



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Report No: PAD5410

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 22.4 MILLION
(US\$30 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

FOR AN

ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT PHASE II
ADDITIONAL FINANCING

May 12, 2023

Urban, Resilience and Land Global Practice
Eastern and Southern Africa Region

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective March 31, 2023)

Currency Unit = US\$

SDR 0.74336731 = US\$1

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AM	Accountability Mechanism
BDC	Boma Development Committee
CAS	Conflict Analysis and Sensitivity
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CEN	Country Engagement Note
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CERHSP	COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project
CRW	Crisis Response Window
DFIL	Disbursement and Financial Information Letter
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECRP-I	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase I
ECRP-II	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II
EFA	Economic and Financial Analysis
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FM	Financial Management
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCRF	Global Crisis Response Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
GRADE	Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFR	Interim Financial Report

IMI	Institutional Maturity Index
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGB	Local Government Board
LGSDP	Local Governance and Service Delivery Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MIS	Management Information System
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
NAC	National Audit Chamber
NBeG	Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PDC	Payam Development Committee
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	Project Management Unit
PP	Procurement Plan
RALP	Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project
RCRP	Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa Series of Projects
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMP	Security Management Plan
SNSOP	Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project
ToC	Theory of Change
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
TPMA	Third-Party Monitoring Agent
UN	United Nations
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Regional Vice President: Victoria Kwakwa

Country Director: Ousmane Dione

Acting Regional Director: Holger A. Kray

Practice Manager: Peter D. Ellis

Task Team Leader: Makiko Watanabe

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING	8
A. Introduction	8
B. Parent Project Background	8
C. Rationale for Additional Financing	9
II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING	13
D. Summary of the Proposed Changes.....	13
E. Project Development Objective.....	14
F. Project Components and Costs.....	14
G. PDO, Intermediate Results Indicators, and Beneficiaries	19
H. Theory of Change.....	19
I. Cross-cutting Priorities.....	20
J. Implementation Arrangements	23
K. Lessons Learned from the Parent Project.....	24
L. Alignment with Higher Level Objectives.....	26
III. KEY RISKS	26
IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY	30
A. Economic and Financial Analysis	30
B. Technical	31
C. Financial Management	32
D. Procurement	33
E. Legal Operational Policies.....	33
F. Environmental and Social	34
V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS	36
VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES.....	37
VII DETAILED CHANGE(S).....	37
VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING	40



BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II - P177093)

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
South Sudan	IBRD/IDA	Makiko Watanabe		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P177093	Investment Project Financing	SAEU3 (10208)	AECE3 (247)	Urban, Resilience and Land

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

Bank/IFC Collaboration
No

Approval Date	Closing Date	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification
15-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2027		High

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster



[] Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)

[] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

Development Objective(s)

To improve access to services, strengthen flood resilience, and enhance institutional capacity for local service delivery and integrated disaster risk management at the national and sub-national levels.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation		Latest ISR
	15-Jul-2022	03-Oct-2022	23-Mar-2023
Progress towards achievement of PDO	S	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	S	S	S
Overall ESS Performance	S	S	S
Overall Risk	H	H	H
Financial Management	MS	MS	MS
Project Management	S	S	MS
Procurement	MS	S	S
Monitoring and Evaluation	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II Additional Financing - P180785)

Project ID	Project Name	Additional Financing Type	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints
P180785	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II Additional Financing	Restructuring, Scale Up	Yes



Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 25-May-2023	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 31-Mar-2027	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Is this a regionally tagged project? No			

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD				<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	%
IDA	120.00	17.03	99.56	<div style="width: 15%; height: 10px; background-color: #008000;"></div>	15 %
Grants				<div style="width: 0%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc;"></div>	%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II Additional Financing - P180785)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)



SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	120.00	30.00	150.00
Total Financing	120.00	30.00	150.00
of which IBRD/IDA	120.00	30.00	150.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00

DETAILS - Additional Financing

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	30.00
IDA Grant	30.00

IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
South Sudan	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Crisis Response Window (CRW)	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Total	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes No



Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal

E & S Standards	Relevance
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
Community Health and Safety	Relevant
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Relevant
Cultural Heritage	Relevant
Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

NOTE: For further information regarding the World Bank’s due diligence assessment of the Project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project’s Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Urban, Resilience and Land

Contributing Practice Areas

- Climate Change
- Fragile, Conflict & Violence
- Social Protection & Jobs
- Water

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Makiko Watanabe	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)		SAEU3
Ocheng Kenneth Kaunda Odek	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)		EAERU
Michael Eriu Okuny	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)		EAEG1
Dereje Agonafir Habtewold	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)		SAEE2
Yalemzewud Simachew Tiruneh	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)		SAES2
Aminata Ndiaye Bob	Team Member		SAWU1
Claudia Lorena Trejos Gomez	Team Member		SAEU3
Daniel Kiernan Balke	Team Member		GTFS2
Droma Bank Dominic Kat	Team Member		SAEU3
Edoardo Borgomeo	Team Member		SWAGL
Grace Tabu Felix	Team Member		AEMJB
Jean O Owino	Team Member		WFACS
Lukas Loeschner	Peer Reviewer		SAEU3
Marouan Maalouf	Counsel		LEGAM
Nisha Maria Pinho	Team Member		WFACS
Paul A. Francis	Team Member		SAEU3
Puja Guha	Team Member		ELCFN
Ray Salvatore Jennings	Team Member		SAWS4
Rebecca Chepkemboi Choge	Team Member		WFACS



Samuel Ngethe Mbachia	Team Member		SAEU3
Sarah Louise Cramer Smith	Team Member		AEMSO
Stephen Joseph Winkler	Team Member		SSIGL
Zewditu Banteyehun Haile	Team Member		AEMJB
Extended Team			
Name	Title	Organization	Location



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an additional grant in the amount of US\$30 million to the Republic of South Sudan for the Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II (ECRP-II, P177093) (D980-SS).** The parent project, ECRP-II, financed by grant in the amount of US\$120 million was approved on March 15, 2022, and became effective on May 13, 2022, with a closing date of March 31, 2027.

2. **The purpose of the additional financing (AF) is to finance the costs associated with the following activities:** (a) to add US\$13 million to Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience to scale up investments for climate-resilient community infrastructure and services in flood-affected vulnerable counties of the 12 parent project counties; (b) to add a new component - Component 3: Emergency Flood Response with US\$14 million allocation for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure or construction of climate-resilient infrastructure and emergency preparedness and response (EP&R) capacity building in flood-affected vulnerable areas in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (NBeG) and Warrap States, which were not covered under the parent project; (c) to provide an additional US\$0.6 million to Component 2: Institutional Strengthening to strengthen disaster risk management (DRM) training and capacity building; (d) to provide an additional US\$2.4 million to the now Component 4: Project Management and Learning; (e) to change the Results Framework to better capture the expanded activities; and (f) to change the implementation arrangement for the new Component 3.

B. Parent Project Background

3. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the parent project ECRP-II is to improve access to services, strengthen flood resilience, and enhance institutional capacity for local service delivery and integrated disaster risk management at the national and sub-national levels.**

4. **ECRP-II has four components designed to improve service delivery, flood resilience, and institutional capacity in the more vulnerable areas in South Sudan.** It builds on the preceding and completed Local Governance and Service Delivery Project (LGSDP, P127079) and the ongoing South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase I (ECRP-I, P169949). Both projects aimed to improve access to basic infrastructure and strengthen local government as well as community institutions. ECRP-I became effective in September 2020 and will close in July 2024. The parent project has made good progress, and ECRP-II has incorporated lessons learned from the two projects. These include, among others, (a) shifting back from a third-party implementation to government-led implementation to foster government ownership, (b) longer project period for more effective community-driven development (CDD) approach, (c) proactive youth engagement in all cycles of the project as violence by disenfranchised youth has become a prominent issue in South Sudan, (d) integration of robust flood risk reduction activities as impacts of recurrent floods have made already destitute communities even more vulnerable, (e) strong focus on operation and maintenance (O&M) to ensure sustainability of the community infrastructure provided under the project, (f) continued emphasis on gender



empowerment, and (g) introduction of performance-based grants to both communities and county governments to incentivize behavioral change. The four components of ECRP-II are as follows:

- **Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience** supporting the eligible investments in community-level infrastructure and services as well as physical investments for flood risk reduction
- **Component 2: Institutional Strengthening** supporting the participatory planning processes for the identification of subprojects to be financed under Component 1, monitoring of the construction of subprojects, and capacity building of relevant national and subnational institutions
- **Component 3: Project Management and Learning** providing the overall project management support, including fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), grievance redress mechanism (GRM), third-party monitoring (TPM), and environmental and social (E&S) risk management among others
- **Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)** allowing for rapid reallocation of uncommitted project funds in the event of a natural or manmade crisis in the future, during the implementation of the project, to address eligible emergency needs under the conditions established in its Operations Manual.

5. **ECRP-II is being implemented by the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).** Despite a slow beginning, implementation of the project is now progressing well. Progress towards achievement of PDO and Overall implementation Progress (IP) are both rated Satisfactory. The Project Management rating was downgraded in last Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) from March 2023 to Moderately Satisfactory due to delays in the signing of the Output Agreement and the recruitment of the PMU staff. However, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has now been established under the two implementing ministries—Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) and the Local Government Board (LGB)—with key positions staffed (project manager, financial management specialist, and procurement specialist). Recruitment of nine other positions is expected to be completed by May 31, 2023. FM rating is also Moderately Satisfactory due to the slow disbursement rate. This has been addressed as the output agreement between the GoSS and IOM, which will be implementing Component 1 and 2 activities, was signed in January 2023. As of May 11, 2023, the project disbursement stands at US\$20.7 million (14.2%).

C. Rationale for Additional Financing

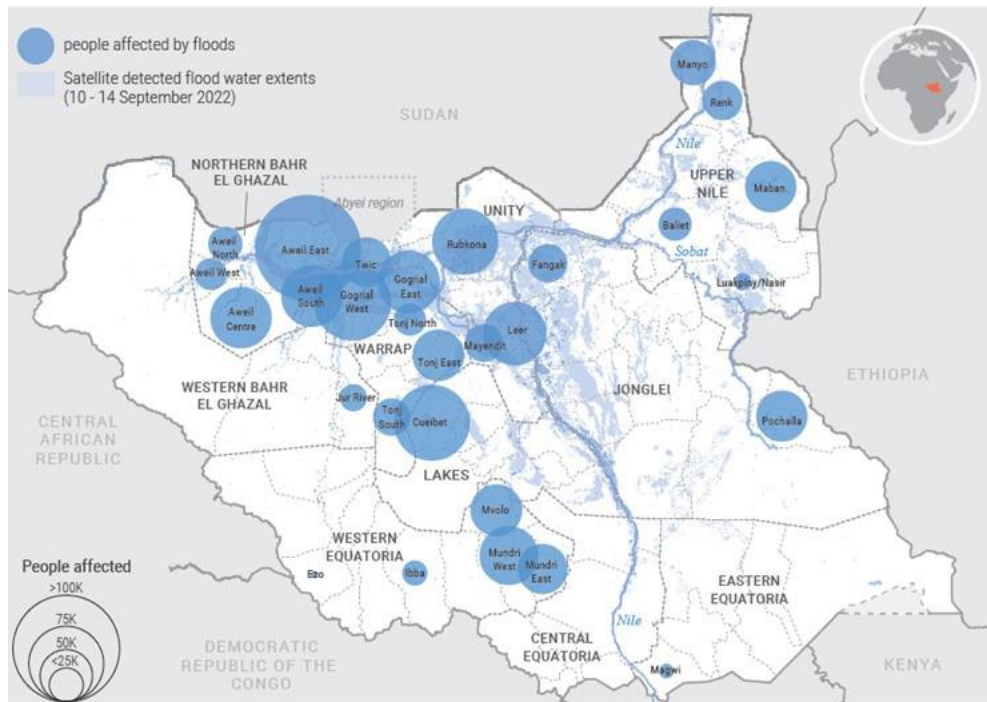
6. **South Sudan is in urgent need of support following another year of devastating floods which have affected more than 1 million people.** Since 2019, South Sudan has suffered four consecutive years of severe flooding. The latest seasonal floods (May–November 2022) are considered one of the worst in the last 30 years. As of December 2022, 1.09 million people (8.6 percent of the population) have been verified as affected across 9 states and 39 counties.¹ NBeG and Warrap States have the highest number

¹ UNOCHA. 2022. "Flood Dashboard." The total number of affected people is estimated at 1.84 million, of which 1.09 million have been verified. Affected people is defined as those that have suffered negative consequences of flooding, including direct damage to physical assets such as houses; losses due to inundation of cropland or pastures; displacement; health impacts due to waterborne diseases or snake bites; and restricted access to education, health, or nutrition sites.



of affected people, estimated at 251,700 and 208,000, respectively, followed by Unity State (168,000) and Upper Nile State (153,000). Many areas affected in 2022 were also affected in the previous three years, in particular in Unity, Warrap, Jonglei, and Upper Nile States.² With on average 750,000 to 1 million people affected annually between 2019 and 2022, it is estimated that in some of the most flood-prone areas, more than half of the population has suffered recurrent flood impacts over the past four years.³ While these areas are historically prone to flooding, the extent and duration of the latest sequence of flooding is unprecedented, and many communities are finding themselves in a state of protracted climate-related crisis which is further affecting their lives and livelihoods.

Figure 1. Geographic Overview of People Affected and/or Displaced



Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), *South Sudan Flooding Snapshot No. 2*, October 11, 2022.

7. **The World Bank’s Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE), which was carried out in November 2022, estimates direct flood damages at US\$515 million.**⁴ According to the assessment, damages are the highest in NBeG (US\$140 million), followed by Jonglei (US\$100 million), Unity (US\$91 million), and Warrap (US\$78 million). By sector, aggregate damages are the highest for buildings (US\$242 million), followed by agriculture (US\$171 million) and infrastructure (US\$102 million). In total, the damages are lower than in the previous year (US\$670 million)⁵ but still represent over 9 percent of South Sudan’s gross domestic product (GDP), making it one of the most severe events on record. Compared to more developed countries, damages are low in relation to the large number of affected people, reflecting

² World Bank. 2022. “GRADE Note on July–November 2022 South Sudan Floods.”

³ Based on the World Bank team analysis comparing flood affectedness and population exposure from 2019 to 2022.

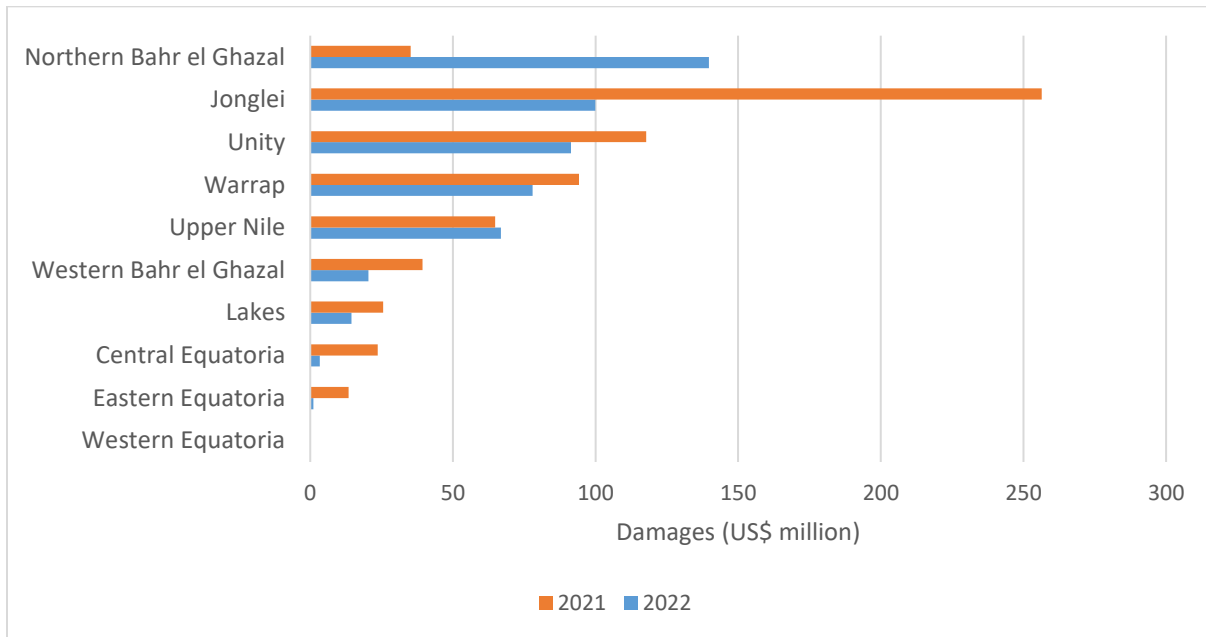
⁴ World Bank. 2022. “GRADE Note on July–November 2022 South Sudan Floods.”

⁵ World Bank. 2021. “GRADE Note on May–October 2021 South Sudan Floods.”



the large infrastructure deficit in South Sudan and the low economic value of the damaged assets.⁶ As flood waters from 2021 had not fully receded in many areas that were affected in 2022, and reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged assets have been limited, it is difficult to disaggregate the damages between the consecutive floods. However, the analysis of the two events shows that many states—particularly Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, and Upper Nile—suffered severe damage in consecutive years, whereas NBeG, which recorded the highest damages in 2022, was among the lesser affected states in the previous flood season (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Comparison of Estimated Flood Damages by State, 2022 versus 2021



Source: World Bank. 2022. “GRADE Note on July–November 2022 South Sudan Floods.

8. **The floods had devastating impacts on physical assets, compounding the prevalent gaps in service delivery.** The floods damaged or destroyed thousands of houses, many of which are built of mud and clay and not able to withstand longer periods of standing water. A flood assessment report by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) found that more than 58,000 houses collapsed in NBeG alone, while the floods affected over 90 percent of internally displaced person (IDP) shelters in Twic County (Warrap).⁷ Displaced households are settling in makeshift shelters on elevated ground, including embankments and roadsides, while others seek refuge in abandoned schools or health facilities. The floods also affected access to clean water, as hundreds of boreholes have been inundated and are unsafe for drinking and other needs, and affected households have to rely on surface and river water to meet their needs.⁸ A total of 877 schools have also been reported as affected, making education inaccessible for an estimated 427,700 children. Schools are either nonoperational and inaccessible due to their proximity to the rising water level or partially or fully destroyed by the flood.⁹ In addition, more than

⁶ World Bank. 2021. “Flood Damage and Needs Assessment. South Sudan Floods 2020.”

⁷ GoSS: RRC, Rapid Flood Assessment in South Sudan October and November 2022, issued November 20, 2022 (unpublished).

⁸ In Gogrial East and Twic (Warrap) alone, more than 500 boreholes are reportedly submerged in water.

⁹ UNOCHA, South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report No. 1, as of October 31, 2022.



50 health facilities and 95 nutrition sites have been partially damaged or cut off by floods, hampering the delivery of health and nutrition services.¹⁰ Overall, inundation and flood-related damage of road and transport infrastructure pose a fundamental challenge for the movement of people and goods. During the latest flood event, 35 percent of people reported impacts on mobility and accessibility of community infrastructure,¹¹ while hard-to-reach areas have been cut off from essential food and medication delivery, and flooding of roads resulted in market disruptions, heightening food insecurity in affected areas.¹²

9. Recurrent flooding has deeply affected peoples' livelihoods and aggravated an already dire humanitarian and food security situation in large parts of South Sudan. With over 90 percent of the population dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods (especially rain-fed agriculture), the latest floods have again submerged large areas of cropland, damaging crops at the critical germination, flowering, and ripening stages, thus further exacerbating vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs. The number of severely food-insecure people reached 6.4 million in October–November 2022 and is projected to further increase to 7.8 million people (63 percent of the population) in the April–July 2023 lean season.¹³ This deterioration reflects compounding flood-related impacts on agricultural output since 2019 and related conflict/insecurity that has disrupted activity and livelihoods. UNOCHA estimates that 9.4 million people, 76 percent of the population, will need humanitarian and/or protection needs in 2023, an increase of half a million people compared to 2022.¹⁴

10. The sequence of severe flooding over the past years has had significant economic impacts. The estimated 2022 flooding damages exceed 9 percent of the US\$5.2 billion GDP in South Sudan. The uncertainty has been exacerbated by the steep rise in inflation, partly due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine which is also echoed in the increasing exchange rates versus the US dollar. Real GDP growth estimates continued to decline from 6.5 percent to 5.6 percent in 2023.¹⁵ Lack of granular economic data in South Sudan makes it difficult to disentangle the impact of floods from other shocks—such as COVID-19, locust infestation, and rising violence levels—that have weighed down growth. Still, it is likely that flooding has significantly hindered economic recovery in view of its negative effect on oil production, agriculture, and markets. Oil production is estimated to have declined by 7.5 percent in FY2022, higher than the 5.9 percent contraction in FY2021 as floods constrained production and the COVID-19 pandemic delayed new investment to replace exhausted wells. In the agriculture sector, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) estimates that cereal production decreased by 13 percent in flood-affected states in FY2021, falling to its lowest level since 2016, mainly due to floods, which also negatively affected livestock.¹⁶ Agriculture's contribution to growth significantly dropped given the level of damage to cultivated land and livestock, as well as the impact that floods have wrought on the functionality of markets and transport/logistics.

11. Floods are likely to raise food prices and the cost of basic commodities in affected areas, exacerbating their socioeconomic consequences for already-struggling communities. The price of

¹⁰ UNOCHA, South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report No. 1, as of October 31, 2022.

¹¹ GoSS: RRC, Rapid Flood Assessment in South Sudan October and November 2022, issued November 20, 2022 (unpublished).

¹² UNOCHA, South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report No. 1, as of October 31, 2022.

¹³ IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (October 2022–July 2023), Issued November 3, 2022.

¹⁴ UNOCHA, *South Sudan: Humanitarian Needs Overview*, November 2022.

¹⁵ International Monetary Fund, 2022 and 2023 Real GDP Growth Estimates.

¹⁶ The FAO estimated losses of 18,600 tons of cereals, with 41,134 ha of cultivated land damaged in Jonglei, Lakes, and Upper Nile. Floods also affected some 711,400 livestock heads, and 48,000 perished in Jonglei alone.

sorghum in Aweil, where most flood-affected people are located, increased by 46 percent between May and October 2022, reflecting supply-side effects on market functionality, reduced harvests, and disrupted transport. At the same time, the cost of the multisector survival minimum expenditure basket, which represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a six-person household for one month, remains above median income in areas affected by floods, including in Twic, Fangak, Rubkona, and Mangala, despite an overall downward trend in non-flood-affected areas.¹⁷

12. **The ECRP-II AF’s support for flood response complements the World Bank’s broader flood response in South Sudan.** To date, the World Bank has mobilized US\$200 million for flood response from the CRW for both the response to the 2021 floods and the response to the 2022 floods. The 2021 CRW resources were allocated to various ongoing operations: (a) ECRP-II parent project for investments in flood risk reduction and flood resilient infrastructure, institutional strengthening for DRM, and restoration of access to basic services; (b) Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project (SNSOP, P177663) for cash assistance to flood-affected households to enhance their resilience; and (c) for essential health and nutrition services in flood-prone areas under the COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project (CERHSP) AF (P176480). The 2022 CRW resources have been distributed to (a) ECRP-II AF, (b) Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (RALP, P169120) to respond to the impact of flooding while preventing the current food insecurity situation from deteriorating and providing opportunities for resilience to future shocks, and (c) the pipeline Climate Resilient Flood Management Project under the Regional Climate Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa Series of Projects (RCRP, P180171) to improve institutional capacity for water resource management and reduce flood risk in select river basins by upgrading or rehabilitating large-scale investments. The AF will continue to utilize the harmonized community institutions under SNSOP; coordinate with CERHSP so that ECRP-II provides the health facilities and CERHSP provides medical staff and supplies; work with RALP so that while the AF improves access to basic services, RALP can help improve communities’ livelihoods; and closely work with RCRP so that the AF provides smaller, more short-term flood risk reduction support whereas RCRP provides longer-term assistance. The World Bank-supported flood response collectively puts the Government in the driver’s seat to oversee and coordinate the flood response implemented by third parties.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

D. Summary of the Proposed Changes

13. The proposed changes under the ECRP-II AF are detailed in Table 1 and section C.

Table 1. Summary of Proposed Changes

Activities	Proposed Changes
(a) Component 1: Community Infrastructure and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add US\$13 million to scale up climate-resilient community infrastructure in flood-affected ECRP-II counties under the parent project and strengthen IOM engineering capacity. • The total allocation will increase from US\$100 million to US\$113 million.

¹⁷ REACH, South Sudan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI). October 2022.

Activities	Proposed Changes
(b) Component 2: Institutional Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add US\$0.6 million to scale up DRM training for national, state, and county governments and communities. • The total allocation will increase from US\$9.4 million to US\$10 million.
(c) Component 3: Emergency Flood Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a new component for emergency flood response in flood-affected areas of NBeG and Warrap, which were not targeted under the parent project. • The total allocation will be US\$14 million.
(d) Component 4: Project Management and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add US\$2.4 million for additional project management costs and increase national staff recruitment in the PMU. • The total allocation will increase from US\$10.6 million to US\$13 million.
(e) Component 5: CERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CERC will now be labeled as the new Component 5 (previously Component 4).
(f) Changes to the Results Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate indicators edited and new indicators to be added to reflect the scaled-up flood response. • Targets changed for the PDO and intermediate indicators to reflect the scaled-up flood response.
(g) Changes to implementation arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 3 will be undertaken by implementing partners to be engaged by the Government. (Components 1 and 2 will continue to be implemented by IOM.)

E. Project Development Objective

14. **The PDO of the AF remains the same as the PDO of the parent project.** The PDO remains to improve access to services, strengthen flood resilience, enhance institutional capacity for local service delivery and integrated disaster risk management at the national and sub-national levels.

15. Flood resilience will be measured in terms of (a) people and land area benefitting from reduced risks from floods, (b) community infrastructure incorporating climate and disaster-resilient designs, and (c) flood-prone communities benefitting from training in community-based DRM including EP&R. Enhancement in institutional capacity for local service delivery as well as integrated DRM will be measured by adapting the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)¹⁸ that has been developed and is being applied under the ECRP-I.

F. Project Components and Costs

16. **Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience (US\$113 million equivalent).** This component will continue to be implemented by IOM. Budget allocation for Component 1 will be increased from the existing US\$100 million to US\$113 million to scale up the investments in climate-resilient community infrastructure and services in selected flood-affected vulnerable areas including areas experiencing large inflow of displaced population among the 12 ECRP-II target counties and strengthen IOM's engineering support capacity. The flood affectedness is measured by combining the population affected in 2022 and the population exposed to combined flood extents (2019–2021). The AF proposes to prioritize counties that have (a) high flood affectedness as measured above, (b) IOM's existing functional geographic presence to ensure rapid rollout of activities, (c) political support from the local

¹⁸ IMI includes indicators such as representation of women and vulnerable groups, internal governance, and own initiatives to mobilize resources for local development. These will be expanded to include additional indicators on DRM capacity.



government, (d) accessibility - both physical and security wise, (e) large inflow of displaced population that are putting pressure on basic services; and (f) adequate absorptive capacity. The ultimate target counties will be determined at the time of implementation based on IOM's assessment. (See Table 2 and Figure 3). Eligible investments will include the construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructure such as water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, dykes for flood protection, and health and education facilities, among others.¹⁹ Considering the cyclical recurrence of floods and droughts, eligible investments will also include the rehabilitation and construction of 'haffirs'²⁰ to enhance the water security and resilience of communities to droughts. All investments will adopt a 'build back better' approach to make community infrastructure resilient to future disasters and climate events, including safe siting based on modeled/observed floods and considering rainfall/runoff projections and disaster-proof designs, such as elevated structures or use of flood-resistant materials.²¹ Emergency flood response activities such as the provision of trash pumps to pump out water from inundated areas or tools required for dyke rehabilitation will also be included to ensure maximum community benefit. Selection will be made from an open menu (subject to a short negative list)²² from which communities will choose in a participatory manner, based on their needs and priorities. Sustainability of assets will be ensured through a robust O&M strategy and training that are being implemented under the parent project that differentiates measures based on types of location and types of infrastructure.²³ This component contributes to Global Crisis Response Framework (GCRF) Pillar 3: Strengthening Resilience and Pillar 4: Strengthening Policies, Institutions, and Investments for Rebuilding Better.

17. Component 2: Institution Strengthening (US\$10 million equivalent). This component will continue to be implemented by IOM. Budget allocation for Component 2 will be increased from the existing US\$9.4 million to US\$10 million to strengthen capacity building on EP&R and other DRM-related training to national, state, and county governments and communities for all the 12 ECRP-II counties. The training will help communities and governments better prepare for, manage, and respond to recurrent flooding. The training will build on a community-based DRM (CBDRM) Manual,²⁴ which has been developed under ECRP in partnership with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

¹⁹ Under the predecessor project with similar scope – Local Governance and Service Delivery Project (P127079), over 70 percent of the funding was allocated for infrastructure related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Funding for subprojects that necessitate recurrent financing, such as schools and health clinics, will be limited to construction/rehabilitation of facilities where services exist, that is, schools that have teachers but lack proper facilities.

²⁰ *Haffirs* are small open water basins, which are able to capture and store rainfall/runoff.

²¹ Context-specific design options are developed as part of the consultancy assignment 'Enhancing the Disaster Resilience and Inclusiveness of Community Infrastructure and the Quality of Flood Protection Infrastructure in South Sudan', funded by the Quality Infrastructure Initiative Partnership (TF0B6660).

²² The negative list is already included in the ECRP-II Project Implementation Manual (PIM). The list includes activities that result in large physical displacement, land acquisition, and restrictions to land use, among others.

²³ An O&M strategy has already been developed under the parent project which elaborates measures for urban/peri-urban areas versus rural areas and also for different types of subprojects. Market-based O&M that organizes communities into profit-generating social enterprises is being piloted, while user fees are already being collected from communities. O&M committees have been organized and trained, with toolkits provided under the parent project.

²⁴ MHADM and IOM. 2022. "Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). A People Centered Approach for Disaster Risk-Informed Community Development. Handbook for CBDRM Training in South Sudan (unpublished)." The CBDRM Manual is organized in five modules: (a) CBDRM Concepts, Principles and Practices; (b) Understanding Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment; (c) Understanding Tools and Techniques in the CBDRM Process; (d) Preparing Risk Informed Community Development Plans; and (e) Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Risk-Informed Community Plans.



(MHADM) and is informing the CBDRM activities under ECRP-II. This component contributes to GCRF Pillars 3 and 4.

18. **Component 3: Emergency Flood Response (US\$14 million equivalent).** This new component will be implemented by new implementing partners to be selected by the Government. The component will provide emergency flood response activities in selected flood-affected vulnerable areas including areas experiencing large inflow of displaced population in NBeG and Warrap (see Table 2 and Figure 3). NbeG and Warrap States were hot spots during the most recent flood event, in terms of impacts and recovery needs. The two states have the highest number of flood-affected people (251,763 and 208,133, respectively), accounting for over 42 percent of the total affected population in South Sudan. This component will target the most vulnerable counties in NbeG and Warrap to be selected at the time of implementation based on the analysis of flood affectedness and selection criteria as explained in Component 1. All *payams* within the target counties will be eligible for financing, but the hardest-hit areas will be prioritized based on a field assessment. The component will support rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure and services or construction of new infrastructure to reduce flood risks based on an open menu approach. These include water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, dykes for flood protection, and health and education facilities, as well as haffirs, among others. All community infrastructure will be built based on the ‘build back better’ principle and will be resilient to future disasters and climate events. The O&M strategy that is already being implemented will be applied to this component as well. The physical investments will be coupled with a quick consultative process to identify and validate community priorities, as well as the EP&R and awareness-raising training for communities and county governments, which will be adapted based on the experience from the CBDRM activities under ECRP-II. Community consultations will leverage pre-existing representative institutions that may exist if found adequately inclusive and functional. If not, communities will be mobilized into Boma Development Committees (BDCs) following the same principles and structures under the parent project. Community mobilization will be more abbreviated than in the parent project to expedite disbursement while ensuring that core principles of inclusion and accountability are ensured as under the parent project.²⁵ This component contributes to GCRF Pillars 3 and 4.

19. While the activities under Component 3 are similar to those under Components 1 and 2, such activities will be implemented much more quickly with less time allocated for community institution strengthening given the nature of the current emergency. Further, this component will have a different implementation arrangement where activities will be implemented by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with a pre-existing geographic footprint, technical expertise, and a strong track record in the two target states of NbeG and Warrap. Such an arrangement will allow for quick rollout of activities on the ground in areas outside of IOM’s geographic footprint and greater autonomy for the Government to be able to select implementing partners, facilitating the gradual shift to full Government-led implementation of these activities. It will avoid overstressing IOM and distracting it from its current work in the ECRP-II’s 12 counties. (See section G for more on implementation arrangement.)

²⁵ The same robust participatory planning and decision-making used in the parent project will take place, using principles of equitable engagement to include vulnerable groups. These communities will receive early, focused support for the identification, prioritization, and maintenance of flood response services and infrastructure that will then be followed by training and capacity building for O&M and the strengthening of links to local government support structures once subproject investments are under construction.

Table 2. Long List of Potential AF Target Flood-Affected Counties

No.	State	County	Affected population, 2022*	Exposed population, 2019-2021**	Average, 2019-2022	ECRP-II Counties	Overlap with other WB Projects
1	Unity	Leer	62%	47%	55%	ECRP-II Original	
2	Jonglei	Fangak	9%	74%	41%	ECRP-II New	
3	Warrap	Twic	11%	71%	41%	AF New	
4	Upper Nile	Fashoda	46%	26%	36%	ECRP-II Original	CERHSP
5	Warrap	Gogrial West	22%	49%	35%	AF New	SNSOP, WSEEP
6	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil East	39%	31%	35%	AF New	RALP
7	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil Centre	59%	6%	33%	AF New	WSEEP
8	Warrap	Gogrial East	36%	21%	28%	AF New	
9	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil South	32%	23%	28%	AF New	RALP
10	Unity	Rubkona	15%	35%	25%	ECRP-II Original	WSEEP
11	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil West	6%	41%	24%	AF New	
12	Upper Nile	Maban	38%	6%	22%	ECRP-II Original	CERHSP, SNSOP
13	Warrap	Tonj South	14%	31%	23%	AF New	
14	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil North	8%	35%	22%	AF New	
15	Upper Nile	Baliet	23%	15%	19%	ECRP-II Original	CERHSP
16	Warrap	Tonj East	17%	18%	17%	AF New	
17	Jonglei	Pibor	0%	34%	17%	ECRP-II Original	SNSOP
18	Warrap	Tonj North	5%	28%	16%	AF New	
19	Jonglei	Twic East	0%	26%	13%	ECRP-II New	CERHSP, RALP
20	Upper Nile	Renk	9%	7%	8%	ECRP-II Original	CERHSP, RALP
21	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Raja	0%	8%	4%	ECRP-II Original	SNSOP
22	Unity	Pariang	0%	7%	3%	ECRP-II Original	SNSOP
23	Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wau	0%	3%	2%	ECRP-II Original	RALP, WSEEP

* based on OCHA flood dashboard (2022), assessed flood-affected people

** based on geospatial analysis of combined satellite-derived (Sentinel-1) flood extents and population data (GRID3)

CERHSP: Covid-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project

ELRP: Emergency Locust Response Project

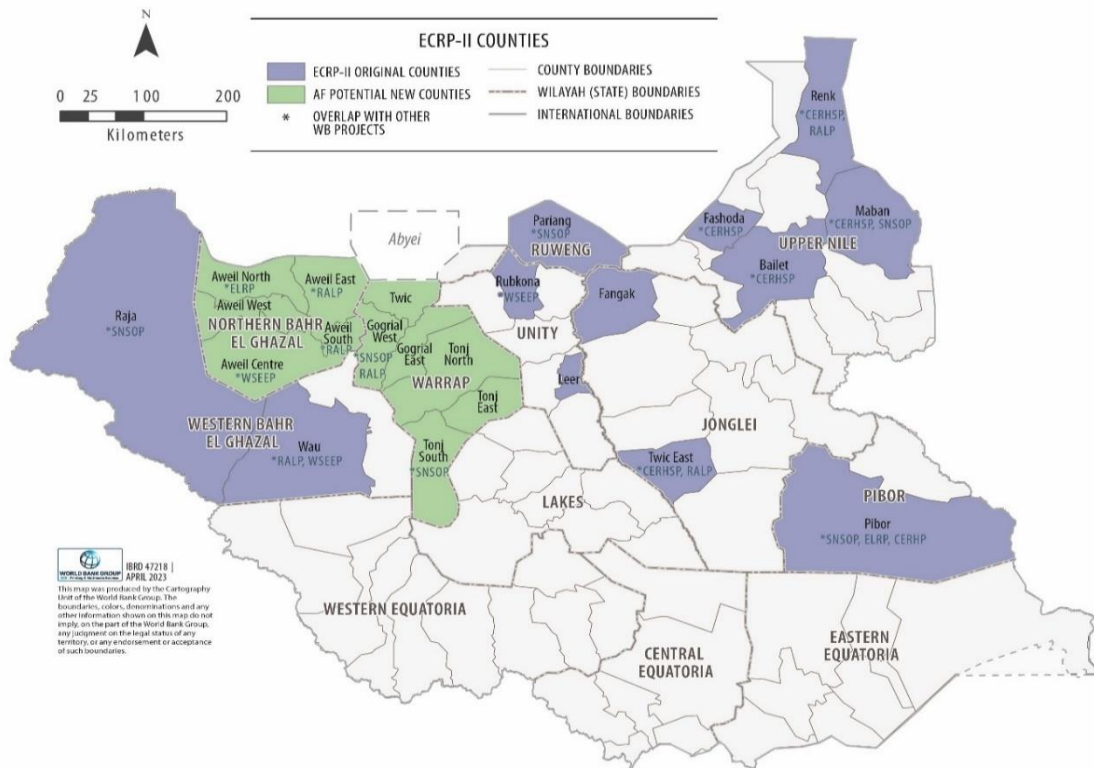
RALP: Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project

SNSOP: Productive Safety Net for Socioeconomic Opportunities Project

WSEEP: Women's Social and Economic Empowerment Project



Figure 3. Map of Proposed AF Target Counties



Source: World Bank project task team

20. **Component 4: Project Management and Learning (US\$13 million equivalent).** Budget allocation will be increased from the current US\$10.6 million to US\$13.0 million. This will cover (a) increased project management and supervision costs due to emergency flood response; (b) recruitment of national officers at the PMU to facilitate phasing out of international consultants; (c) expansion of TPM to cover new areas and activities; and (d) increased capacity building for the Government on project management, among others. This component also contributes to GCRF Pillar 4.

21. **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$0).** The CERC will now be Component 5. The allocation for the CERC will remain US\$0.

Table 3. Project Cost by Component (US\$, millions)

Component	Parent Project	AF	Total
1. Community Infrastructure and Services	100.0	13.0	113.0
2. Institutional Strengthening	9.4	0.6	10.0
3. Emergency Flood Response	—	14.0	14.0
4. Project Management and Learning	10.6	2.4	13.0
5. Contingent Emergency Response	0.0	—	0.0
Total	120.0	30.0	150.0

G. PDO, Intermediate Results Indicators, and Beneficiaries

22. The immediate beneficiaries of the proposed AF are the residents in flood-affected vulnerable counties. It is estimated that approximately 200,000 flood-affected vulnerable people, 33 percent of the total flood-affected people, will benefit from the AF. The national, state, and county governments will also benefit from capacity building under the AF. A slightly revised PDO indicator and selected intermediate indicators will be added to account for the proposed emergency flood response activities. The revised PDO indicator is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Revised PDO Indicator for the Proposed Emergency Flood Response Activities

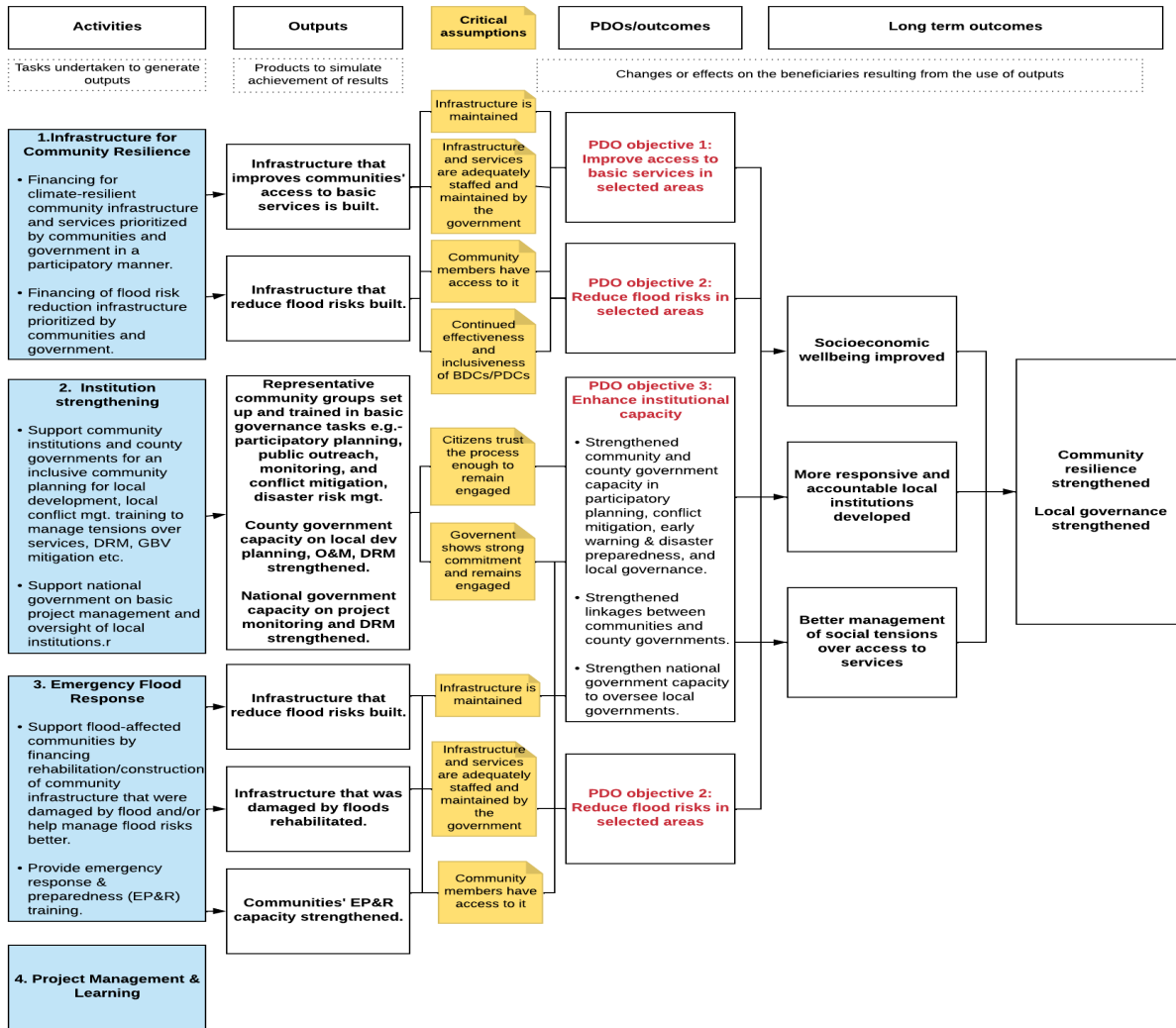
Original Indicator	Revised/Proposed	Original Target	Revised/Proposed	Remarks
Existing PDO Indicator				
Number of people with access to improved infrastructure due to the project (gender, IDP/refugee/hosts)		750,000	950,000	Target scaled up commensurate with increased financing for Components 1 and 3.
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries reporting increased flood resilience due to the project's DRM investments and institution strengthening (% gender/IDPs)	Percentage of sampled beneficiaries reporting increased flood resilience due to the project's investments and institution strengthening (% gender/IDPs)	75%	75%	Target remains unchanged. Climate Change Adaptation Indicator.

H. Theory of Change

23. Figure 4 represents the proposed revisions to ECRP-II's Theory of Change (ToC) as a result of the expanded emergency flood response activities under the AF. The ToC underpinning the project is that addressing the significant needs of areas affected by conflict or floods, or communities hosting refugees, requires intervention on two fronts. The first is investments that improve basic welfare and reduce the risk of floods. The second is institutions that articulate shared priorities and build trust, both within communities themselves and between communities and their local governments. In the longer term, it is the mandated role of the national government to manage and coordinate such local development activities. The project will support the higher-level objectives of making communities more resilient and improving local governance by (a) improving access to infrastructure for basic services, (b) providing infrastructure that reduces flood risks, (c) strengthening local institutions by training and supporting them collectively, and (d) strengthening the national government's capacity to oversee local institutions and their development initiatives.



Figure 4. Theory of Change



I. Cross-cutting Priorities

(a) Community Engagement and Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

24. The proposed AF will adopt a robust and quality community engagement approach to participatory planning and decision-making, using principles of equitable engagement to include vulnerable groups. Potentially vulnerable groups include women, the displaced, the youth, and the disabled. The selection of interventions under Component 1 will be undertaken through the institutions (BDCs and Payam Development Committees [PDCs]) that were built and capacitated under the parent project. These have proven to ensure equitable representation of vulnerable groups in planning, priority setting, and leadership. Under Component 3, the selection of emergency flood response activities will be undertaken following the same principles of equity and inclusion in priority setting, O&M, and EP&R. Pre-existing community institutions will be assessed and, where these are found to be representative and inclusive, they will form the basis for community consultation and participation. Where such institutions



are lacking or inadequate for the task, BDCs will be established with the same rules and procedures for representation as in the other ECRP-II counties. The proposed AF will continue to track vulnerable groups' levels of participation, satisfaction levels, and access to project-financed infrastructure and services.

(b) Gender

25. **The AF will continue to mainstream gender inclusion throughout the project cycle across all activities.** Women and girls are particularly affected by flooding and the wider crises of food and physical insecurity, which compounds their vulnerability and social marginalization in many ways. Addressing these issues will continue to be a priority for the AF as well as the parent project. The BDCs and PDCs built and capacitated under ECRP-II have proven to ensure equitable representation of women in participation, priority setting, and leadership. The AF will continue to track the proportion of women in leadership positions. Members of these committees and other sections of the community will continue to receive training on gender socialization, gender roles, women's leadership, gender-based violence (GBV) and GRM. Safety audits and associated risk mitigation action plans will also be undertaken to ensure safe accessibility to AF-funded infrastructure. The same principles of equity and inclusion will be extended, appropriately adapted for scale and disbursement timing, to Component 3.

(c) Youth

26. **Youth may be disproportionately affected by the conflict and unemployment exacerbated by the dislocation of flooding, and specific efforts will be made to ensure their constructive engagement.** Male and female youth will be engaged as constituencies in community mobilization and priority setting and will be represented on BDCs, O&M committees, or other institutional arrangements where applicable. They will have access to employment with contractors as nontechnical labor on subproject construction. O&M systems will be designed to optimize their participation and opportunities, including youth training as barefoot mechanics for routine O&M. Other possibilities for youth engagement will be tested, including accessing hard-to-reach youth in cattle camps and specifying youth priorities in County Development Plans.

(d) Conflict Analysis and Sensitivity

27. **The proposed AF will be informed by an extensive strategy and tools for Conflict Analysis and Sensitivity (CAS).** Given the context of endemic and complex violent conflict, CAS will be a prime focus of AF-supported activities. Following a recent comprehensive stocktaking, the parent project and its predecessor have established a foundation for CAS, including regularly updated profiles for each county, operational guidelines, and instruments. New profiles will be developed for the additional areas. Training on conflict sensitivity will be administered to all field staff, as well as those being integrated into community institutional strengthening. The parent project also entails training in conflict mitigation at the state and national levels, being integrated into county institutional strengthening. All contractors will receive training on conflict sensitivity, inclusion, protection against sexual abuse, and GBV mitigation.



(e) Climate Change

28. **South Sudan is highly prone to hydrometeorological hazards and vulnerable to climate-related shocks.** The predominant hazards in South Sudan are climate related.²⁶ Seasonal rainfall is erratic and varies under the influence of the annual shifts of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, which make South Sudan prone to both recurrent droughts and floods. In addition to significant warming over the past 30 years, climate change has resulted in an increased variability in amount and timing rainfall, while projections of rainfall patterns are less certain.²⁷ There are strong indications that the recent succession of devastating flooding is in part due to climate-related changes in seasonal rains and the hydrological cycle. With the country's large dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods (such as rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism), changing rainfall patterns and the recurrence of climate-related shocks have resulted in an upsurge in disaster-induced displacement while compounding the already dire humanitarian and food insecurity in large parts of the country.²⁸

29. **South Sudan has suffered four consecutive years of devastating flooding (2019–2022).** While floods are a recurrent phenomenon in South Sudan during the rainy season, the unusually large extent and long duration of the recent floods is exceptional. As described in the background section above, the recurrent floods, which on average affected 750,000 to 1 million people annually, have had devastating effects on people's lives and livelihoods with many communities finding themselves in a state of protracted climate-related crisis. Recurrent flooding has resulted in extensive damage to public and community infrastructure (such as schools, health sites, boreholes, and roads), undermining recent advances in infrastructure and service delivery.²⁹

30. **South Sudan has a high climate and disaster risk.** The target counties for the AF are in areas that are highly exposed to flooding, with 17–55 percent of the respective county population exposed to floods over the past four years (2019–2022). Given the high uncertainty of climate projections for South Sudan and the hydro-morphological complexity of the White Nile and its sub-catchments, future changes in flood exposure are difficult to predict;³⁰ however, recent monitoring analyses show that these areas are likely to continue to face high flood levels in the upcoming rainy seasons.³¹ As in previous years, flooding poses a risk to project implementation, as some target areas remain inaccessible even during the dry season, making it difficult to engage in the community mobilization process and develop community infrastructure. Evidence from the latest flood events moreover shows the extensive damage to community infrastructure (especially WASH related), which undermines the sustainability of the project investments. Under the parent project, these risks are mitigated by investing in flood risk reduction and institutional strengthening for DRM and enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of community infrastructure through safe siting and reinforcing the design standards to mitigate potential damage from floods or other hazards. Activities under the AF focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged community infrastructure, as well as on construction of new infrastructure to reduce flood risk. Notwithstanding the concerted investments and activities on flood risk reduction and flood response, the disaster and climate risk in the target areas

²⁶ According to GFDDR's *ThinkHazard!* assessment tool, South Sudan has a high hazard related to flooding (riverine and urban), water scarcity, extreme heat and wildfires. Earthquake hazards are classified as medium, landslides as low.

²⁷ USAID. 2016. "South Sudan Climate Change Risk Profile".

²⁸ World Bank. 2023. "Rising from the Depths. Water Security and Fragility in South Sudan."

²⁹ World Bank. 2021. "Flood Damage and Needs Assessment. South Sudan Floods 2020."

³⁰ World Bank and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. 2023. "South Sudan Hydrological County Profiles (draft)."

³¹ World Food Programme. 2022. "South Sudan - Seasonal Flood Monitor, October 2022."



is still rated ‘high’ due to the expected scale of recurrent flood hazard and exposure and the need for larger investments and capacity-building support, which exceed the level of support that can be provided under the ECRP-II AF.

31. **The ECRP-II AF leverages significant investments for climate change adaptation.** With US\$30 million in additional financing, the AF provides dedicated support to the GoSS for flood response and strengthens the capacities of flood-affected communities for emergency preparedness. The AF will finance the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure and construction of new infrastructure to reduce flood risk in some of the most flood-affected counties. The investments aim to reduce the exposure and vulnerability to future flood events by accounting to the extent possible for rainfall and runoff projections and incorporating disaster-resilient design and safe siting the reconstructed infrastructure in consultation with local communities. The project will further provide training and capacity-building support on EP&R to flood-affected communities in the target counties. These ECRP-II AF activities complement the flood risk reduction investments and support for DRM institutional strengthening and capacity building under the parent project, which were estimated to yield climate co-benefits in the amount of US\$82.8 million (69 percent).³² Overall, the ECRP-II AF provides much-needed investments in physical infrastructure and institutional strengthening to support the Government of South Sudan in implementing its priorities for climate adaptation, as defined in government’s National Adaption Plan for Climate Change.³³ The project also facilitates the implementation of South Sudan’s Second Nationally Determined Contribution, which defines the development of climate resilient infrastructure as a priority.³⁴

J. Implementation Arrangements

32. **The AF builds on ECRP-II’s existing institutional structures to oversee and coordinate the project’s scaled-up flood response.** The parent project is implemented through the GoSS, and a Financing Agreement was signed between the MoFP and the World Bank. An output agreement has been signed between the GoSS and IOM for IOM to undertake activities under Components 1 and 2. The PMU established under the MoFP and the LGB will continue to coordinate the overall project implementation including supervision of IOM’s activities, fiduciary management, E&S due diligence, and M&E. The interministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) is responsible for providing strategic guidance to the project, while the interministerial National Technical Working Group (NTWG) provides key decisions for project implementation such as geographic targeting or reallocation of funds, approving of the inclusion of additional counties into the project, and decision on the funding allocations across counties. Under the AF, for activities under Components 1 and 2, the same implementation arrangements as the parent project will be followed.

33. **Emergency flood response activities under the AF will be implemented under a different modality to ensure timely implementation though still under the overarching umbrella of the ECRP-II institutional arrangements.** For Component 3, the PMU will engage NGO(s) with a pre-existing geographic footprint, technical expertise, and good track record in NBeG and Warrap. The selection of the NGOs will be based on (a) geographic footprint, (b) technical expertise on emergency flood response, (c) adequate

³² The Climate Co-Benefits Assessment for P177093 was received on May 31, 2022.

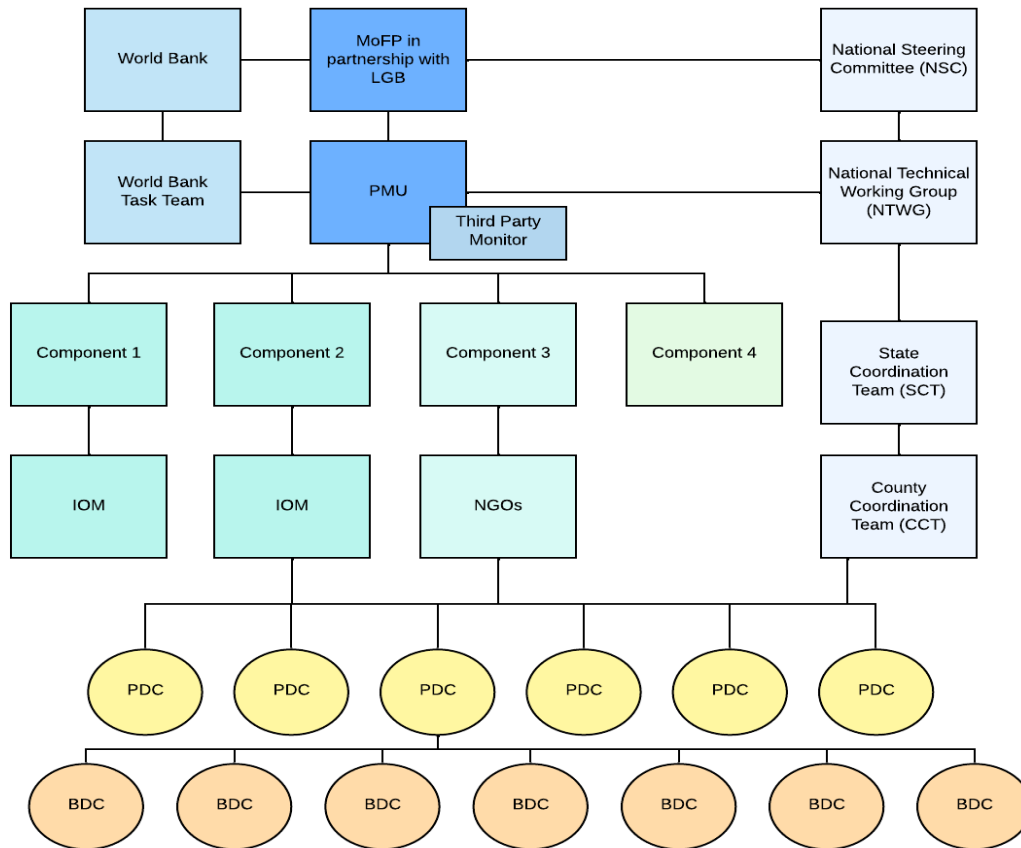
³³ Republic of South Sudan. 2021. “First National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change.”

³⁴ Republic of South Sudan. 2021. “South Sudan’s Second Nationally Determined Contribution.”



absorptive capacity, and (d) suitable E&S and security risk management mechanisms. The selection of the NGOs will be finalized upon effectiveness of the AF. The Bank has undertaken a preliminary market assessment and have identified several NGOs that are capable of undertaking the task. The updated implementation arrangement is shown in Figure 5. Should there be any issues on this implementation approach, the team will look to adjust and utilize IOM as needed.

Figure 5. ECRP-II Revised Implementation Arrangement under the AF³⁵



K. Lessons Learned from the Parent Project

34. **Flexible design that adopts a modular approach where counties are split into groups based on accessibility and readiness is crucial in volatile environments such as South Sudan.** ECRP-II is a highly decentralized project that covers over 350 villages across 12 counties. The geographic outreach will be further scaled up with the planned AF. The vast geographic outreach exposes the project to more volatility—in terms of the dynamic security situation and flooding, which result in significant access constraints to target counties. Based on lessons learned from project implementation so far, the AF will adopt a modular approach where activities will be rolled out in three phases where the 12 counties are split into three groups depending on their accessibility and readiness. This will allow the project to replace

³⁵ The only difference is the implementation arrangement for Component 3.



some counties if they become inaccessible or to reallocate some budget to counties that may be hit by disasters or conflict over the course of the project.

35. **Combining quick disbursing works with longer-term investments is important to manage people's expectations.** Given the recurrent nature of flooding in South Sudan, ECRP-II has added a subcomponent that invests in larger-scale flood risk reduction infrastructure. However, with the need for technical studies as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, those investments will not be ready until the third year of project implementation. With the nature of the current emergency, it is essential to combine more quick-disbursing infrastructure that can help address flood impacts. This will also help manage the Government and people's expectations to see tangible benefits from the project. Accordingly, the AF will focus on quick-disbursing community-level flood protection infrastructure (such as levees) or rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure while also keeping the planning and community mobilization minimal.

36. **Community engagement is important but time consuming and therefore needs to be fit for purpose.** Key lessons learned in both ECRP-I and ECRP-II to date include greater time than anticipated being necessary for community mobilization processes. Remote locations, floods and rainy season delays, and the limited absorptive capacities of communities contribute to longer lead times for training and subproject implementation. The time that communities need to commit must also be made clear from the outset of engagements to manage expectations. The proposed AF will leverage this lesson by reducing the scope of community mobilization training to focus explicitly on flood response in NBeG and Warrap States and by (re)activating existing community bodies where they are eligible and representative or establishing BDCs where none exist.

37. **The Government's strong ownership is integral to the successful implementation of the project.** Ensuring national and local government officials are fully aware of project activities and community needs helps enlist them to mediate disputes and to solicit their assistance for operations and maintenance of subproject assets. Under both ECRP-I and ECRP-II, the NTWG has played an active role in mediating local disputes or addressing political issues that hinder project implementation. As in the parent project, local and national government counterparts will be actively involved in the AF implementation, and they will regularly accompany the implementing partners to the project sites. The Government being at the forefront of the project helps improve its visibility and strengthen people's trust that the Government is working to provide much-needed support to the people.

38. **Sustainable O&M requires robust technical and financial interventions in addition to capacity building.** The ECRP-II parent project has invested in O&M by adding a specific subcomponent and budget allocation. The project has developed and is implementing an O&M strategy that elaborates differentiated measures for urban/peri-urban versus rural areas as well as different types of subprojects. The O&M strategy involves a multipronged approach: (a) technical support (formation and training of O&M committees and county governments, provision of toolkits, training of youth as 'barefoot mechanics', identification of conscientious spare parts providers, and linking to the communities); (b) financial support (provision of O&M funds; support for calibration, collection, and utilization of user fees; piloting of market-based O&M in urban/peri-urban areas for profit generating O&M; and working on government fiscal transfer for O&M to county governments); and (c) capacity building on O&M. This comprehensive O&M approach will help ensure sustainability of assets financed under the parent project and the AF.



L. Alignment with Higher Level Objectives

39. The proposed emergency flood response activities are **consistent with the Country Engagement Note (CEN) for South Sudan FY21–FY23 (158008)**.³⁶ The CEN focuses on continuing support for basic public service delivery and promoting resilience and livelihood opportunities, with a cross-cutting principle of social inclusion, particularly youth and gender. The CEN also highlights South Sudan’s vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards, which compound the humanitarian situation and undermine the country’s development efforts. In implementing its objectives, the CEN underlines the need to progressively ensure full Government engagement and ownership through a ‘learning by doing’ approach.³⁷ The AF is well aligned with the CEN as it proposes to shift closer to a full Government-led implementation approach by allowing the GoSS to select and engage implementing partners other than IOM. It also aligns with GCRF pillars Pillar 3: Strengthening Resilience and Pillar 4: Strengthening Policies, Institutions, and Investments for Rebuilding Better.

40. **The AF supports the priority themes under the World Bank’s Africa Strategy 2019–2023 and the World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) 2020–2025 (146551), both of which contribute to the World Bank’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.** The World Bank’s Africa Strategy aims to accelerate poverty reduction and shared prosperity through building of resilience to fragility and climate change. The AF advances the Regional Africa Strategy by supporting communities’ climate and disaster resilience. In line with the new FCV Strategy, the AF also helps mitigate the impact of climate change to prevent violent contestation over natural resources while restoring service delivery to foster social inclusion especially through strong citizen engagement and helping strengthen institutional capacity to better manage climate-related shocks.

41. **The AF is closely aligned with the World Bank’s climate change and resilience agenda.** The World Bank’s Climate Change Action Plan (2021–2025) acknowledges the urgency of the development impacts of climate change, especially in FCV-affected countries.³⁸ The AF will help enhance climate and disaster resilience at the community level. In addition, the project will finance physical investments to reduce flood impacts and other climate-related stresses and strengthen capacities particularly at the community level to better prepare for, adapt to, and cope with disasters under changing climate conditions.

42. **The AF contributes to advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by filling a critical gap between emergency response and resilient recovery.** It does so by addressing immediate service needs in flood-affected areas while strengthening institutions to help make communities more resilient.

III. KEY RISKS

43. The overall project risk is High due to the operating environment with widespread and unpredictable security and political, social, and macroeconomic instability.

³⁶ The CEN was discussed by the Board on May 13, 2021.

³⁷ World Bank. 2021. *Country Engagement Note for South Sudan for the Period of FY21–FY 23*.

³⁸ World Bank. 2021. *Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025. Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development*. Report No. 10986.



44. **Political and Governance risk is High.** In a highly complex environment like South Sudan, external interventions can inadvertently create some harm. Injection of resources or reconfiguration of power dynamics will have political economy implications. Risk mitigation measures will include (a) instituting a transparent and inclusive planning process; (b) helping foster social cohesion among different groups through participatory planning process and local conflict mitigation training; (c) investing in public goods that benefit communities as a whole; (d) introducing flexibility in the project design so that adjustments can be made during implementation; (e) strengthening monitoring for early identification of risks; and (f) including conflict analysts on the project team and working with a partner institution with strong expertise to ensure that project activities are designed and implemented mindful of a conflict/fragility-sensitive context.

45. **Macroeconomic risk is High.** The government authorities have commenced with a reform program that is intended to modernize the country's economic and public financial management (PFM) systems. The reform process has registered some quick wins, with the exchange rate policy moving toward unification of the parallel market and official rates. At the same time, inflation has continued to decline in the second half of 2021, reflecting exchange rate stability and improved monetary and fiscal discipline. Nevertheless, there are significant risks, including in relation to the successful implementation of the policy adjustment, limited access to concessional financing, oil price volatility, budget processes, and debt transparency. The devaluation of local currency, price volatility, and inflation pose a high risk for the AF. The devaluation of the local currency affects the value of the subproject budget allocation for local services/infrastructure as most of the construction materials are imported. Under the LGSDP, this led to some contractors abandoning subprojects without completing them. To mitigate the risk of devaluation under the proposed project, contracts with the local contractors will be denominated in US dollars.

46. **Sector Strategies and Policies risk is Substantial.** Despite the legal mandates for local service provision, local governments lack the capacity or the resources to fulfill their responsibilities. Due to salary arrears, local governments also struggle with high attrition and absenteeism. The Government depends almost entirely on external assistance and informal and collective structures as an economic and social safety net in the country. While communities and informal institutions have traditionally filled the void, to the extent possible, protracted conflict has strained the relationships within and between communities and the role and effectiveness of traditional institutions have been undermined. Low trust in government institutions, weakened informal authorities, and social divisions wrought by war have weakened social cohesion in the country. Line ministries in charge of local governance and service delivery are equally strained by a lack of adequate capacity and resources, and little public investments have been made in these areas. To mitigate these risks, the AF aims to (a) actively engage broad segments of the communities and try to facilitate cohesion among different groups through inclusive planning and investments in public goods, (b) actively encourage communications between the communities and county governments to improve their relationships, (c) invest in community institutions that are likely to be sustainable despite higher-level political turmoil, and (d) provide capacity building and resources for county governments to play a meaningful role in the project.

47. **Technical Design risk is Substantial.** The risk is based on the accumulated experience under the LGSDP and ECRP-I projects. COVID-19 and the recurring floods can have various negative impacts on the project: (a) movement restrictions may delay the recruitment and deployment of project personnel, (b) inaccessibility may delay project rollout/implementation, (c) increased and premature returns of IDPs to villages from overcrowded civilian sites to decongest the sites may increase conflicts that could impede



project implementation, and (d) disruption in supply chains and increases in material costs could delay the project or result in a reduced number of subprojects to be financed. Risk mitigation measures include the following: (a) phased implementation whereby in-depth assessment, including disaster risk mapping, will be undertaken before determining detailed activities or approaches; (b) flexible, modular approach to implementation that allows the AF to replace counties should access be hindered for a prolonged period; and (c) iterative conflict monitoring and stronger M&E throughout the project period to adjust the activities and implementation approach on an ongoing basis. In addition, the PMU and IOM will carry out regular field assessments of implementation while also using geo-spatially enabled remote monitoring system. A TPM agency (TPMA) will also be engaged to monitor both the parent project and the AF progress on the ground.

48. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability risks are High.** Capacity and resource constraints remain significant despite the Government's push for reforms, particularly around PFM. Lack of regular fiscal transfers to county governments for O&M of local service delivery and community infrastructure will likely continue. To mitigate such risks, the PMU will engage IOM as its implementing partner to implement all activities under Components 1 and 2, overseen by the PMU. To mitigate the risk arising from the Government's weak capacity, the project will support the PMU and offer technical assistance and capacity-building support on key aspects of project implementation. It will also provide support to the LGB, a national-level entity that will continue to work with the project to provide oversight of country governments and to organize trainings of subnational officials. At the subnational level, the project has built-in activities to provide capacity building for county governments on key aspects of participatory local development and links with communities. These are based on specific county functionality assessments conducted for each county. In addition, the project will provide performance-based grants for counties to incentivize their ongoing participation in subproject oversight, *payam*-level coordination, and technical support to communities (especially on O&M requirements). The AF will expand project support to counties, to strengthen their oversight and technical assistance for flood response and risk management. In addition, the AF will continue to train community O&M groups in technical and financial O&M skills so that basic O&M can be sustained from user fees collected from community members, where practical. However, sustainability risks beyond the project's control remain, given the capacity and resource constraints of the South Sudanese environment.

49. **Fiduciary risk is Substantial.** This is due to access restrictions, weak institutional capacity, weak governance and accountability systems in the Government, and wider macroeconomic risks including rising inflation and weak local currency. The Bank's FM assessment found that significant capacity gaps and internal control weaknesses exist within the MoFP and LGB which could materially affect the implementation of the project. These weaknesses include an inadequate accounting system, a weak budget monitoring mechanism, gaps in internal audit oversight, among others. To mitigate these risks, an FM specialist at the PMU continues to support the PMU. A computerized accounting system will be procured to further strengthen accounting capacity as well as financial reporting arrangements. The PMU is updating the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to document policies and procedures to guide project implementation. Fiduciary oversight will be achieved by annual financial audits conducted by the National Audit Chamber (NAC). The main risks identified for procurement include (a) incomplete public procurement framework; (b) lack of functional procurement unit and oversight functions in the country; (c) narrow window of opportunity (only about six months) in the dry season during which most of the country is accessible; (d) a nascent market and high costs for goods; and (e) weakness in capacity of procurement staff, procurement planning, and procurement process administration. Risk mitigation



measures include (a) application of World Bank procurement standard documents to all procurement activities; (b) recruitment of an experienced procurement consultant at the PMU; and (c) timely hiring of a TPMA.

50. **Environmental and Social risks are High.** The construction or rehabilitation of community infrastructure may result in potential adverse E&S impacts that are reversible, are temporary in nature and scope, and can be cost-effectively mitigated. An assessment outlined in the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) instruments identifies key risks which include impacts on dynamics between local factions and driving existing tensions and conflicts including in relation to forced migration and elite capture. Furthermore, tensions can arise between county- and state-level governments, which have, in some areas, been part of the conflict, and opposition entities that do not recognize the legitimacy of the Government and have established parallel structures. Generally, the risk of suspicion between conflicted-affected communities over project implementation is likely to be high. There is a perceived partiality in service delivery between areas held by the Government and those under opposition control, and the Government has limited capacity to either provide services or to ensure that these are delivered as and where proposed. Tensions can also arise between project implementers and beneficiary communities, who may differ in their clan or ethnic affiliations or be associated with opposing sides of a conflict. Interventions can become subject to political manipulation and attempts to extract rents. Finally, despite the generally strong social cohesion between refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting areas, perceptions have, in some cases, been reported of host communities resenting refugee access to humanitarian services. These risks will be reduced by mainstreaming of inclusiveness and transparency through a range of mechanisms: (a) geographic targeting will be guided by the World Bank's targeting framework developed for the project, complemented by in-depth assessments; (b) subproject budgets will be allocated according to a formula; (c) subprojects will be limited to public goods to promote equity; (d) community institutions will be built, facilitated, and trained to ensure representativeness and inclusivity; (e) subproject priorities will be set through inclusive and participatory prioritization community processes; (f) robust GRM, social audit, and ongoing conflict monitoring will be in place to monitor these risks and ensure the conflict sensitivity of project design and implementation; and (g) subprojects in refugee-hosting areas will equitably, and explicitly, benefit host communities alongside refugees. The World Bank will provide training to the Government and implementing partners including IOM (and NGOs to be engaged during implementation phase), where needed, along with continued monitoring of safeguards during project implementation.

51. **Stakeholder risk is Substantial** given the entrenched political division at the national level and the persistence of elevated violence and conflict dynamics in several parts of the country. Further, should there be an uptick in ongoing violence or new natural disasters, forced displacement could be triggered, making it difficult to implement project activities. To mitigate these risks, the project will build in various measures that include iterative conflict monitoring to assess the latest situations on the ground to adapt the project implementation approach or activities and an engagement strategy that sets clear criteria on when to suspend activities or withdraw from certain areas. Such a strategy will be developed in collaboration with the World Bank to align with a portfolio-wide engagement strategy.

52. **Other risks - GBV risk is High.** Key GBV risk mitigation measures for the project will include (a) participatory identification of GBV risks at the subproject level with women and girls through a safety planning tool; (b) comprehensive rollout of safeguards from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and coercion at labor sites, including a public works code of conduct; and (c) routine safety audits to monitor



GBV risks. Risk mitigation measures are supported by a GRM that builds on specific survivor-centered protocols, including appeals committees. Attention will be paid to upholding confidentiality and nondiscrimination to ensure that the risk to survivors of raising grievances (for example, retaliation, further violence, and even death) is minimized. GBV service mapping and linking to referrals for GBV in project locations will be conducted. Referral pathway training and skills building on how to support a survivor of GBV using psychological first aid will be provided to all project personnel, thereby ensuring access to referral services in all project areas. To monitor and track GBV risks, recurring gender/GBV audits of identified risks will be conducted to identify trends to inform action. The AF will engage gender and GBV specialists to train and provide technical assistance. A GBV Action Plan will be developed for the scope of the project.

53. **Other risks - security risks are also High.** The parent project has developed a strategy for implementation in insecure areas, which defines objective criteria for classifying levels of insecurity and provides options to guide implementation considering the fluid security context. If IOM or NGOs cannot access an area, project activities will be suspended. If the security situation deteriorates significantly, options for replacing the county will be considered. Minimum requirements on security risk assessments and reporting of incidents will be integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and into the more detailed Security Management Plan (SMP), including (a) documented, regular security meetings, at least weekly; (b) tracking of the security alert status in project areas and awareness of accompanying procedures for each level; (c) site-specific, documented emergency response protocols and support lines; and (d) reporting requirements for incidents. IOM is integrated in the UN system and the Saving-Lives-Together framework, and this allows the use of the full spectrum of UN security provisions, including the UN Department of Safety and Security coordination, intelligence gathering, and regular security assessments. NGOs will be requested to join the Saving-Lives-Together framework. Implementation of both the parent project and the AF require close cooperation with local communities, and thus, a non-militarized approach is at the core of local engagement, while in an emergency case, protection by other UN agencies can be requested as a last resort. The key is trust building with local communities; interaction with all relevant stakeholders; and adaptation to threat levels, including retraction of activities and staff if necessary. Given the volatile situation, communication, and cooperation between all the different stakeholders are essential. This also encompasses coordination within the World Bank and discussion on the evolution of risks and feasibility of project operations. Next to prevention, the project's emergency preparedness approach will allow reacting to incidents to mitigate harm as much as feasible. Finally, standard and emergency reporting systems are equally being set up and maintained throughout the project cycle.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

54. An economic and financial analysis (EFA) has been conducted to determine the value of the anticipated benefits relative to the costs associated with this project, including the AF. This EFA examines potential returns of the investments under Components 1 and 3, focusing on the benefits associated with the different investments. These benefits vary based on the type of investment being undertaken, such as a reduction in vehicle operating costs alongside increased traffic flows, benefits to commuters, and potential greater economic benefits expected to result from road and drainage investments. The



investment categories evaluated as part of the analysis include road and drainage, boreholes, educational investments, latrines, and public health investments. The potential benefits included in the analysis for each category of investment are discussed in further detail in a separate technical note, along with providing a literature review in support of the analysis.

55. The net present value (NPV) for investments under both the project and AF is estimated at US\$347.6 million at a 12 percent discount rate, and the economic rate of return (ERR) at 50 percent. This NPV exceeds that of the original project, which was estimated at US\$211.2 million, while the ERR remained the same at 50 percent. The analysis used replicates the methodology used for estimating the NPV and ERR during the original project preparation. Valuation estimates for individual investments will be conducted as part of each investment's feasibility study, but the estimates provided here cut across several categories of potential investments.

B. Technical

56. **The project's technical appraisal confirms the need for an immediate scaled-up flood response in areas hit hard by recurring floods.** The appraisal validated that the ongoing investments under the parent project are sensible and technically feasible, and their scaling-up will significantly aid in the ongoing emergency response while contributing to strengthen flood resilience. The addition of a new dedicated emergency flood response component will support focused support in areas that have been affected by the latest flooding which does not fall under the parent project target areas. Given the emergency, the new component will have a light touch on community mobilization and engagement with emphasis on EP&R training while supporting rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure or construction of flood risk mitigating infrastructure such as dykes. The civil works will be implemented in a labor-intensive manner to the extent possible so as to inject much needed cash for the flood-affected communities.

57. **The implementation arrangements under the AF will build on the parent project's existing implementation arrangements while also allowing space for the GoSS to engage new partners in new areas currently not targeted under the parent project.** Such an arrangement will help increase the project's absorption and technical capacity while providing greater GoSS autonomy to select implementing partners facilitating the gradual shift to full Government-led implementation. The proposed activities under the AF will contribute to the higher-level objectives ECRP-II aims to achieve, which are to make communities more resilient and improve local governance.

58. **The proposed AF's flood response will be closely coordinated with other World Bank projects to maximize impact.** ECRP-II provides much-needed support in rehabilitating damaged community infrastructure, restoring services, and constructing infrastructure that help reduce future flood risks while strengthening the communities' EP&R capacity. However, ECRP-II alone cannot address the vast needs of the country. The AF will therefore seek synergy with other World Bank-financed projects such as RALP, CERHSP, SNSOP, and South Sudan Women's Social and Economic Empowerment Project (WSEEP, P176900), to provide a more holistic support to flood-affected communities. These efforts will need to be sustained and scaled and lessons documented and shared.

59. **There is a need to retain the flexibility to adapt to the dynamic and evolving context.** South Sudan's context is dynamic, and accessibility to certain areas can change depending on security, flooding, or seasonal situations. Therefore, the target counties should be determined at the time of implementation



considering the latest situation. The project will also retain adequate flexibility to replace counties during project implementation should the situation on the ground deteriorate. Such changes will be determined in close consultation with the NSC and NTWG.

60. **The AF has undergone the required climate and disaster risk screening and has been assessed for climate co-benefits.** The investments under this AF will provide substantial climate co-benefits because (a) the provision of emergency flood response will help improve the communities' capacity to cope with and recover from the flooding. (b) the community infrastructure investments will be designed and constructed in a climate-resilient manner. and (c) the strengthening of government capacities will help coordinate and prepare for current and changing climate conditions.

C. Financial Management

61. An FM assessment of the MoFP was conducted for the implementation of the AF. The FM assessment was conducted in accordance with the FM Practices Manual issued by the World Bank's FM Sector Board on November 3, 2005, and the FM Manual for Bank-financed Investment Operations issued on March 1, 2010. The assessment covered the key FM elements of planning and budgeting, accounting systems and capacity, and internal control including internal auditing, in addition to funds flow, financial reporting, and external auditing arrangements.

62. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether the implementing entity maintains adequate FM arrangements to ensure that (a) funds channeled into the project will be used for the purposes intended in an efficient and economical manner; (b) the AF's financial reports will be prepared in an accurate, reliable, and timely manner; and (c) the AF's assets will be safeguarded from loss, abuse, or damage. The outcome of the FM assessment was that significant capacity gaps and internal control weaknesses exist within the implementing ministry, which could materially affect the implementation of the project. These weaknesses include an inadequate accounting system, weak budget monitoring mechanism, gaps in internal audit oversight, and a lack of clear approval and authorization arrangements.

63. The project has established several measures to mitigate the above weaknesses throughout the project life that will still apply during the implementation of the AF. A consultant FM specialist on board continues to support staffing capacity. The project will also recruit a finance officer to complement the existing staffing arrangements. Moreover, the MoFP and LGB designated finance officers (inspector of accounts) in the knowledge exchange program aimed at strengthening government staff capacity for future projects. A computerized accounting system will be procured by the project to further strengthen accounting capacity as well as financial reporting arrangements. Internal control arrangements for the project include segregation of duties and responsibilities, monthly cash and bank reconciliations, development of a fixed assets register, and efficient payment processing through direct payments and disbursement through Designated Accounts. The PMU has also requested the Internal Audit Directorate at the MoFP to deploy an internal auditor to the project. Furthermore, the PMU is updating the PIM to document policies and procedures to guide project implementation. Financial reporting is in line with the DFIL, as signed by the World Bank. The project is current in submission of IFRs submitted within 45 days after the end of a quarter. Fiduciary oversight will be achieved by annual financial audits conducted by the NAC and audited financial statements, accompanied by a management letter, and submitted to the World Bank within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Based on the FM assessment, the residual FM risk rating is Substantial.



D. Procurement

64. The arrangements for procurement management under the AF will follow the structure established under the parent project. The AF will leverage the PMU established in the MoFP which is responsible for procurement management under the parent project. The PMU supported by an experienced senior procurement specialist and other technical experts hired by the project will continue to provide support under the AF activities. The procurement performance has been satisfactory.

65. Procurement for the AF will be carried out in accordance with the ‘World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers’, dated November 2020, hereafter referred to as ‘Procurement Regulations’. The project shall be subjected to ‘Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants’, revised July 1, 2016 (referred to as World Bank Anti-Corruption Guidelines), and any provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement.

66. The PMU has updated the Procurement Plan (PP) that covers the duration of implementation of the AF and will be updated in agreement with the World Bank on an annual basis or as needed to reflect the actual project implementation needs.

67. **Forced labor risks associated with the polysilicon suppliers.** There are allegations of forced labor risks associated with the polysilicon suppliers. The recipient will require bidders to provide two declarations: a Forced Labor Performance Declaration (which covers past performance) and a Forced Labor Declaration (which covers future commitments to prevent, monitor, and report on any forced labor, cascading the requirements to their own sub-contractors and suppliers). In addition, the recipient will include enhanced language on forced labor in the procurement contracts.

E. Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

68. OP/BP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways. The World Bank’s Operational Policy OP7.50 is applicable to the proposed project as some of the proposed interventions use or risk polluting water resources of the White Nile River Basin, shared by Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda and which is an international waterway according to paragraph 1 of the Policy. Accordingly, the World Bank on behalf of the Government of South Sudan notified the other riparian countries of the proposed project (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) in December 2021. January 15, 2022 was the deadline set out in the notification letter sent to the riparian countries to respond on the project. Only Egypt and Kenya responded and confirmed their ‘no objection’ to the project. The activities financed under the AF represent a scale-up of activities carried out under the parent project and their scope and impact fall within the project scope already notified under the parent project. As such, the activities financed under this AF are covered by the notification process carried out for the parent project.



F. Environmental and Social

69. The parent project's high E&S risk rating will remain applicable to the AF as the activities are similar though there will be an expansion in the geographic footprint of the AF under a newly added Component 3: Emergency Flood Response. The AF's geographic scope will be expanded to two additional states of NBeG and Warrap. For coordination and implementation arrangements, the AF will use ECRP-II's existing institutional structures to oversee and coordinate the project's scaled-up flood response. It will also use the same implementation arrangements except for Component 3, which will be implemented under a different modality to ensure timely implementation though still under the overarching umbrella of the ECRP-II institutional arrangements. The PMU, already established under the ECRP-II, will engage NGOs with a pre-existing geographic footprint and technical expertise in the two target states, one NGO per state to minimize the transaction costs. Thus, the PMU and implementing partners are required to expand their E&S risk management institutional structure to manage E&S risk and impacts of the AF to NBeG and Warrap States.

70. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the AF have been updated to manage E&S risks and impacts associated with the AF have been updated and publicly disclosed. Further, the ESMF (including, as annexes, Labor Management Procedures, Social Assessment, and GBV/SEA/Sexual Harassment Action Plan) and the Security Risk Assessment and the SMP prepared under ECRP-II will be updated, consulted upon and disclosed before disbursement of the AF. The updated SEP for the AF will be further revised, consulted upon, and disclosed with in-depth consultation results in three months after effectiveness.

71. As highlighted above and detailed in section C (Project Components and Costs), the AF will support activities similar to the parent project except the expansion in the geographic scope of the AF. The AF will finance scaled-up investments including construction and/or rehabilitation of both small-scale community infrastructure and possibly medium-scale flood risk reduction investments such as small dykes, levees, embankment strengthening, drainage channels, and nature-based solutions. E&S risks associated with this kind of infrastructure are generally low to substantial depending on the scale of the infrastructure, their location, and proximal E&S receptors, with potential adverse E&S impacts that are reversible, are temporary in nature and scope, and can be cost-effectively mitigated. These risks and impacts are expected to be minimized by the exclusion criteria in the E&S screening process to be updated in the ECRP-II ESMF. The ESMF to be updated will also define a negative list of interventions to be avoided. The E&S screening process will also accommodate criteria for the flood risk reduction investments to ensure appropriate E&S tools proportionate to their respective risks are prepared, consulted on, cleared, disclosed, and implemented. This notwithstanding, the project environmental risk rating is considered High due to the low capacity of the national and county governments to enforce and supervise environmental compliance including that of local communities to manage natural resources sustainably in the backdrop of pervasive conflict, which extends to control of natural resources that are largely undisturbed and undermanaged. Further, the legal and institutional arrangements to manage, supervise, and enforce compliance are equally dysfunctional with low capacity in controlling and monitoring environmental performance during implementation. This is a gap that the TPMA is expected to bridge. These, compounded with the fragile country context and the inability of the World Bank project team to conduct on-the-ground supervision, substantiates the High environmental risk rating.



72. On the social front, the underlying objective of this CDD-type project is to improve community resilience and cohesion by strengthening local institutions and citizen engagement through a participatory planning process. The ECRP-II AF is thus expected to have a positive social impact in the targeted areas. In addition, the subprojects' following the CDD planning approach, together with subproject screening and the negative list of interventions will all reduce risks during implementation. The social risks stem mainly from the FCV context in the project area. They include (a) grievances about targeting and location, (b) intracommunal tensions over implementation issues, (c) assets becoming targets of violent groups, and (d) adverse results from construction and labor activities. Violence (political, criminal, ethnic, and so on) and GBV are two areas of concern because of escalating social risks. The GBV risk for the AF is considered high, and a GBV Action Plan will be updated as part of the ECRP-II ESMF to address this risk. The AF will engage experienced E&S safeguards and GBV specialists, both on the client's PMU and at IOM to ensure that the AF is implemented in accordance with the E&S instruments and that tools are/will be updated in accordance with the World Bank ESF and standards. Because of the potential land acquisition risks due to flood protection intervention, the project will update the Resettlement Policy Framework for ECRP-II.

73. **Citizen engagement.** Citizen engagement is an essential element of the AF, which is based on the CDD approach, to improve community resilience and social cohesion. The AF mainstreams citizen engagement throughout the project cycle. Measures built-in include the establishment and strengthening of inclusive community institutions, a strong participatory planning process, inclusion of local communities in project implementation, community-based monitoring, training on community-led O&M, a robust communication and outreach to communities, and a strong GRM to close the feedback loop. This will ensure community ownership of the project, adaptation of subprojects on local needs, efficient use of resources, and enhanced sustainability by including the communities in subproject O&M. Citizen engagement is also an essential tool for social risk management, including a functioning GRM, prevention of elite capture, and inclusion of the most vulnerable. IOM, one of the implementing partners of ECRP-II and its AF, has considerable experience on citizen engagement in South Sudan, essential for effective citizen engagement in the complex and diverse situations in different parts of the country. The citizen engagement will be monitored through the intermediate results indicator "Percentage of BDC/PDCs engaged in regular participatory planning, implementation monitoring and meeting with payam/county authorities."

74. **GRM.** ECRP-II has established a GRM to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and to facilitate the project to respond to concerns and grievances of the project-affected parties. The AF will use the established GRM for ECRP-II and will expand it to the new geographic scope under the newly added Component 3. The GRM will continue to serve all project activities and partners. It will be implemented by the PMU and the implementing partners, including IOM, through various channels such as verbal reporting through community outreach assistants, anonymous notes to be submitted in feedback boxes to be set up in all target communities, and texts to be sent to hotline numbers, among others. The PMU will monitor the implementation of the GRM and ensure that the grievances are addressed adequately and on time. The PMU and the implementing partners will implement field monitoring missions and conduct spot checks where subprojects/project activities are implemented.



V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

75. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project-affected communities and individuals may submit their complaints to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.

VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
	0.00	New	Component 3: Emergency Flood Response	14.00
Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience	100.00	Revised	Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience	113.00
Component 2: Institution Strengthening	9.40	Revised	Component 2: Institution Strengthening	10.00
Component 3: Project Management and Learning	10.60	Revised	Component 4: Project Management and Learning	13.00



Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response Component	0.00	Revised	Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component	0.00
TOTAL	120.00			150.00

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2022	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
2023	6,120,000.00	8,620,000.00
2024	25,500,000.00	34,120,000.00
2025	37,130,000.00	71,250,000.00
2026	38,990,000.00	110,240,000.00
2027	39,760,000.00	150,000,000.00
2028	0.00	150,000,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● High	● High
Macroeconomic	● High	● High
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Substantial	● Substantial
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Substantial	● Substantial
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● High	● High
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● High	● High
Stakeholders	● Substantial	● Substantial
Other	● High	● High
Overall	● High	● High



LEGAL COVENANTS – Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II Additional Financing (P180785)

Sections and Description

Schedule 2. Section I. D1. The Recipient shall, by no later than sixty (60) days after the Effective Date, update in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the Association, the manual, which contains Project arrangements and procedures for: (i) institutional coordination and day-to-day implementation of the Project; (ii) monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication including for activities under Part 3 of the Project; (iii) criteria, procedures and responsibilities for Sub-project selection under Part 1 and 3 of the Project; (iv) allocation of functions to, and responsibilities of, IOM; (v) allocation of functions to, and responsibilities of the Selected NGOs under Part 3 of the Project (vi) administration, procurement, financial management and accounting; and (viii) such other administrative, technical and organizational arrangements and procedures as shall be required for purposes of implementation of the Project (“Project Implementation Manual” or “PIM”).

Schedule 2. Section I. F. By no later than ninety (90) days after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall recruit and maintain at all times during implementation of the Project, a Third-Party Monitoring Agent in accordance with terms of reference satisfactory to the Association, to monitor and review performance of the Project, including the activities carried out by IOM, and the selected NGOs under Part 3 of the Project.

Conditions

Type	Financing source	Description
Effectiveness	IBRD/IDA	The Recipient has updated, consulted up-on and disclosed the Project’s the ESMF, RPF, and SRA/SMP in form and substance acceptable to the Association.

VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework COUNTRY: South Sudan

Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II Additional Financing

Project Development Objective(s)

To improve access to services, strengthen flood resilience, and enhance institutional capacity for local service delivery and integrated disaster risk management at the national and sub-national levels.

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Improved access to basic services			
Number of people with access to improved infrastructure due to the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts) (Number)		0.00	950,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Refugees (Number)		0.00	182,000.00
Host community (Number)		0.00	85,000.00
Women (Number)		0.00	475,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Percentage of subprojects that are functional at project completion (disaggregated by infrastructure type) (Percentage)		0.00	85.00

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Strengthened institutional capacity			
Percentage of county governments and community institutions that meet the performance criteria (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
Improved flood resilience			
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries reporting increased flood resilience due to the project's investments and institution strengthening (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts) (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience			
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries who report that both community subprojects and flood response projects meet their needs (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts) (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Refugees (Percentage)		0.00	75.00

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Host community (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Women (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries satisfied with access to functional infrastructure provided under the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts) (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Refugees (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Host community (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Women (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Number of workdays generated from subproject construction/rehabilitation (with percentage of workdays created for different infrastructure types, gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts) (Number)		0.00	60,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Percentage of sub-projects incorporating climate and disaster resilient designs. (Percentage)		0.00	85.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Component 2: Institution Strengthening			

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Percentage of subprojects for which arrangements for operations and maintenance are established (disaggregated by infrastructure type). (Percentage)		0.00	85.00
Percentage of BDC/PDCs engaged in regular participatory planning, implementation monitoring and meeting with payam/county authorities. (Percentage)		0.00	80.00
Percentage of leadership positions held by women in BDCs/PDCs. (Percentage)		0.00	50.00
Percentage of BDCs/PDCs engaged in DRM activities to reduce the vulnerability to climate-sensitive natural hazards, such as floods and droughts. (Percentage)		0.00	30.00
Percentage of county governments that are engaged in regular meetings with BDCs/PDCs on subproject implementation and operation & maintenance. (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Number of national government officials trained on project management and coordination. (Number)		0.00	15.00
Number of government officials (at national, state, county and payam levels) trained in DRM. (Number)		0.00	250.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised			
Component 4: Project Management and Learning (Action: This Component has been Revised)			
Percentage of grievances appropriately responded to within the pre-determined timeframe. (Percentage)		0.00	80.00
Percentage of counties for which the required information is uploaded to the MIS in a timely manner to monitor results. (Percentage)		0.00	85.00
Percentage of TPMA reports are submitted in a timely manner. (Percentage)		0.00	90.00

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 3: Emergency Flood Response (Action: This Component is New)			
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries who report that both community subprojects and flood response projects meet their needs (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/hosts) (Percentage) (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Action: This indicator is New			
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries satisfied with access to functional infrastructure provided under the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/hosts) (Percentage)		0.00	75.00
Action: This indicator is New			
Number of workdays generated from subproject construction/rehabilitation (with percentage of workdays created for different infrastructure types, gender, IDPs/hosts) (Number)		0.00	10,000.00
Action: This indicator is New			
Percentage of sub-projects incorporating climate and disaster resilient designs. (Percentage)		0.00	85.00
Action: This indicator is New			

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of people with access to improved infrastructure due to the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts)	To be considered improved, infrastructure must be both functional and climate resilient. 'Functional' is defined as 'subproject being utilized by the beneficiaries as intended or as designed'. 'Partly Functional' is defined as 'subprojects not fully utilized as intended or as designed'. 'Non-functional' is defined as 'subprojects that are not operational, uncompleted, abandoned, or used outside its intended purpose or by unintended beneficiaries'.	Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM, implementing partners
Refugees		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, Quarterly project monitoring, TPM report, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB

Host community		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, regular project monitoring, TPM reports, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB
Women		Quarterly	Quarterly Progress Report, TPM report, Impact Evaluation report	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM, implementing partners
Percentage of subprojects that are functional at project completion (disaggregated by infrastructure type)		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IoM
Percentage of county governments and community institutions that meet the performance criteria		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries reporting increased flood resilience due to the project's investments and institution strengthening (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts)		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM, implementing partners

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators					
Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries who report that both community subprojects and flood response projects meet their needs (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts)		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Refugees		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly project reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, regular project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB
Host community		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly project progress reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, regular project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB

Women		Quarterly	Quarterly progress reports, TPM reports, Impact Evaluation reports.	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries satisfied with access to functional infrastructure provided under the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts)		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Refugees		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly project progress reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, regular project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB
Host community		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly project progress reports, TPM reports, impact evaluation	MIS, regular project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	IOM, MoFP, LGB

Women		Quarterly	Quarterly progress reports, TPM reports, Impact Evaluation reports.	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Number of workdays generated from subproject construction/rehabilitation (with percentage of workdays created for different infrastructure types, gender, IDPs/refugees/hosts)		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of sub-projects incorporating climate and disaster resilient designs.		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of subprojects for which arrangements for operations and maintenance are established (disaggregated by infrastructure type).		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of BDC/PDCs engaged in regular participatory planning, implementation monitoring and meeting		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM

with payam/county authorities.			report, TPM report, impact evaluation		
Percentage of leadership positions held by women in BDCs/PDCs.		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation.	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation.	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of BDCs/PDCs engaged in DRM activities to reduce the vulnerability to climate-sensitive natural hazards, such as floods and droughts.		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation.	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation.	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Percentage of county governments that are engaged in regular meetings with BDCs/PDCs on subproject implementation and operation & maintenance.		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM
Number of national government officials trained on project management and coordination.		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, IOM

<p>Number of government officials (at national, state, county and payam levels) trained in DRM.</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Quarterly progress reports, TPM reports, Impact Evaluation reports.</p>	<p>Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation.</p>	<p>MoFP, LGB, IOM</p>
<p>Percentage of grievances appropriately responded to within the pre-determined timeframe.</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation</p>	<p>Project monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation</p>	<p>MoFP, LGB</p>
<p>Percentage of counties for which the required information is uploaded to the MIS in a timely manner to monitor results.</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress report</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring</p>	<p>MoFP, LGB, IOM</p>
<p>Percentage of TPMA reports are submitted in a timely manner.</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress report</p>	<p>Project monitoring</p>	<p>MoFP, LGB</p>
<p>Percentage of sampled beneficiaries who report that both community subprojects and flood response projects meet their needs (disaggregated by gender,</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM</p>	<p>Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation</p>	<p>PMU, implementing partners</p>

IDPs/hosts) (Percentage)			report, impact evaluation,		
Percentage of sampled beneficiaries satisfied with access to functional infrastructure provided under the project (disaggregated by gender, IDPs/hosts)		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	
Number of workdays generated from subproject construction/rehabilitation (with percentage of workdays created for different infrastructure types, gender, IDPs/hosts)		Quarterly	MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, implementing partners
Percentage of sub-projects incorporating climate and disaster resilient designs.		Quarterly	Project MIS, quarterly progress report, TPM report, impact evaluation	Project MIS, quarterly progress monitoring, TPM, impact evaluation	MoFP, LGB, implementing partners