communities. This further extends to assess access to communal natural resources required for successful project interventions, including water sources and grazing areas for livestock. The prepared social assessment has provided guidance to the project on how to mainstream respective measures in the project design to address vulnerabilities and affected communities will be informed of these measures through the stakeholder consultations that are culturally appropriate and community engagements throughout project implementation . As per the SA and defined project activities FPIC shall not be applicable for this project. Since the proposed additional financing will target HHs in flood affected counties already covered by the RALP project, the SA prepared for the Parent project will be adopted by the AF and will be implemented throughout the AF timeline.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Relevant

The AF doesn't have construction/ rehabilitation activities other than minor activities like the installation of fish shades. Thus, the AF will have very limited impact to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Furthermore, the project, shall still look in to possible intervention areas to identify and place mitigation procedures incase of any chance finds for the tangible and intangible heritages including community sacred places, if any, in close consultation with the community and as per the procedure indicated in the parent ESMF

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

The project doesn't involve FIs.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

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The AF will continue to recognize the need for an effective and inclusive engagement with all relevant stakeholders and the population at large. This AF will further strengthen the approach established in the parent Project to engage with stakeholders through meaningful consultation and disclosure of culturally and linguistically appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with access to information in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

The project will work closely with leadership at the County, Payam, and Boma levels, as well as traditional leaders and members of villages. of ESS10 will be closely monitored through the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). MAFS, with support from FAO, will update the existing Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and outline the characteristics and interests of different stakeholders of the project. The key stakeholders of the project include the implementing agency: the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) at the national level and the agriculture officials at the state, county, Payam, and Boma levels; Implementing Partners (FAO and UNOPS); the community members; and other national and international NGOs. Additional stakeholders include government ministries, the UN, bilateral donors, and NGOs including the Working Group or the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee. Updating the SEP will consider the new PAPs and project beneficiaries including animal health workers, refugees and IPDs, livestock keepers, and households, fish farming as well as timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project, appropriate to the different population groups, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, consistent with the requirements of ESS7.

Public Disclosure



As part of the parent project MAFS and FAO have established and operationalized a project-level GRM that is culturally appropriate, effective, accessible, and shall be known to all affected populations under this AF. The GRM structures are established in the targeted phase one counties. Grievances are being reported from the beneficiaries and timely responses are provided to clarify, understand, and be accepted by the beneficiaries, especially the grievances pertaining to delays in seed distribution. FAO will continue conducting awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the GRM and inform their right to file any concerns, complaints, and issues they have related to the AF. All grievances received will be directed to the call center, and the helpline operator will follow up internally as per the established procedures and policies. The PMU, specifically the Risk Manager, will continue to be responsible for monitoring the availability and implementation of the GRM. The project will work closely with leadership at the County, Payam, and Boma levels, as well as traditional leaders and members of villages. The environment and social progress report will continue to have a distinct section on GRM that includes the complaints recorded, resolved, and referred to the formal court system.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework No

Not applicable.

Use of Common Approach No

Not available.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required during implementation?

MAFS, in coordination with FAO, has developed an environmental and social commitment plan (ESCP) which identifies material and measures that will help to guide the implementation of the AF. Thus, the following ESRM documents will be prepared to assess and manage the project’s environmental and social risks.

- i. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and detailed environmental and social screening formats and checklists- will be finalized and disclosed before effectiveness.
- ii. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) including grievance redress mechanism for workers- As part of the ESMF that will be updated for the AF.
- iii. Waste Management measures will be developed and included as part of the ESMF that will be updated for the AF and site-specific ESMPs.

Public Disclosure



- iv. The Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) that has been developed for the parent project will be adopted and implemented.
- v. Framework for Addressing Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children (FGBCV-SEHWC) that has been developed for the parent project will be adopted and implemented.
- vi. The Security Management Plan (SMP) that has been produced and is being implemented for the Parent project will be adopted for the AF.
- vii. Since there is no significant change in terms of the geographic location from the Parent project i.e., the AF will scale up activities of the parent project that will increase the number of new beneficiary households, the Social Assessment (SA) that was carried out to cover the Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historical Underserved Traditional Local Communities, and the action plan was produced to address issues of IP/SSAHUTLC in all the 13 targeted counties will be adopted for the AF.
- viii. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be updated for the AF- will be finalized and disclosed before effectiveness.
- ix. The Parent ESMF guidelines for the culturally sensitive sites and chance-finding procedures to guide project implementation activities will be adopted for the AF.
- x. Environmental and Social Screening along with site-specific ES instruments will be developed and implemented during Project implementation.

III. CONTACT POINTS

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V. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENV/SOC) Noreen Beg Cleared on 02-Nov-2023 at 13:36:47 EDT



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Martin Henry Lenihan (SAESSA) Concurred on 02-Nov-2023 at 18:14:53 EDT

Public Disclosure