



ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNITS IN SOUTH SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT (ECRP)



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Table of Content

CHAPTER 1	5
INTRODUCTION	51.1 Background 5
1.2 Environmental Classification and Rationale for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	6
1.3 Objectives of the ESMP	7
1.4 Methodology Used During Environmental and Social Screening Exercise.	8
CHAPTER 2	9
POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 National Regulatory and Policy Framework.	9
2.3 International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan.	12
2.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework and Relevant Standards (ESS)	13
2.5 UN Safeguards Policies.	20
CHAPTER 3	21
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	21
3.1 Locations covered under the ESMP.	21
3.2 Description of the proposed Scope of work for construction of PHCU	22
3.2.1 Preconstruction	22
3.2.2 Construction stage Primary Health Care Unit	23
CHAPTER 4	25
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION	25
4.1 Stakeholder engagement and Meetings	25
CHAPTER 5	31
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS IMPACTS AND ANALYSIS	31
5.1 Potential Positive impacts of the project Implementation	31
5.2 Potential Negative Environmental risks and impacts	31
5.2.1 Pre Construction stage (Site Mobilisation)	31
5.2.2 During Construction (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)	31
5.2.3 Operation and Maintenance	32
5.2.3 Decommissioning stage	32
5.3 Environmental Impact Mitigation Actions	32
5.3.1 PreConstruction	32
5.3.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)	33

5.4 Potential Social Risks and Impacts	33
5.4.1 Pre Construction stage (Site and Resource Mobilisation)	34
5.4.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)	34
5.5 Social risk and impacts Mitigation Actions	34
5.5.1 Pre Construction stage (Site and Resource Mobilisation)	34
5.5.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)	34
CHAPTER 6	35
POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	366.1
Environmental and Social Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	36
6.1 Table 4: Environmental and Social risk/Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	37
6.2 Training and Capacity building Need and Targets	50
6.3 Institutional arrangements	52
6.4 ESMP Implementing schedule	54
6.5 Proposed budget for ESMP implementation	55
6.6 Reporting	56
6.7 ESMP Disclosure	57
CHAPTER 7	58
SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	58
7.1 Conclusion	58
7.2 Recommendation	58
REFERENCES	59
APPENDICES	60
APPENDIX I : STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ATTENDANCE	60
APPENDIX II: SIGNED LAND DONATION FORM	61
APPENDIX III: SCREENING AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PHOTOS	62
APPENDIX IV: STAKEHOLDER MEETING MINUTES	64
APPENDIX V: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST	67
APPENDIX VI : PHCU DESIGN	80

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDC	Boma Development Committee
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CI	Community Infrastructure
CoC	Code of Conduct
ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EHS	Environment, Health and safety
IP	Implementing Partner
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSE	Health, Safety, Social and Environment
LGSDP	Local Governance and Service Delivery Project
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PMU	Project Management Unit

PDC	Payam Development Committee
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department for safety and Security
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Introduction and Summary

The South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project (ECRP) fills the critical gap between emergency response and recovery by addressing immediate service needs in areas with a high concentration of returnees while strengthening local institutions to better manage their own development in the future. The project activities are expected to have an impact on the country's socioeconomic and natural environment. The holistic impact is expected to be overwhelmingly positive, however, in order to ensure that risks of negative environmental or social impacts emerging from the complexities of this project in South Sudan are being addressed through implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed outlining the need for Projects Specific Environmental and Social Management (ESMP).

Project Description

The Project Developmental Main Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic infrastructure and strengthen community institutions in selected counties through four key components:

The project's four components are.

Component 1. Community Infrastructure and Services: This component will support the construction and rehabilitation of community infrastructure in selected areas. Eligible investments include water supply and sanitation, community roads, health and education facilities, and public market facilities, and public goods that proved to have high demand under the World Bank's previous Local Government Service Delivery Project (LGSDP).

Component 2. Local Institution Strengthening: This component will support activities related to:

- (i) community mobilization and participatory planning which includes local conflict mitigation training;
- (ii) support for community institutions on infrastructure construction/rehabilitation/monitoring and local conflict mitigation; and
- (iii) diagnostic of the functionality of and technical assistance for local governments.

Component 3: Project Management and Learning:

This component will support:

- (i) project management including technical planning, financial management, procurement, social and environment risk management, and communications;
- (ii) project monitoring which includes geo-enabled monitoring system, social audit, and beneficiary feedback/grievance redress mechanism;

- (iii) continuous data collection on beneficiary impacts and local conflict dynamics; and
- (iv) just-in-time studies as and when needs arise.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response: A contingency emergency response component (CERC) initially with no budget allocation but would allow rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of a natural crisis during the implementation of the project. This will allow the proposed project to remain flexible and better adapt to emergencies.

1.2 Environmental Classification and Rationale for Preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

As part of the HSSE Compliance Commitment Agreement and In compliance with the project Environmental and Social Management Framework, all proposed sub projects should be subjected to the environmental and social screening process to determine their environmental and social risks and the corresponding management risk management strategy to be adopted. A total of 14 of the proposed primary health care units (PHCU) were subjected to the screening process. 13 of these were cleared to proceed to development with strict adherence to the mitigation measures in the ESMP while 1 was screened out because of limited land for construction and potential to cause displacement in the nearby settlements.

The screening result shows that this cluster of sub-projects (PHCU) have minimal environmental and social risks and impacts resulting from construction activities. But these impacts are site specific and are limited in scope, and can be readily addressed through mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP.

This ESMP is therefore prepared to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation to avoid adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels whilst enhancing the positive impacts.

1.3 Objectives of the ESMP

The Key objective of this ESMP is to meet the requirements of the ESMF and site ESS Screening result and recommendations of the environmental and social checklist as there is no further ES assessment required, but rather a need to prepare a standard subproject specific ESMP detailing mitigation measures necessary to prevent or minimize predicted negative impacts of the Sub-projects during project implementation and specifically, this ESMP is designed to ensure the following:

- Identify potential Environmental and social impacts that may occur during the implementation stage of the PHCU construction and Maintenance.
- Develop detailed specific mitigation measures with relevant costs implications that will need to be achieved during and after construction of PHCUs.
- Specify responsibilities and institutional arrangement that will be put in place to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented
- Integrating environmental aspects fully into the various activities during the construction of PHCUs and ensuring inclusion of environmental requirements into tender documents,
- continuing management and evaluation of the environmental performance of the PHCUs.
- Providing detailed design criteria for specific mitigation measures to be implemented.
- Tracking completion and effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures at meeting the discharge standards.
- Provide implementation and monitoring schedules

1.4 Methodology Used During Environmental and Social Screening Exercise.

The Environmental and Social Screening was carried out in conformity with the requirements of project Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

The HSSE team used the following methods during the screening exercise to obtain the Environmental and social risks and impacts findings for the proposed subproject activities of construction of new PHCU blocks at existing health centers.

a) Community Meeting/Stakeholder Consultation

Community engagement meetings were conducted during the screening process of the Subprojects. The screening team ensured that all members of the community were represented. The participants included women, and men, youth and elderly, people with disabilities and special needs. During the meetings, the community were consulted on the ownership of the land for the proposed project, procedures for voluntary land donation for development of subprojects, presence and proximity of sites of cultural significance, presence of restricted/protected areas near the project locations, community structures for receiving and addressing project related grievances, and engagement on the possible environment and social risks and impacts that may arise from the activities of PHCU construction including their available respective mitigation measures.

b) Field study

The environmental and socio economics field studies were carried out to complement the baseline information provided in the ESMF. The screening team visited the proposed sites for the construction of the PHCUs and ensured that these PHCUs were screened using the project Environment and Social Screening Checklist to identify the potential environmental and social impacts and risks the sub project poses to the community.

During the field visit the team used observation, community interviews, photography and checklist to record the environmental and social findings.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of applicable national, and international policies and other regulations which will guide the implementation of the ESMP during the execution of the ECRP activities.

2.2 National Regulatory and Policy Framework.

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

Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011: The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 includes numerous provisions that have a bearing on the environment. Article 41 (1) provides that the people of South Sudan shall have a right to a clean and healthy environment and (2) that every person shall be obliged to protect the environment and (3) that future generations shall have the right to inherit an environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

South Sudan Draft Environmental and Protection Bill (2013) was developed to protect the environment and to promote ecologically sustainable development that improves the quality of life for both the present and future generations. Section 18 of the South Sudan Draft Environmental and Protection Bill introduces the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments. This bill is vital since it requires involvement of communities in decision-making process and to anticipate and avoid, minimize or offset the adverse significant biophysical, social and other relevant effects of development proposal, among others. This draft bill is critical for the development and implementation of this ESMP.

In addition, Section 32, Cap 5, intends to introduce the requirement for Environmental Audits. An Environmental Audit is defined as the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing in conserving the environment and its resources. The main objectives of

an Environmental Audit are to: Assess how far project activities and programs conform with the approved environmental management plans as well as with the required environmental quality standards. To provide mechanisms for coherent implementation procedures of a project so as to mitigate adverse environmental impacts and provide regulatory bodies with a framework for ensuring compliance with, and the performance of an environmental management plan.

Section 20, Cap 5, intends to introduce the requirement for Environmental Monitoring. Which is defined as the continuous determination of actual and potential effects of any activity or phenomenon on the environment, whether short or long term. The bill mandates the line ministries to: Monitor environmental phenomena with a view to assessing possible changes in the environment and their possible impacts. In addition, they must monitor the operations of any industry, project or activity with a view to determining its immediate and long-term effect on the environment. They need to compel the proponent to carry out a baseline survey to identify basic environmental parameters in the project area before implementation (except where a baseline survey has been carried out) Finally, they have to determine the parameters and measurable indicators to be used in monitoring of projects and conduct measurement of environmental changes that have occurred during implementation.

The Land Act of 2009 (State of Southern Sudan): One of the key objectives of the Land Act is to promote a land management system, which can protect and preserve the environment and ecology for the sustainable development of South Sudan. It also provides for fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy, ownership or recognized long-standing occupancy or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with by the Government.

The Land Act reinforces the Government's recognition of customary land tenure: 'Customary land rights including those held in common shall have equal force and effect in law with freehold or leasehold rights.' Community land can be allocated to investors as long as investment activity 'reflects an important interest for the community' and 'contributes economically and socially to the development of the local community'. It also requires that state authorities approve land acquisitions above 250 feddans (105 hectares) and create a regulated ceiling on land allocations.

The Land Act requires the Government to consult local communities and consider their views in decisions about community land. The Act also gives pastoralists special protection: 'No person shall without permission to carry out any activity on the communal

grazing land which may prevent or restrict the residents of the traditional communities concerned from exercising their grazing rights’.

The Land act is applicable to this project since there is acquisition of land through voluntary donation process for the implementation of project activities.

The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act (section 5) recognizes that wildlife constitutes an important national natural wealth and is part of the heritage of South Sudan and therefore needs to be conserved, protected and utilized for the benefit and enjoyment of all its people. Section 6 vests the administration and execution of the policy to the Secretariat headed by the Director General of the Secretariat of Wildlife Conservation, Environment Protection and Tourism. The Secretariat’s objectives and functions are as follows: The conservation, management and administration of parks, controlled areas and other protected game reserves. The development, in cooperation with other competent authorities, of Tourism (based on the wildlife in South Sudan) and the development of other forms of rational utilization of the wildlife and environment resources. The control of hunting and management and preservation, conservation and the protection of wildlife and environmental resources along with the control of trade in protected animals and trophies. The promotion of education and dissemination of information about wildlife resources in South Sudan (In cooperation with competent authorities). The training of wildlife officers, non-commissioned officers and game scouts and other personnel of the Secretariat. The development and carrying out of research on wildlife and environmental resources with a view to their optimum preservation, conservation, management and protection. The management and administration of zoological gardens. Finally, the administration and enforcement of the provision of this Act and the attainment of its objectives.

The Public Health (Water and Sanitation) Act (2008) emphasizes the prevention of the pollution of air and water and also encourages improvement in sanitation. Key provisions include the protection of the sanitation of the environment and it encompasses the measure to address the pollution of water and air. The following are measures geared towards control of pollution of water: Measures to prevent pollution of water for consumption; Measures destined to prevent pollution of potable water; Anyone who offers the public water to drink or human food, and which includes frozen food should ensure that the water conforms to the portability regulations; Management and disposal of hazardous wastes; and storage of wastes on the premises of waste generators. The Public Health Act (2008) also provides the need for the protection of pollution of water through the enforcement of regulations and measures necessary to combat all elements of pollution and protect the natural level of the environment and public health.

The Child Act (Act No. 10 of 2008): The Child Act regulates the prohibition on child labor, the protection of children and young persons and hazardous child labor. Therefore the contractors are not allowed to employ child labor in any of the ECRP sites.

The Labour Act (Act No. 64 of 2017): The Act establishes a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labor relations, labor institutions, dispute resolution and provisions for health and safety in the workplace. It further reinforces the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value as guaranteed by the constitution. Section 6(1) of the Labour Act provides that 'No person shall discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee or job applicant in any work policy or practice'. Section 6(2) also forbids discrimination by any Trade Union, Employers Association or Federation. Section 6(3) defines discrimination as 'any distinction, exclusion or preference with the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation' based on a series of grounds including sex and pregnancy or childbirth.

While the Labour Act provides additional protections for children, it lacks clarity on prohibitions on the worst forms of child labor. The national army continues to recruit, sometimes forcibly, children to fight opposition groups. Children are further engaged in other worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation. The government has failed to bring any perpetrators to justice.¹⁶ Children between the ages of 10 and 14 are further employed in agriculture and industry and services, including in rock-breaking, construction (building and transporting materials) and brick-making.

2.3 International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan.

The following are some of the international conventions signed and ratified and South Sudan may be of importance to the successful implementation of this ESMP.

ILO Convention 138, Minimum Age. The convention provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed. South Sudan has informed the ILO that it has set the general minimum age at 14 years. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.

ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration. The convention aims at equal remuneration for work of equal remuneration between men and women. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.

ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination. The convention calls upon states to enable legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination and exclusion on any basis, including race, sex, religion, etc. South Sudan ratified the convention in 2012.

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women. CEDAW places explicit obligations on states to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and abuse. South Sudan ratified the Convention on 3 September 2014.

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

2.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework and Relevant Standards (ESS)

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support borrowers' projects with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The short summary of several relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) from the Bank's latest Environmental and Social Framework are presented below.

The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will:

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

The ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle, as follows:

ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. ESS1 sets out the client's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

The environmental and social assessment will be based on current information, including a description and delineation of the project and any associated aspects and environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and identification of risks and impacts and mitigation measures. The assessment will evaluate the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts, with a particular attention to those that may fall disproportionately on disadvantaged and/or vulnerable social groups; examine project alternatives; identify ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design and implementation in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and seek opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the project. The environmental and social assessment will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS10.

According to ESS1 the client will manage environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle in a systematic manner, proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and the potential risks and impacts. The client is thereby responsible for cascading compliance with standards along the chain of implementing partners, contractors and subcontractors.

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

The Borrower will develop and implement written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS. The procedures will address the way in which this ESS will apply to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and the way in which the Borrower will require

third parties to manage their workers in accordance with ESS2. ESS2 also requires a grievance redress system which allows workers to raise their grievances.

ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.

The ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life cycle consistent with GIIP.

The ESMF should include sections on resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management. Assessment of risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant requirements of ESS3, including raw materials, water use, air pollution, hazardous materials and hazardous waste are included within scope of the ESMF, and ESMPs as relevant.

ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety. ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.

ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable. While not explicitly mentioned, prevention and mitigation of different forms of gender-based violence, specifically Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, is being covered by ESS4.

ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary

when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

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

The ESS does not apply to voluntary land transactions, as will be relevant for the ECRP. Voluntary, legally recorded market transactions are those in which the seller has the opportunity to retain the land (as well as to refuse to sell it) and is fully informed about their options. Such voluntary transactions, However, SS5 will apply where a voluntary land transaction may result in the displacement of persons other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question.

ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Biodiversity often underpins ecosystem services valued by humans. Impacts on biodiversity can therefore often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services.

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

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

ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. This ESS applies to distinct social and cultural groups. The terminology used for such groups varies from country to country, and often reflects national considerations. ESS7 uses the term “Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities,” recognizing that groups may be referred to in different countries by different terms. Such terms include “Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities,” “indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “vulnerable and marginalized groups,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations” or “tribal groups.”

ESS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.

Key requirements under ESS7 include that the World Bank determines whether indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities are present in, or have collective attachment to the project area; and that the borrower develops a rigorous consultation strategy and identifies means through which the borrower undertakes effective consultation with people identified for purposes of ESS7. on the project design and implementation. Furthermore, in circumstances where the project has adverse impacts on land, natural resources, as well as tangible and intangible cultural heritage, causes relocation of indigenous peoples, or has other significant impacts on them, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from the affected groups is required. The ESS proposes different methodologies for obtaining such consent.

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

The requirements of ESS8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether or not it has been legally protected or previously identified or disturbed. The requirements of ESS8 apply to intangible cultural heritage only if a physical component of a project will have a material impact on such cultural heritage or if a project intends to use such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

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

A chance finds procedure is a project-specific procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. It will be included in all contracts relating to construction of the project, including excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed.

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

ESS 9 – Financial Intermediaries. ESS9 recognizes that strong domestic capital and financial markets and access to finance are important for economic development, growth and poverty reduction. The Bank is committed to supporting sustainable financial sector development and enhancing the role of domestic capital and financial markets.

FIs are required to monitor and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of their portfolio and FI subprojects and monitor portfolio risk as appropriate to the nature of intermediated financing. The way in which the FI will manage its portfolio will take various forms, depending on a number of considerations, including the capacity of the FI and the nature and scope of the funding to be provided by the FI.

FIs are required to develop and maintain, in the form of an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), effective environmental and social systems, procedures and capacity for assessing, managing, and monitoring risks and the impacts of subprojects, as well as managing overall portfolio risk in a responsible manner.

ESS9 is the only non-relevant standard for ECRP since there is no financial intermediary between UNOPS and World Bank in the financing of the ECRP project.

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

The client will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

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

2.5 UN Safeguards Policies.

The ESMP further follows the UN Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming, which has recently been developed by the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG): Moving Towards a Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming. The UN standards are by and large aligned to the World Bank safeguard policies.

Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

(Thematic Area 1): This policy aims to conserve biodiversity, promote sustainable management of natural resources and ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of resources. It calls to avoid activities that would lead to adverse impacts on critical habitats.

Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency (Thematic Area 8): This policy aims to avoid and minimize adverse effects on human health, promote sustainable and efficient use of resources and the avoidance of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Indigenous Peoples (UN Thematic Area 6): This policy recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous people including to their land and resources. To mitigate any negative impacts on indigenous peoples, a project is required to implement meaningful consultation and participation, request free, prior and informed consent, support rights to lands, ensure culturally appropriate benefits, among other measures, as per policy.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Locations covered under the ESMP.

This ESMP has been developed to cover both the UNOPS locations and IOM locations though the IOM PHCUs are still undergoing Environment and social screening to ascertain their feasibility hence this ESMP will be regularly updated to feed in the environment and social findings from the IOM sites.

Table 1: Showing the Locations of UNOPS PHCUs per county.

Name of County	Name Proposed PHCU Site	Location GPS Coordinates
	Kango	Latitude: N 4°55'11.95968" Longitude: E 31°40'6.92544"

Juba	Aru	Latitude: N 4°22'7.825" Longitude: E 31°58'43.97"
	Ngerjebi	Latitude: N 4°32'6.72432" Longitude: E 31°50'8.75652"
	Mero	Latitude: N 4°34'24.29004" Longitude: E 31°56'11.90616"
Ezo	Mafuyu	Latitude: N 05°12'7.1514" Longitude: E 27°55'34.336"
	Bambaraze	Latitude: N 05°10'32.28456" Longitude: E 27°23'20.25852"
Kapoeta North	Naspirai	Latitude: N 4°49'40.0" Longitude: E 33°29'44.6"
Aweil East	Malual Kuel	Latitude: N 09°09'10.05" Longitude: E 27°26'10.73"
Jur River	Therakeng	Latitude: N 08°.003835 Longitude: E 027°.998220
Ibba	Manikakara	Latitude: N 04°50'56.548668" Longitude: E 29°15'18.207"
	Madebe	Latitude: N 04°47.890 Longitude: E 028°59.845
Rumbek centre	Nyankot	Latitude: N 06°45.110 Longitude: E 029°33.718
	Abarkou	Latitude: N 06°49.845 Longitude: E 029°23.103
Wulu	Makor	Latitude: N 06°26.560 Longitude: E 029°18.095
Tonj North	Akurbiok	Not Screened yet

3.2 Description of the proposed Scope of work for construction of PHCU

3.2.1 Preconstruction

Resource mobilization

This involves the organization of both human and physical resources before the start of the construction activities. The human resources involves the workers which consist of skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labour, Preparation of work schedules and timelines, acquisition of permits and approvals before commencement.

The physical resources involve mobilisation of machinery, tools, construction equipment and raw materials to be used during construction.

Materials that would be used during the construction process

1. Sand
2. Water
3. Aggregate/Gravel
4. Cement
5. Bricks
6. Paint
7. Timber
8. Iron sheets
9. Plumbing materials
10. Termiticide

All this materials shall be sourced from the local markets

Tools/Equipment/ Machinery that might be used during the construction process and their purpose

1. Excavator, grader and backhoe for site clearance and excavation
2. Generator for power generation
3. Hoe, Digging bar/pick axe for excavation
4. Jack hammer
5. Drilling machine
6. Concrete mixer for concrete works
7. Compactor machine for compaction of foundations
8. Tipper trucks for carrying materials to site
9. Wheelbarrow, measuring tape, spade, trowel, steel float, wood float for masonry works.
10. Scaffolds and access ladders for work at height.

3.2.2 Construction stage Primary Health Care Unit

The Scope of work will include site mobilisation, site clearance, substructure construction, super structure construction and finishing works.

ECRP shall provide the plans and Contractor's documents specified in the contract, and detailing all the Contractor's personnel level of experience, materials, consumables, and services required, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, required in and for the execution, completion and remedying of defects during project execution.

The Scope of work during the construction of PHCU may include the following:

1. Site Clearance

This involves the removal of vegetation cover to pave way for the start of construction activities. The size of land usually required for the construction is approximately about 195 m³

2. Site setting

This includes the process of marking the dimensions for the proposed excavation works and identification of underground service lines.

3. Excavation/Earthworks

Removal of the earth cover for setting of the building foundation, it involves the process of removing things like earth, rock, or other materials with tools like hoes, pick axe etc and equipment like jack hammer, excavator, and backhoe etc. It includes earthwork and trenching activities.

4. Sub and Super Structural works (footing ,steel, concrete and masonry works)

This activity forms an important part of construction, it forms the base/foundation for the building. They are typically made of concrete with rebar reinforcement that has been poured into an excavated trench. The purpose of footings is to support the foundation and prevent settling. Footings are especially important in areas with black cotton soils to provide strong support for the PHCU building.

This section also involves steel bending and fixing for concrete casting of beam columns, masonry works that includes use of bricks and mortar to construct the walls of the building. The construction of the building walls usually requires work at height using access ladders and working platforms like scaffolds.

5. Roof works

This involves the process of covering the top of the constructed building in order to protect users against rain, sunlight, wind and extreme temperatures. The activity of roofing requires the need to work at height.

6. Mechanical, Plumbing and electrical works

It includes the installation of water pipes, wash hand basins, electrical conduits and sockets, doors and windows into the PHCU building.

7. Finishes (Plastering, screeding and painting)

This is the last bit of the construction process, it is usually meant to beautify both the interior and exterior of the constructed building. During the process of painting hazardous substances like paints and solvents are used.

CHAPTER 4

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

4.1 Stakeholder engagement and Meetings

ECRP stakeholder engagement and consultation was conducted right from the National government level to State level, County level up to the grass root level of the subproject location communities. Following the approval of the Community engagement and revalidation methodology by the bank, the ECRP project was officially introduced to the state government of the respective states where the projects are located during the state entry meetings which were later followed by county project inception workshop introducing the ECRP project to its selected counties, Participatory Payam and Boma entry meetings and finally community meetings and consultations were held at the subproject locations to revalidate the Quick wins sub-project that were previously selected under the LGSDP project.

The community engagement and consultation meetings which were mainly group discussion were important since It allows people to own the projects and enhances project survival and trust between government, project implementers, donors and beneficiary community.

For the ECRP project, different stakeholders were engaged at different levels.

Table 2 : showing stakeholders engaged under the ECRP Project

Engagement Level	Project Activity	Project Stakeholders Involved
National Government	-Project launch/introduction -Formation of National Technical Working group	- Ministry of Finance & Planning (MoFP) - Local Government Board (LGB) - Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) - Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)
State Level	Project launch/introduction	- State Governor - State Minister, State Ministry of Local Government (SMoLG) - Director General (DG) SMoLG & Law Enforcement (LE)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Minister of Physical Infrastructure - DG, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure - State Minister of Health - DG State Ministry of Health - Minister of Education - DG State Ministry of Education - County Commissioner - Executive Director - MoFP and/ LGB
County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project inception workshop -Signing of MoU -Formation of County Coordination Team -Environment and social standards screening approach awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County Commissioner - Executive Director - Departmental Heads - PDC - Paramount Chief - RRC Representative at county level
Payam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Introduction -Confirmation of Subproject Payams and Bomas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Payam Chief - PDC
Boma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project Introduction - Identification and reactivation of BDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Boma chief -Village chiefs -BDC Members
Community Level (Sub project site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community engagement and consultation. -Environment and Social screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community members comprising of women and men, youth and elderly, People with disability and local community leaders -BDC Members

The development of the community engagement and revalidation methodology was very important as it clearly guided the revalidation team on the roles and responsibilities during the process of subproject revalidation and when responding to questions and concerns raised by the community during the consultation and engagement meetings. Arabic and the local language were interchangeably used during the community meetings while English was sparingly used. The use of Arabic and local languages helped the

revalidation team in building more trust as the stakeholders were able to relate with what the team presented which encouraged valid contributions. During the group discussions the team ensured that there was moderation of the meeting in order to control for dominance and encourage equal participation.

To ensure equality, diversity and fairness in the process, the team involved every member of the community in decision making. The people engaged in the community meetings included youth, boys and girls, women and men, people with disabilities and local traditional leaders.

The composition of the revalidation team during the community engagement process consisted of Engineer, HSSE associate and Social Mobilizer.



Photo 1: Showing a female actively participating during the community engagement and consultation meeting regarding the establishment of a PHCU at Kango Boma, Gondokoro Payam, Juba County. Photo Taken on 20th May 2021 by Janet Maya

Table 3: Summarises the key Issues raised during the stakeholder engagement process

S/N	Engagement Level and Activity	Issue raised	Feedback provided/Resolution
1	<p>County Level</p> <p>-Project inception and introduction</p>	<p>Many communities and project stakeholders raised concerns about the implementation status of the unfinished projects left behind by the previous LGSDP.</p>	<p>-The ECRP team assured the stakeholders that their concerns have been acknowledged and will be forwarded to the WB.</p> <p>-The stakeholders were also informed that the funding for "quick wins" will be limited to areas and sub-projects identified previously by LGSDP</p>
2	<p>County Level</p> <p>-Project inception and introduction</p>	<p>Lack of trust regarding the implementation of "quick wins" since the sub projects were chosen some four years ago.</p>	<p>There is a need to build trust across project Locations by timely implementation of the chosen subprojects.</p>
3	<p>Payam and Boma Level</p> <p>-Payam entry and Boma Entry meetings</p> <p>-Identification and reactivation of BDC</p>	<p>PDC and BDC members demanded incentives during payam and Boma entry meetings</p>	<p>-The ECRP team informed the PDCs and BDCs about the key roles they play for the successful implementation of the subprojects in their various communities.</p> <p>-The meetings were held for a period of 1-2 hours only to prevent over-sitting and exhaustion.</p>
3	<p>Community Level</p> <p>-Community entry</p>	<p>Community provided positive feedback regarding;</p> <p>-Process on consultation on the ownership of the land for the proposed project</p>	<p>The ECRP team ensured that communities were consulted regarding land ownership and their preferred channels for raising project related</p>

	<p>meetings and consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revalidation of subproject sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness of procedures for voluntary land donation. -Consultation on presence of cultural sites to proposed subproject locations. -Selection of community GRM focal representatives for raising project related grievances. 	<p>grievances.</p>
4	<p>Community Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community entry meetings and consultation -Revalidation of subproject sites 	<p>Some communities demanded for more subprojects to be implemented.</p>	<p>The ECRP Team informed the communities that New sub-projects will not be undertaken in “quick wins” areas but rather implementation of the previously chosen subprojects will be undertaken.</p>

CHAPTER 5

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS IMPACTS AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Potential Positive impacts of the project Implementation

- **Creation of employment** opportunities for the local population. The project will provide short term employment opportunities to skilled, semi skilled and unskilled workers.
- **Improvement in health care** in the sub-project communities through the construction of new PHCU blocks, construction of maternity wards and upgrading of the existing health facility. Therefore increasing the access to health care services across South sudan.
- **Income Generation:** Procurement of construction materials like sand, gravel, timber and cement will be required during construction. The purchase of these materials from suppliers in the project area will have a positive impact on the local economy.

5.2 Potential Negative Environmental risks and impacts

5.2.1 Pre Construction stage (Site Mobilisation)

- Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment when moving to project site.
- Vegetation loss from land clearing for the setup of the construction site and camp.
- Exposure of project staff to COVID 19 and other diseases during interaction with community members.

5.2.2 During Construction (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)

- Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment when moving to project site.
- Noise and Vibration from the use of machineries and motorized equipment like concrete mixers during construction.
- Soil erosion from exposure of soil to rain and wind due to excavation.
- Slope instability arising from excavation in construction active areas.
- Predisposition of soil to erosion resulting from improper abandonment of the borrow pit.
- Water pollution due to sedimentation and siltation from runoff from spoils and exposed soils.

- Inadequate provision of sanitary facilities like toilets for use by workers can inconvenience workers and even lead to improper disposal of human waste along the project areas and farm lands
- Soil contamination and loss of soil quality
- Risk of damaging underground utilities lines for water and electricity during the process of excavation.
- Generation of spoils and other construction wastes
- Risk of fall from height when carrying out roofing activities.
- Increased surface water run-off due to compaction of soil during construction.
- Risk of accidental spillage and leakage of construction chemicals, paints, solvents, termiticide and used oils from machinery.
- Community members may be exposed to physical hazards on the project site leading to OHS issues.
- Health risk from inappropriate use of hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and termiticide.
- Loss of vegetation may compromise aesthetic value of the project sites
- Exposure of project staff to COVID 19 during interaction with other workers while on site

5.2.3 Operation and Maintenance

- There is a possibility that the activity could lead to spread of pathogens and other pollutants
- Generation of hazardous wastes at the health facility.
- The activity could contribute to the spread of diseases when operating the health facility.

5.2.3 Decommissioning stage

- Generation of construction wastes and other spoils during the process of decommissioning and demolition.
- The risk of contamination with health care wastes

5.3 Environmental Impact Mitigation Actions

5.3.1 Pre-Construction

- Maintaining vehicles and construction equipment in good working condition to minimize exhaust emissions and noise generation.
- Driving project vehicles and construction equipment at low speed to minimize raising of dust to nearby communities along the road.
- Vegetation clearance will be strictly limited to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment and exposure of soil to erosion.

- Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes through Implementing the measures for Waste Management outlined in the Waste Management Plan that promotes avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling.

5.3.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)

- Maintaining vehicles and construction equipment in good working condition to minimize exhaust emissions and noise generation.
- Driving project vehicles and construction equipment at low speed to minimize raising of dust to nearby communities along the road.
- Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines of vehicles and construction machinery to minimize noise generation
- Vegetation clearance will be strictly limited to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment and exposure of soil to erosion.
- Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes through Implementing the measures for Waste Management outlined in the Waste Management Plan that promotes avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling.
- Ensuring that safe work procedures for excavation are followed.
- Backfilling of borrow pits and restoration of vegetation in affected areas.
- Minimise work at height if not possible the ECRP work at height procedures must be followed when conducting any work at height activity.
- Proper control and management of excavated earth materials
- Barricading of construction sites to limit and prevent exposure of community members to construction hazards.
- Disposal of solid waste will be carried out in a manner that does not negatively affect the drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, natural drainage paths, wetlands and critical ecosystems
- The design of the facility and appropriate construction planning will ensure that construction activities do not cause any soil erosion or degradation. Spoils and excess soil if generated will be disposed of appropriately.
- Borrow areas will be dressed to minimize safety hazards and soil erosion
- Training of project staff and contractors on chemical handling, Material safety data sheets, use, storage and disposal of used empty tins.
- Keeping a registry of all chemicals on site
- Obtaining a permit to work for excavation before the start of any excavation
- Contractors should follow HSE measures outlined in the Project Health and safety management plan.
- Isolation of electrical equipment from power source when installing electrical equipment and the workers should follow the procedures for working with electrical equipment.
- Project staff and contractors shall at all times follow the ECRP COVID19 standard operating procedures when interacting with the community and when on sites. Ensure that social distancing is always maintained, regular hand washing is practised and face masks are worn at all times.

5.4 Potential Social Risks and Impacts

5.4.1 Pre Construction stage (Site and Resource Mobilisation)

- Inaccessibility to project sites due to the remoteness of location and Insecurity challenges
- Movement restrictions due to COVID19 consequently contractors may be unable to mobilize project resources and move to the site for execution

5.4.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)

- Spread of diseases among communities, including HIV through the interaction of contracted workers with community members.
- Increase in the risk of GBV/SEA, including sexual harassment and rape due to labor influx in the project areas.
- There is a risk of increased armed robberies targeting contractors when transporting cash/money to fields in order to pay its workers.
- Unemployment and Low women participation in project activities may lead to community uprisings/Protests targeting project workers brought from outside communities.
- Movement restrictions due to COVID19 consequently contractors may be unable to mobilize project resources and move to the site for execution
- Barricading of construction sites and access routes has the possibility to interfere with access to homes, commercial and social activities
- Risk of delayed payment of construction workers by contractors
- Risk that construction workers may be underpaid by the contractors

5.5 Social risk and impacts Mitigation Actions

5.5.1 Pre Construction stage (Site and Resource Mobilisation)

- ECRP staff to liaise with the BDC members, local authorities and UNDSS regarding the accessibility of the project areas before commencing on any field deployment of contractors.
- Project staff and contractors shall at all times follow the ECRP COVID19 standard operating procedures when interacting with the community and when on sites. Ensure that social distancing is always maintained, regular hand washing is practised and face masks are worn at all times.

5.5.2 Construction stage (Excavation, sub and superstructure construction, Roof works, roof works, finishes)

- Sensitization of project workers, contractors and community members on risks of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, prevention of common diseases among workers and communities
- Sensitization of project staff, contractors and community members on GBV/SEA Prevention and the referral channels for SEA/H cases
- All cash in transit, salary payments and local transactions will be confidential to the contractor to advise their employee to avoid moving or showing off bundles of cash in public.
- The contractor will ensure that 80% of the employment opportunity is given to the local community and the contractor shall also ensure that he or she explains to the community the nature of labor requirement and timeframe required.
- The contractor shall be required to abide by the procedures outlined in the labour management plan for the management of its workers.
- Sensitization of the project workers and community members on the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Gender Action Plan, Environment and social topics.
- Project staff and contractors shall at all times follow the ECRP COVID19 standard operating procedures when interacting with the community and when on sites. Ensure that social distancing is always maintained, regular hand washing is practised and face masks are worn at all times.
- Ensure that proper community consultations are conducted prior to the start of any project activity.

CHAPTER 6

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Environmental and Social Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

In line with the Environment and Social Management Commitment Plan for the ECRP Project, this Monitoring plan and the Mitigation measure outlined in the table 2 below is designed to mitigate the adverse impacts at the preconstruction phase, Construction implementation phase and the operation phase of the facility. It details the identified impacts, mitigation measures, responsibility for implementation and cost amongst others.

6.1 Table 4: Environmental and Social risk/Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE							
Inaccessibility to project sites due to the remoteness of location and Insecurity	Obtain UNDSS and local security clearance before accessing remote areas	Security reports	Number of Security Clearance obtained before field travel	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost
Noise and Vibration from the use of motorised Vehicles and equipment	-Maintain Equipment and machineries adequately to reduce their noise levels -Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion	Regular Noise Monitoring at site	-Number of complaints -Noise levels should not exceed 90dBA	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost

	engines						
Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment	-Suppress dust emissions by appropriate methods such as spraying water on soil -Maintain vehicles in good working condition	Air quality Monitoring	Records of Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision /operation cost
Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
CONSTRUCTION STAGE							
Vegetation loss from preparation activities such as land clearing	Limit clearing strictly to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the	Clearly defined boundaries	Visual observation	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Weekly	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost

	environme nt						
Risks of road traffic accidents due to the movement of construction Vehicles to site	Follow traffic management procedures in the HSE plan	- Contractors compliance -HSE Incident statistics	HSSE Reports	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Weekly	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost
Risk that provision of employment or contracts would spark conflicts	Maximize employment of local labour from the host community	Number of local Labour used	- Employment records - Grievances registered	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	-	2,500
Inaccessibility to project sites due to the remoteness of	Obtain UNDSS and local security clearance before accessing	Security reports	Number of Security Clearance obtained before field travel	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost

location and poor road condition	remote areas						
Noise and Vibration from the use of motorised Vehicles, compressor and drilling machine	-Maintain Equipment and machineries adequately to reduce their noise levels -Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines	Regular Noise Monitoring at site	-Number of complaints -Noise levels should not exceed 90dBA	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost
Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from construction machinery	-Suppress dust emissions by appropriate methods such as spraying water on soil -Maintain vehicles in good working condition	Air quality Monitoring	Records of Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision / operation cost

Disturbance of flora and fauna	Limit clearing strictly to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment	Clearly defined boundaries	Visual observation	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	10,000
Exposure of community members to physical hazards during construction	- Barricading of construction sites with HSE signages. -Restricting access of community members to project site	Routine hazard identification and correction	HSE Reports Weekly HSE Inspection reports	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Routine	10,000
Risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction	-Contractors shall comply with the Construction site rules established	Routine Inspection	- Contractors Compliance -Workers Using PPE -HSE	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	10,000

on site	in the Health and Safety Management Plan. -Contractors are required to conduct mandatory weekly HSSE inspections -Contractors are required to provide PPE for their workers		Statistics				
Risk of delayed payment of construction workers	Follow guidelines outlined in Labour Management Plan	Routine Inspection	- Contractors Compliance -Workers grievances registered	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Monthly	5,000
Risk that construction workers may be underpaid	Follow guidelines outlined in Labour Management Plan	Routine Inspection	- Contractors Compliance -Workers grievances registered	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Monthly	2,500

<p>Potential that women may not be employed in equal numbers</p>	<p>-Contractors are encouraged to ensure equal participation of both women and men in the execution of construction activities. -Follow guidelines outlined in Gender Action Plan and Labour Management Plan</p>	<p>Routine Inspection</p>	<p>- Contractors Compliance -Workers grievances registered</p>	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>UNOPS/IOM</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>2,500</p>
<p>Provision of employment or contract could spark conflicts</p>	<p>-Maximize employment of local labour by ensuring the submission of a statement of intent to employ local labour</p>	<p>Employment records</p>	<p>-Number of local labour used -Number of employment grievances registered.</p>	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>UNOPS/IOM</p>	<p>During construction</p>	<p>2,500</p>

	as a condition in the procurement document for the contractor.						
Generation of spoils and other construction wastes	-Implement the Waste Management Plan -Promote avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling; -Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes (especially contaminated soil or water, concrete,	-Visual Observation of construction site -Waste Tracking Report	- Contractors Compliance -Waste Handling, and Disposal	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	10,000

Soil erosion from exposure of soil to weather elements after vegetation clearance	-Nurture vegetation and prevent deforestation activities	Site Inspection	Percentage of restored area	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	2,500
Slope instability arising from excavation in construction active areas	-Follow safe work procedures for Excavation provided in the HSE Plan	Site Inspection	HSSE Reports Contractor compliance	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	3,000
Accidental leakage or spill of chemicals and lubricants during construction process	-Project staff and contractors should be trained on chemical handling, Material safety data sheets, use, storage and disposal of used empty tins.	Site Inspection	HSSE Reports Contractor compliance Number of accidental leakages and spill reported	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	1,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Keep a registry of all chemicals on site -Use the right PPE when handling chemicals 						
Communal diseases arising from interactions amongst the workforce and the host community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization on preventing spread of communal diseases among project workers and communities - Communicati on of risks through locally appropriate means – targeting specific social groups and genders 	Routine Inspection	Number of grievances received	Contractor	UNOPS/ IOM	Weekly	2,500

	-GRM will be put in place						
Risk of Increased GBV/SEA Cases due to labour influx	- Implementation of LMP (including CoC) - Implementation of GBV Action Plan	Routine Inspection	Number of grievances received	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	5,000
Exposure of project staff to COVID 19 during interaction with other workers while on site	Project staff and contractors shall at all times follow the ECRP COVID19 standard operating procedures when interacting with the community and when on sites. Ensure that social distancing is	Routine Inspection	Number of personnel implementing COVID 19 SOPs	Contractor	UNOPS/IOM	Weekly	5,000

	always maintained, regular hand washing is practised and face masks are worn at all times.						
Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE STAGE							
There is a possibility that the activity could lead to spread of pathogens and other pollutants	-The design of the facilities will comply with UNOPS and WB EHS standards and guidelines	Site Inspection	Number of OHS diseases registered	Facility management	Sate Ministry of Health	Monthly	--

	-The facility workers will be appropriately trained in OHS aspects						
Generation of hazardous wastes	Proper waste Management procedures for health care wastes	Health facility inspection	Waste generation log book	Facility management	Sate Ministry of Health	Monthly	---
The activity could contribute to the spread of diseases when operating the health facility.	Use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) will be mandatory at the facility; responsibility lies with the facility's management .	Site Inspection	Number of PPE issued Number of Healthcare workers using PPE	Facility management	Sate Ministry of Health	Monthly	----
Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		

DECOMMISSIONING STAGE

<p>Generation of construction wastes and other spoils</p>	<p>-Promote avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling; - Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes (especially contaminated soil or water, concrete,</p>	<p>-Waste Tracking Report</p>	<p>Site Inspection</p>	<p>Health facility management</p>	<p>State Ministry of health</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>Exposure of community members to Health and safety hazards</p>	<p>- Barricading of abandoned sites with fences. -Restricting access of community members to decommissioned site</p>	<p>Site Inspection</p>	<p>Number of decommissioned sites that are barricaded with restricted entry</p>	<p>Health facility management</p>	<p>State Ministry of health</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

6.2 Training and Capacity building Need and Targets

The ESMP would also include a detailed capacity building/training for staff of ECRP CI at the county level and for the 10 states. Here below is a breakdown of the proposed training and cost implications.

Table 5: Training and Capacity building Need and Targets

Capacity Need	Participants	Subject	Resource Person	Frequency	Cost (USD)
Training on Environmental and Social Management Plan Implementation	ECRP Staff, HSSE Team, PMU, Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overview of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process ● Overview of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of Project ● Environmental Pollution & Control ● Environmental Engineering ● Environmental and Social Management Plan ● Environmental Performance Monitoring ● Monitoring Mitigation Measures in ESMP ● Environmental and Social Audits ● Environmental Reporting 	WB Environment and Social Safeguards Consultant	Quarterly	Included in personal costs
Training on Construction HSE	Engineers, Social Mobilizers and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to Construction HSE ● Overview of Health and Safety Hazards in 	UNOPS/ IOM CI HSSE Team	Monthly	5,000

	Contractors	<p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidents: Causation, Investigation & Reporting ● Excavation Safety ● Construction Site Inspection ● Personal Protective Equipment 			
Grievance and Redress Mechanism	Engineers, Social Mobilizers, Contractors and Project stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classification of GRM ● How to report GRM ● Conducting GRM lodging process, procedures for addressing Complaints, Appeal process ● How to handle project related Grievances 	<p>UNOPS/ IOM CI</p> <p>HSSE Team</p>	Monthly	10,000
Site Induction training on Construction HSE	Engineers, Social Mobilizers and Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to Construction HSE ● Overview of Health and Safety Hazards in Construction ● Excavation Safety ● Construction Site Inspection ● Personal Protective Equipment 	<p>UNOPS/ IOM CI</p> <p>HSSE Team</p>	BI-weekly	5,000
Enhance knowledge and awareness on GBV Action Plan	ECRP Social Mobilisers, Contractors, Subcontractors, Primary Suppliers, Workers and	GBV risks and Management	<p>ECRP CI</p> <p>HSSE, and Contractor</p>	Monthly	10,000sterday

	Beneficiaries, Communities				
Enhance knowledge and awareness on LMP	ECRP Social Mombolisers, Contractors, Subcontractors, Primary Suppliers, Workers and Beneficiaries, Communities	Labor risks management	ECRP HSSE CI and Contractor	Monthly	10,000
Total (Capacity Building)					40,000

Note: This cost is exclusive of the cost of the hall, and other logistics which shall be undertaken by ECRP under management cost

6.3 Institutional arrangements

The successful implementation of this ESMP depends on the commitment and capacity of various institutions and stakeholders to implement the ESMP effectively. Thus, the arrangement as well as the roles and responsibilities of the institutions and persons that will be involved in the implementation, monitoring and review of the ESMP are discussed below.

The roles and responsibilities of the various institutions in the implementation of this ESMP are outlined in Table

Table 6: Institutional arrangement for the Implementation of the ESMP

Category	Roles and Responsibilities
UNOPS PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review all ESMPs documents prepared by ECRP CI HSSE team and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies. ● Ensure that the project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs; ● Coordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required; ● Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements; ● Develop, organize and deliver training program for the project staff, the contractors and others involved in the project implementation, in collaboration with UNOPS CI team; ● Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental measures, as per the ESMF. ● Liaise with the Contractors and the CI team on the implementation of the ESMPs; ● Liaise with various National government and State Government agencies on environmental and other regulatory matters; ● Continuously interact with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved in the project ● Review the performance of the project through an assessment of the periodic environmental and social monitoring reports; ● Provide a summary of the same to the Project Manager, and initiate necessary follow-up actions;
UNOPS/IOM CI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Management, implementation, monitoring and compliance of the ESMP, and any approval conditions, including construction supervision and performance of project staff, contractors and subcontractors.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of ESMP performance and implementation of correction actions ● Stop work procedures, in the event of breaches of ESMP conditions that may lead to serious impacts on local communities, or affect the reputation of the Project ● Ensure effective communication and dissemination of the content and requirements of the ESMP to contractors and subcontractors. ● Assisting the contractor with implementation of ESMP sub-plans. ● Monitoring of ESMP performance ● Ensuring compliance to all Project social commitments, including implementation of the social management plans ● Report environmental performance of the Project directly to UNOPS PMU. ● Prepare environmental reports summarizing Project activities, as required, ● Representing the Project at community meetings ● Ensuring effective community liaison and fulfilling commitments to facilitate public consultation throughout the Project cycle ● Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental and social concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project;
Construction Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contractor should ensure that all their personnel or sub-contractor's personnel has received proper induction and awareness arising as necessary on ESMP, health and safety management practices, and are aware of relevant site rules. ● Keep the health and safety records of their subcontractors or partners in a joint venture, and keep those records available for UNOPS/IOM inspection at any time. ● Contractor will include environmental and social requirements in the procurement and contracting process including bidding documents, for potential civil works. ● Relevant requirements are included in contracts and subcontracts consistent with the requirements of Environment and Social Standards (ESSs); codes of conduct are required for contractors, subcontractors, primary suppliers, and their workers; ● Contractor will prepare a detailed construction-ESMP (C-ESMP) that is costed, with sufficient budget to mitigate E&S risks ● Contractor's commitment and compliance will be

	<p>monitored in accordance to ESSs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contractor will be trained by UNOPS on grievance redress mechanisms and their subcontractors are expected to do the same to the affected communities and other stakeholders. ● The contractor will develop a grievance mechanism to handle concerns of their employees. ● Conducting weekly HSSE Inspection and submitting the reports to UNOPS Site Engineer ● Contractors will provide Monthly and quarterly details on contractor's oversight on environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance ● Contractor shall have a Labor Management Plan (LMP), which conforms to the requirements of the LMP and Environmental Social Standards 2. ESS2
UNOPS/IOM Field Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supervision of contractor performance of implementation of the Construction ● Reporting any incidents or non-compliance with the ESMP to the CI HSSE Team ● Conducting weekly HSSE inspection at the sites and Submitting reports to CI HSSE Team ● Making recommendations to the CI HSSE Team regarding ESMP performance as part of an overall commitment to continuous improvement
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall supervision and provision of technical support and guidance. ● Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance; ● Supervising the application and recommendations of sub-project ESMPs.
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify environmental and social issues that could derail the project and support project impacts and mitigation measures ● Assist in awareness campaigns

6.4 ESMP Implementing schedule

The implementation of the ESMP will be done throughout the project Life Cycle.

Table 7: ESMP Implementing schedule

S/N	Activity	Responsibility	Pre-Construction (Month)			Construction (Month)			Operation and Maintenance
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Environment and Social Management			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Formal Disclosure of ESMP	PMU & CI							
	Develop Environmental/Social Requirements in Bid Documents for contractors	PMU							
	Allocate Budget for ESMP	PMU							
	Training of engineers and Contractors on the ESMP	CI							
	Implementation of Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures	CI							
	Supervision of pre-Construction and Construction activities	CI & PMU							
	Supervision of ESMP Implementation	CI & PMU							
	Environmental and Social Monitoring and Auditing	PMU							
	Reporting on ESMP Implementation	CI & PMU							

6.5 Proposed budget for ESMP implementation

The total cost for implementing this ESMP is estimated to be 100,000 **USD only**. The table below breaks down the budget estimate and the responsibility for implementation of the ESMP.

Table 8: Proposed budget for ESMP implementation

S/N	Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate (USD)
1	Mitigation	CI, Contractor and PMU	10,000
2	Monitoring	CI & PMU	50,000
3	Capacity Building	CI & PMU	30,000
4	Miscellaneous	10% of subtotal	10,000
Total			100,000

6.6 Reporting

Reports shall be produced through the course of implementation of monitoring programs, collecting incident/grievances forms, consulting with local communities and auditing performance of existing programmes/mitigation measures within the ESMP.

Table 9 : Types of reports required

Responsibility	Type of Report	Purpose/Details of Reporting	Frequency of Submission	Submit to:
Contractor	Accidents/Incident Report	Filing/notification of accidents or unplanned events	Within 24 hours of the incident	CI-Site Engineer
	Site Inspection Report	Report of compliance and noncompliance issues / measures	Weekly	CI-Site Engineer
UNOPS/IOM Site Engineer	Accidents/Incident Report	Filing/notification of accidents or unplanned events	Within 24 hours of the incident	CI HSSE Team
	Site Inspection Report	Report of compliance and noncompliance issues / measures	Weekly	CI HSSE Team
CI HSSE Team	Incident Investigation/	Detail the cause, nature and effect of	Not more than 5 days form	PMU

	Review report	any environmental and/or social incident	occurrence	
CI HSSE Team	Monthly Compliance Report	Monthly report of compliance before the 5th of every new month	Monthly	PMU
PMU	Quarterly Compliance Report	Quarterly report of compliance to ESMP	Quarterly	World Bank

6.7 ESMP Disclosure

The ESMP shall be disclosed to the Public following the review and clearance by the World Bank.

Table 10: ESMP Disclosure

Activity	Responsibility
Disclosure of the ESMP at the National Level on the Public notice boards	PMU will liaise with CI and the relevant government authorities
Disclosure of the ESMP at the State level on the Public notice boards	PMU will liaise with CI and the relevant government authorities
Disclosure of the ESMP at the County and Payam level on the Public notice boards	PMU will liaise with CI and the relevant government authorities
Disclosure of the ESMP at the project community	PMU will liaise with CI and the relevant government authorities

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusion

An Environmental and Social Management Plan provided in chapter eight charts the path for sustainable project implementation. The plan provides strategies and activities that need to be implemented so as to mitigate the negative impacts. Implementation timelines, responsibilities and cost estimates are also provided where applicable.

7.2 Recommendation

It is recommended that contractors and all the stakeholders mentioned in the ESMP implement the recommendations in the environmental and social management plan. This is to ensure that the potentially affected environment is well managed and that accidents are prevented in the course of project implementation. The Proponent is expected to comply with the relevant legal and policy requirements with regard to project implementation. During the operation of the health facility, it is necessary that environmental regulations be strictly adhered to. The performance of the health facility will also be monitored against the recommended mitigation measures to ensure sustainability.

REFERENCES

Environment and Social Management Framework-South Sudan Enhancing Community resilience and Local Governance Project ECRP, June 4 2020

UNEMG-Moving Towards A Common Approach to Environmental and Social Standards
https://unemg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/FINAL_Model_Approach_ES-Standards-1.pdf

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ATTENDANCE

Annex VIII: Attendance List of Participants - ECRP CE & Quick Win Validation Exercise:

24/05/2021

Name of Village		Mero Village			
Name of Boma		LOKiri li			
Name BDC Chairperson					
Name of Payam		LOKiri li			
Name of County		Jilba			
Name of State		Central Equatoria			
		Gender			
No	Name of Participants	Contact/address	Female	Male	Signature
1	Ampelio Tade Loro	0925612135		✓	
2	JACK Frances	0925904689		✓	
3	Martin Tombe	-		✓	
4	Charles Ladu Joseph	0929316388		✓	
5	Neuuen haren	092258428		✓	
6	Regnes Anni	-		✓	
7	Abel wani Raben	092489806		✓	
8	Eleza Achon		✓	-	
9	Joseph Pitia	092690571		✓	
10	Daniel Tongun	0923821612		✓	
11	Johann Lado Said			✓	BOL
12	Lilicem Phoni	0920819535	✓		
13	Lutera German	0920552790	✓	✓	
14	Lina tieje	0925956607	✓		
15	James Pitia	0926516777		✓	

APPENDIX II: SIGNED LAND DONATION FORM

LAND DONATION CONSENT FORM / LAND USE AGREEMENT

The following agreement has been made on 20th day of May 2021
between AMPEHIO JANA LRD resident of Lokiliri Payam (the Owner)
and Lokiliri Payam (the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/other asset located at Lokiliri Boma Mero Village Lokiliri Payam
2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is not subject to other claims.
3. That the Owner hereby grants to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development of PHCU for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.
5. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.
6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the PHCU and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
7. That both parties agree that the PHCU so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
8. That process and outcome of this transaction is in line with ERCP's Voluntary Land Donation Guideline as annexed to this agreement and made aware of to the owners.
9. That the owner has been fully informed about all project modalities and provides free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)
10. That the owner has been fully informed about the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and where to access it.
11. That the title of the transferred land will be transferred to the project/ government
12. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

0925612135 AM

Signature of the Owner

Signature of the Recipient

Witnesses:

1. William Lasa Rusian
2. Martin Louis Kado

(Signature, name and address)



APPENDIX III: SCREENING AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PHOTOS



UNOPS HSSE Team and Engineering team consulting with the community members during the site assessment for the the establishment of a new PHCU



Women representatives from the community participating in the Environment and Social screening of the proposed site for the construction of the PHCU



Women actively participating during the community engagement and consultation meetings during the process of subproject revalidation



Community engagement meeting and consultation on going



APPENDIX IV: STAKEHOLDER MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Title:	ECRP - Community Meeting at Aru Boma							
Date:	27 Jan 2021	Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In person	<input type="checkbox"/>	virtual	<input type="checkbox"/>	GMeet
Chair:	Guyson Adikoba	Location	<input type="checkbox"/>	Country Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	Field Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External
Prepared by:	Grace Muja Nathana	Attendees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External (xxx)		
Attendees:	Tsigereda G Egziabher, Guyson Adikoba, Micheal Damai, Lodu Julius, Silo Samuel, Diana Joseph, John Matata, Laja Lake, Helen Melling, Munyaradzi Marambire, Kaluma Beatrice, Yengi Emmanuel, Grace Muja Nathana and Aru Boma Community members							
Circulation:								

***** DRAFT *****

Notes	Actions Items		
	Action	Actionee(s)	Timeline
<p>Welcome and Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming and opening Remarks was by John Tom, the Admin Officer for Lokiliri payam and he gave a briefing about the project. He introduced UNOPS to the community. • Guyson introduced the Quick-Wins as sub projects carried forward from the previous project under the local governance and service delivery project (LGSD) and now being implemented by UNOPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Tom <p style="text-align: center;">Guyson Adikoba</p>		

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Guyson said UNOPS will be using the same information received from LGSD and he also emphasizes that the location of the project should not be changed, but if it's to be changed it should have a strong reason.● Guyson also talked about community engagement to the implementation process of the project. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

<p>contractors during the project implementation process if there is something that UNOPS staffs are not doing well in the construction site or the contractor is not doing their job or if they are misbehaving. There is a suggestion box and also a hotline and contact for the donor for those who want to report directly to the donor. The GRM representative selected details shared with UNOPS Social Mobilizer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team conducted social and environmental screening for a PHCU site at Aru Boma. A screening report is being prepared. • The Land Donation Agreement/ Land Use Agreement was given to the community (the BDC) to have the chief sign with two BDCs to sign as witness. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Matata told the Heads of the local government that they should follow what is signed in the project documents and they should not change the subproject site only if there is a strong reason. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Matata 		
<p>John Matata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Told the local community to at least have a gender representative, women should be considered in the attending meeting and in the formation of the BDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Matata 		

APPENDIX V: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION



Social and Environmental Screening Report - ECRP

Projects are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place.

SECTION A: General Information

Date of screening	20th May 2021
Project/Subproject title	ECRP
Project/Subproject component	ECRP-COMPONENT 1 (QUICK WINS)
Implementing Agency	UNOPS
Proposed project budget	...
Proposed project duration	6 Months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	Yengi Emmanuel Daro HSSE Associate yengiD@unops.org
ES Screening Team Members	Michael Damai Dak (Civil Engineer) Grace Muja Nathan (Social Mobiliser), Kaluma Beatrice Venisto ZIRA (HSSE Associate), Janet Maya Mulukwat LOGO (Communications Officer), Community Members, BDC members, Inna Medina Yusto EBERE (Driver).
Program/Site/Activity location	PHCU Construction/Mori Boma/Gondokoro Payam
Project Description. Briefly describe project activities, activities that interact with the ES	Resource mobilization, Setting the site/Site clearance, excavation, construction of sub and superstructure, roof works, mechanical, electrical and plumbing works, finishes (plastering and painting), sourcing of local construction materials like cement, gravel, sand, water etc

Categorize Project Activities into List A or List B or List C. Refer to Project Description and Project Categories in Section A	Category B				
Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
Risk Category <i>(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)</i>	Yes	No	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comment
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where a project is undertaken?	●			ESMF	Since the project was last screen some 4 years back
Is there a risk of diversion of project benefits?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?		●		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Project area located next to the road and easily accessible
Is there a risk that project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Is there a risk that subprojects may be manipulated by different factions?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process

Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		●		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Does the activity pose a security risk for local staff?		●		Security Management Plan (SMP)	The project area is safe
Is there a risk that the activity firms up contested local authority structures?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
SS 2: Labour and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include any of the known labor rights / ESS 2 non-compliance risks in South Sudan (child and forced labor)?		●		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	The project activity does not include non compliance risks to labor rights
Does the activity include a construction component?	●			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Construction of a new PHCU
Does the activity include labor-intensive manufacturing?		●		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	No manufacturing involved
Does the activity include primary agricultural activities?		●		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	No primary agricultural activities involved
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce?		●		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS), C-ESMP	Few workforce required
Is there a security risk for Project Workers?		●		Security Management Plan (SMP)	Area is safe for project staff

Is there a risk that the operation and maintenance of subproject facilities cause OHS issues?	●			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	Operation and maintenance of the PHCU can cause OHS issues
Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?	●			Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) Pest Management Plan (PMP)	There is a potential for contractors lacking OHS for its workers
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	●			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	There is a potential that contractors may delay to pay its workers
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?	●			Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	There is a potential that contractors may underpay its workers
Is there a risk that women will not be included in deployment in equal numbers?	●			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) GBV Action Plan	During the community engagement process the team realised that there is always low engagement of women in construction activities in previous projects
Is there a risk that provision of employment or contracts sparks conflicts?	●			Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The community requested for inclusion of the local population in construction activities.
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the project or by workforce)	●			Waste Management Plan, based on	Construction activity will lead to the

				<i>WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines</i> Pest Management Plan (PMP), C-ESMP	generation of solid wastes
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		●			The project will not produce toxic or hazardous wastes
Will the activity result in the generation of dust and noise?	●			C-ESMP	Movement of vehicles and operation of construction machinery
Will the activity result in soil erosion?	●			C-ESMP	Clearance of vegetation will expose soil to agents of soil erosion
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?	●			C-ESMP, Waste Management Plan	During the process of construction
Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?	●			C-ESMP	Movement of vehicles and operation of construction machinery
Will the project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)	●			C-ESMP	Movement of vehicles and operation of construction machinery
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?	●			C-ESMP	Through the clearance of vegetation for the construction activities
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high TDS with more than 1,500 ppm?		●		C-ESMP	No irrigation activity
Can the project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		●		Waste Management Plan	No withdrawal of water involved

Will the project require use of chemicals? (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)	●				Use of paints, termiticide and solvents.
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?	●				During the process of construction
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEA cases due to labor influx?	●			GBV/SEA Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	There is a potential for the increase in GBV/SEA cases due to the interaction of community members and project workers
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?	●			Labor Management Procedures (LMP); C-ESMP	There is a possibility for the spread of diseases through the interaction of workers and the community
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by project activities?		●		Security Management Plan (SMP)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Will the activity include payments or cash transfers?	●			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	Payment of construction workers by contractors

Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the project site?	●			C-ESMP	Project activities like excavations
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety hazards?	●			C-ESMP	Due to the movement of construction equipment and machinery
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?		●		Waste Management Plan; C-ESMP	No open wells around the project area
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants (e.g. latrines)	●			Waste Management Plan; C-ESMP	yes
Can the activity contribute to the spread of disease (eg health facilities)?	●			Waste Management Plan	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		●		See negative list	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process on the land ownerships for the proposed project site
Is the project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The project is not located in a conflicted area
Would the project potentially discriminate against women and girls based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process

Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		●		See negative list	The project will not lead to economic displacement
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		●		ESMF	The Land donated for the project had clear ownership and the community were thoroughly consulted in the land ownership before signing of the voluntary land donation form
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		●		ESMF	The project is not located in a sensitive area
Is there a risk that the project causes ecological disturbances?		●		ESMF	The project will not lead to ecological disturbances
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		●		ESMF	The project activity will not lead to changes in land form and habitat fragmentation
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		●		ESMF	No precious ecological assets in the project area
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					

Will the project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		●		Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)	The project is not located in or close any site of natural or cultural value
Is the project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		●			During the assessment the community confirmed that there were no potential for presence of cultural and natural heritage remains
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?			●	Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	No data available
Is there a lack of social baseline data?	●			Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	No data available for social baseline of the community
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	●			Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	●			Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	During the stakeholder engagement process the team realised that

					the exclusion of beneficiaries could lead to grievances
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?		●		Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	There was proper stakeholder engagement during the revalidation process
Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement?	●			WB and FGS guidance and regulations on Covid-19	In the event of movement restriction and banning of social gatherings

ES Screening Conducted by (Names and Signatures)

Recommended by Project Manager

Approved by PMU

[Yengi Emmanuel DARO](#)

[Thomas BLAICH](#) and [Amleset TEWODROS WOLDEMARIAM](#)

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