



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

Date Prepared/Updated: 10/19/2023 | Report No: ESRSAFA559



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

Proposed Development Objective

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

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	62.50
Proposed Additional Financing	0.00
Total Proposed Financing	62.50

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

The project will build on previous World Bank investments and compliment other donor programs to support increased food production in South Sudan. Beyond helping farmers produce food for self consumption and surplus for



market, it will invest in capacity building, technical assistance, skills enhancement, seed production, extension delivery, and increasing access to farm tools so that farmers can expand their production capacity.

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.

Public Disclosure

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

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 establishment/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 and construction works of the Veterinary Laboratory. 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 5 will also be implemented as per the adopted manual for the parent Project and will continue adopting the IPMP. 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 Substantial.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

High

This AF will rely on the RALP P169120 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, (ix) agricultural inputs may not be affordable to the cash poor and vulnerable groups, and (x) possibility of adverse effects from the influx of labor for construction



activities and implementing agency workers. 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; (viii) Inadequate implementation of environmental and social risk management tools due to lack of capacity amongst the implementing partners (IPs).

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

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 establishment/equipping of the Central Veterinary Laboratory and mini laboratories 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 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, the cash for work 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 civil works that will be undertaken for the establishment of the central laboratories & mini laboratories and the cash-based interventions to support land reclamation through the construction of dykes, raised beds and ridges, digging drainage canals to protect crops from potential flooding during the production season will result in generation of construction solid & liquid waste, dust, noise & other rehabilitation related Occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards & impact.

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 (IPMP), 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.

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, IPMP, 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.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

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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, 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. 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.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

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, contracted, community 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. In addition, the AF will involve 5,000 HHs who are intended to actively participate in land reclamation activities through the construction of dykes, raised beds and ridges, and digging drainage canals to protect crops from potential flooding during the production season. 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. Further, potential risks could emanate from the use of child labor work on farms and activities that involve construction and SEA/SH.

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 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

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 Plan (IPMP) for the parent project shall be adopted for the AF and the training and awareness in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 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.

Thus, MAFS in collaboration with FAO shall prepare a site-specific Waste Management Plan. 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. 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 site-specific instruments 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

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 civil works for the construction of veirinary labs should consider safety risks and safety of the services as per the national legal requirements, the EHSs and other GIIP. E.g., considering local accessibility standards, and codes on universal access and nondiscrimination and safety of laboratory rooms.

MAFS in collaboration with FAO shall update the ESMF for AF to cover the community health and safety aspects of the AF to manage and enhance mitigations including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by the community workers involved in conservation and land reclamation through the construction of dykes, raised beds and ridges, and digging drainage canals control operations.



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

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.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

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

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. 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

Since there are minor civil works for the construction of Veterinary Labs, the potential risks of project activities to tangible and intangible cultural heritage shall be assessed as part of the ESMF to be updated for the AF. In other words, the project, through community consultation, shall identify tangible and intangible heritages, if any, and management procedures will be outlined in the site-specific management plans as relevant. Besides, Chance-find Procedures shall be adopted for precautionary reasons to address unknown archeological or historical remains, and objects and procedures will clearly be described in the ESMF.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The project doesn't involve FIs.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

B.3 Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

Public Disclosure



Not applicable.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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Noreen Beg Cleared on 19-Oct-2023 at 15:19:36 EDT