Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project Phase II (ECRP II)

ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUB-PROJECT PHASE II (ECRP II)

Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP) Prepared for The Construction/ Rehabilitation of Boreholes for the Emergency Flood Response Activities in Aweil East And Aweil South Counties, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Rescue Committee (IRC), with funding from the World Bank, is implementing the ECRP II Sub-project**:** Component 3: Emergency Flood Response Activities in Aweil South and Aweil East Counties, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan. The sub-project involves the construction/ rehabilitation construction/ rehabilitation of boreholes to improve access to safe and reliable water supply for flood-affected communities. Given the vulnerability of the sub-project area to recurrent flooding, groundwater contamination, and limited social infrastructure, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP) has been prepared to ensure that all sub-project activities are designed and implemented in compliance with South Sudan's legal framework and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

The G-ESMP identified potential environmental and social risks associated with the construction/ rehabilitation of 26 boreholes, including groundwater depletion, water contamination, occupational health and safety hazards, and community health and safety concerns. Social risks such as land use conflicts, exclusion of women and vulnerable groups, and risks of gender-based violence (GBV) during sub-project implementation have also been considered. Through a participatory process, site-specific risks were assessed and mitigation measures developed to prevent, minimize, or offset adverse impacts while enhancing sub-project benefits. Prior to the construction/ rehabilitation works, the sub-project engaged stakeholders on pre-construction/ rehabilitation/ rehabilitation activities which included the incorporation of environmental and social performance documents into the procurement process, awareness on the handover of sites which had been approved after E&S screening, voluntary land donation signing, engagement of local communities and local government to support contractor access for raw materials (sand, aggregates, water), mobilization and transportation of skilled and unskilled workers to site, disclosure of sub-project information to the oversight committee members,

The G-ESMP was developed through a participatory and consultative process. These included participatory rural approaches where information was collected from the communities in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties with the involvement of the local government authorities (counties, payams and bomas) about their needs. Meetings were held with the local communities allowed to capture their needs and involve them in planning, ranking and evaluating the sub-project that best suited their needs. The community and the local government stakeholders then identified sites that would be used for the implementation of the sub-projects. Hence, environmental and social screening were conducted and voluntary land donations signed by representatives of the communities and the local government witnesses.

The methodology combined desk reviews of relevant policies and legislation. Field-based assessments were conducted in Aweil East and Aweil South to understand environmental and social baseline conditions, groundwater dynamics, and community needs. Consultations with local authorities, community leaders, Boma and Payam Development Committees, women and youths, people living with disability, and directly affected households ensured that community

perspectives and local knowledge informed both the risk assessment and the proposed mitigation measures.

Mitigation measures have been proposed across the sub-project lifecycle, including the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. These include measures for safe waste disposal, groundwater protection, occupational health and safety protocols, the promotion of gender inclusion, risk management for GBV/SEA, easy access to and use of WASH facilities by people living with disability. and the establishment of functional Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs). The G-ESMP further defines institutional responsibilities, capacity-building requirements, monitoring and reporting arrangements, and estimated costs to support effective implementation.

Capacity building is a key feature of the G-ESMP to ensure the sustainability of outcomes. Training will be provided for contractors, local authorities, and community management committees on compliance with safeguarding, occupational health and safety, environmental monitoring, borehole maintenance, and grievance management. Specialized training will also be provided on prevention and response to GBV/SEA/SH to ensure safe sub-project implementation in vulnerable communities.

In conclusion, the G-ESMP provides a practical framework to guide the IRC and its implementing partners in ensuring that the borehole construction/ rehabilitation sub-project contribute positively to climate resilience and community well-being in Aweil South and Aweil East. Through systematic identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks, the sub-project can be implemented with minimal adverse impacts while delivering substantial long-term benefits. These include improved access to safe drinking water, reduced incidence of waterborne diseases, strengthened resilience to climate and flood risks, and enhanced participation and empowerment of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, by aligning with national legislation and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, the G-ESMP establishes a robust, transparent, and inclusive approach that promotes sustainability, accountability, and community ownership of water resources. Ultimately, the successful implementation of this framework will not only safeguard the environment but also ensure that flood-affected communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal have resilient and equitable access to safe water.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDCs	Boma Development Committees
CLCs	Community Liaison Committees
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CoC	Code of Conduct
ECRP II	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Sub-project–Phase II
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
G-ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
ESSO	Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDGs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RRC	Relief and Construction/ rehabilitation Commission
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Justification

The Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Sub-project – Phase II (ECRP II) is a flagship initiative of the Government of South Sudan, supported by the World Bank and implemented in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and other partners. The sub-project responds to the escalating challenges faced by communities in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties**,** Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, which are among the most climate-vulnerable regions in the country.

These areas experience recurrent and severe seasonal flooding, compounded by poor drainage infrastructure, limited disaster preparedness, and the broader impacts of climate change. Floods regularly damage or destroy homes, schools, and health facilities, displace populations, and reduce access to safe water, sanitation, and other essential services. The resulting shocks exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition, waterborne diseases, and poverty, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In this context, access to clean and reliable water remains a critical need. Many boreholes are currently non-functional due to poor maintenance, while others are insufficient to meet community demand. Where functional, boreholes often suffer from declining water quality due to flooding, contamination, and overuse. Without timely intervention, communities risk heightened vulnerability to waterborne diseases, increased conflict over scarce water resources, and prolonged displacement during flood seasons.

To address these challenges, ECRP II Component 3: Emergency Flood Response includes the construction/ rehabilitation of existing non-functional boreholes in Aweil East and Aweil South. These interventions aim to:

- Improve equitable access to safe drinking water, especially for flood-affected and vulnerable households.
- Reduce dependence on unsafe water sources and mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Strengthen community resilience by providing reliable water access during emergencies and seasonal shocks.
- Build the capacity of community-based water management committees to sustain borehole functionality and promote ownership.

The sub-project is fully aligned with South Sudan's national priorities. It contributes to the goals of Vision 2040 for sustainable development. It operationalizes the Revised National Development Strategy (2021–2024), particularly its focus on restoring basic services, building resilience, and strengthening local governance systems. Furthermore, the sub-project complies with the Environmental Protection Act (2001) and the Draft Environmental Protection Bill

(2023), which require environmental and social assessments for sub-projects with potential impacts on people, natural resources, and ecosystems.

In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), this Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP) has been prepared to identify potential risks associated with borehole construction/ rehabilitation, propose mitigation measures, and establish monitoring and institutional arrangements to ensure environmentally and socially sustainable implementation.

1.2 Purpose of the G-ESMP

The purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan is to provide a practical tool for managing environmental and social risks during the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of borehole sub-project under ECRP II.

The specific objective of the G-ESMP

- Identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may arise during borehole construction/ rehabilitation.
- Ensure comprehensive integration of environmental and social risk mitigation measures into various processes of borehole drilling and construction/ rehabilitation of handpumps.
- Establish a monitoring plan with clear indicators to ensure mitigation measures are effectively implemented.
- Define institutional arrangements that assign roles and responsibilities among implementing partners, government institutions, contractors, and community-based structures.
- Ensure compliance with South Sudan's national legal frameworks and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards; and
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement and ensure an accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place.

1.3 Scope of the G-ESMP

This G-ESMP applies to borehole construction/ rehabilitation sub-project under ECRP II Component 3 in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties. The scope covers the full sub-project cycle, including site selection, construction/ rehabilitation works, and post-construction/ rehabilitation, operation and maintenance.

Specifically, the G-ESMP includes:

- A description of sub-project locations and activities, including drilling, yield testing, construction/ rehabilitation, water quality protection, and community water management;

- A summary of baseline environmental and social conditions in Aweil East and Aweil South, with emphasis on flood risk, soil conditions, water table depth, land tenure, and community vulnerability.
- A review of the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks governing environmental and water resource management in South Sudan.
- An analysis of potential environmental and social impacts associated with borehole works;
- A comprehensive mitigation plan, identifying risks, mitigation measures, indicators, responsible institutions, and cost estimates;
- A monitoring framework for compliance with both national standards and World Bank ESSs;
- Provisions for stakeholder engagement and grievance redress, ensuring community voices are integrated throughout implementation.

1.4 Methodology for Developing the G-ESMP

The development of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP) followed a participatory and consultative process, combining desk reviews, field assessments, and extensive stakeholder engagement. This approach ensured that the G-ESMP reflects both technical considerations and community perspectives while aligning with South Sudan's legal frameworks and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

1.4.1 Desk review of relevant documents.

A comprehensive desk review was conducted to establish the policy and legal framework guiding the sub-project. Key documents reviewed included the *ECRP II Sub-project Appraisal Document*, The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Grievance Redress Mechanism,(GRM), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and GBV Action Plan. South Sudan's Environmental Protection Act (2001), the Draft Environmental Protection Bill (2023), the Draft Water Bill (2015), the Land Act (2009), the Labour Act (2017), and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (2017). This provided the foundation for identifying applicable safeguards, national requirements, and institutional responsibilities.

1.4.2 Field visits and site Assessments

Field missions were undertaken in Aweil East and Aweil South to collect baseline environmental and social data. The site assessments examined soil stability, groundwater depth, vegetation cover, and flood vulnerability, as well as land use patterns, settlement distribution, and the presence of vulnerable groups. Transect walks and borehole performance tests were conducted with local engineers to evaluate the physical conditions and potential risks of the construction/ rehabilitation sites.

Consultation Activities Summary

The consultations took place from **May 21** to June **20, 2025.**

CONSULTATION METHOD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Community at Bomas (Survey at household)	228	530	**758**
Local authority at Payam (Focus Group Discussions)	155	104	**259**
Departments heads at county (Key Informant Interviews)	21	4	**25**
County leadership **Stakeholder Meetings** (Administration)	33	1	**34**
Grand Total	**437**	**639**	**1,076**

1.4.3 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder engagement was central to the G-ESMP development. Consultations were held at County, Payam, and Boma levels, including meetings with local government officials, traditional leaders (Paramount Chiefs, Payam Chiefs, and Village Elders), the Relief and Construction/ Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), and representatives of Payam and Boma Development Committees. Special sessions were organized with water user committees, women's groups, youth representatives, persons with disabilities (PWDs), elders, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and returnees. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to capture community priorities, identify risks (e.g., water access conflicts, GBV risks, exclusion of vulnerable groups), and validate proposed mitigation measures. The flood impact survey conducted in Aweil South and Aweil East Counties revealed widespread displacement, infrastructure damage, and governance gaps, with 63.5% of households displaced and 69.7% reporting damage to public infrastructure. Female-headed households (77.2%) dominate the respondent pool, highlighting gendered vulnerabilities, especially as 75.1% report increased dependents due to flooding. Legal and documentation support is nearly absent (only 1.7% access), [1] and awareness of local governance structures like BDCs and PDCs is virtually non-existent. Communities prioritize multi-sectoral flood recovery, with borehole construction/ rehabilitation, health facility restoration, and school reconstruction emerging as top needs. These findings align with multiple SDGs, particularly those addressing poverty, gender equality, health, education, and climate resilience, and reinforce the urgency of integrated, community-led recovery planning (field surveys in Aweil East and Aweil West (IRC, 2025))

In consultation with communities, the IRC team briefed them on the background of the ECRP II sub-project, the roles of key stakeholders, including the World Bank, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Local Government, the IRC, and what is expected from the communities. They were informed that ESS requires protection of the environment from land degradation/ erosion, proper waste management, biodiversity protection, and prevention of water, air, and noise pollution. Communities assured IRC and other partners of their commitment to voluntarily donate land for the sub-projects, to participate fully in their

implementation, and to demand the recruitment of local people for construction/ rehabilitation monitoring sub-project activities.

1.4.4 Risk Identification and Impact Assessment

Environmental and social risks were identified through direct field observations, technical site inspections, stakeholder inputs, and expert judgment. Key issues identified include improper waste management during construction/ rehabilitation, occupational health and safety hazards, potential groundwater contamination, risks of inequitable access to water points, and the exclusion of vulnerable groups from decision-making processes.

1.5 Reporting

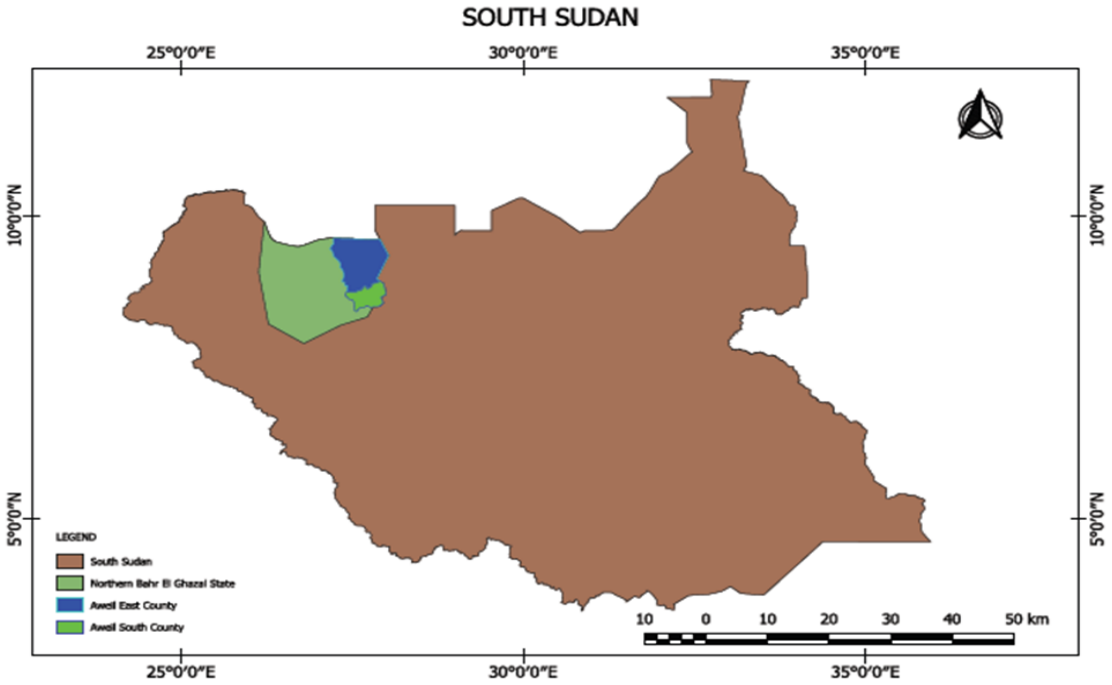
Findings from the desk review, field assessments, and stakeholder consultations were consolidated into this G-ESMP.

2.0 DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT

2.1 Sub-project Description and Location

The proposed sub-sub-project under the Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Sub-project (ECRP II) involves the rehabilitation of 19 existing and 7 new boreholes in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan**.** These counties are highly vulnerable to recurrent flooding, prolonged dry seasons, and climate variability, which have contributed to widespread water insecurity, damage to infrastructure, and public health challenges.

Figure 1: Map Showing the Location of Aweil East and Aweil East Counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan



The sub-sub-project seeks to provide reliable, safe, and climate-resilient water access for domestic, livestock, and small-scale agricultural use. It will reduce the burden on women and children who often travel long distances in search of water, while enhancing community health, livelihoods, and overall resilience. Locations are identified through a community-led planning process**,** prioritizing underserved and flood-affected villages.

The interventions fall under two main categories:

- Construction/ rehabilitation of existing but non-functional boreholes**.**
- Construction of new boreholes depending on population size and demand.

a) Borehole Construction/ rehabilitation Activities

Construction/ rehabilitation focuses on restoring functionality to non-operational water points. Key activities include:

- Down-hole surveys and diagnosis of structural or mechanical failures (e.g., casing damage, sand ingress, pump malfunction);
- Replacement of worn-out pump components (seals, rods, pistons, cylinders);
- Cleaning, disinfection, and water quality testing;
- Construction of flood resilience concrete aprons, cattle trough and drainage basins to prevent standing water;
- Installation of protective fencing or animal-proofing structures;
- Construction/ rehabilitation and testing of hand pumps before handover to the community.

b) New Borehole Construction Activities

Where no prior infrastructure exists, or demand exceeds supply, new boreholes will be constructed through:

- Hydrogeological and geophysical survey, site selection based on groundwater availability and beneficiary proximity.
- Drilling, casing, gravel packing, and well development to optimize yield.
- Water yield and quality testing (biological and chemical analysis);
- Installation of water extraction systems, based on demand:
    - Type 1**:** Hand pump installation for small communities.
- Type Construction of flood-resistant concrete platforms, drainage basins, Disinfection, pump testing, and community handover.
- Training of the water user management committee and Boma Water operators or pump mechanics

2.2 Borehole Design

The borehole design is tailored for flood-prone areas by incorporating raised wellheads, typically 0.5–1 m above ground, and reinforced concrete aprons of at least 3 m in diameter. These aprons are sloped with lined drainage channels that divert runoff away from the borehole, minimizing the risk of ponding and contamination during floods. A sanitary seal extending 3–6 m around the casing, together with gravel packing, ensures protection against surface infiltration. Handpumps, such as the India Mark II or Afridev, are mounted on elevated platforms to ensure functionality even during high water levels, while fencing protects the borehole from livestock intrusion.

To maintain water quality and reduce contamination, the system integrates soak-away pits positioned 10–15 m from the borehole for wastewater management. This prevents stagnant water accumulation that could serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes or harbor disease-causing pathogens. Boreholes are strategically sited at least 30 m from latrines, refuse pits, and other sources of contamination. In addition, provisions for chlorination or disinfection are included in the design to ensure the water remains safe for domestic use, particularly during flood emergencies when the risk of contamination is heightened.

These design elements collectively safeguard communities from the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrheal infections. By combining structural resilience, safe siting practices, and water treatment measures, the borehole not only provides reliable access to clean water but also enhances community resilience against climate-related hazards, such as flooding. This holistic approach ensures both the sustainability of the water source and the protection of public health in vulnerable regions.

Figure 2: Hand Pump Borehole Platform with Drainage and Livestock Trough

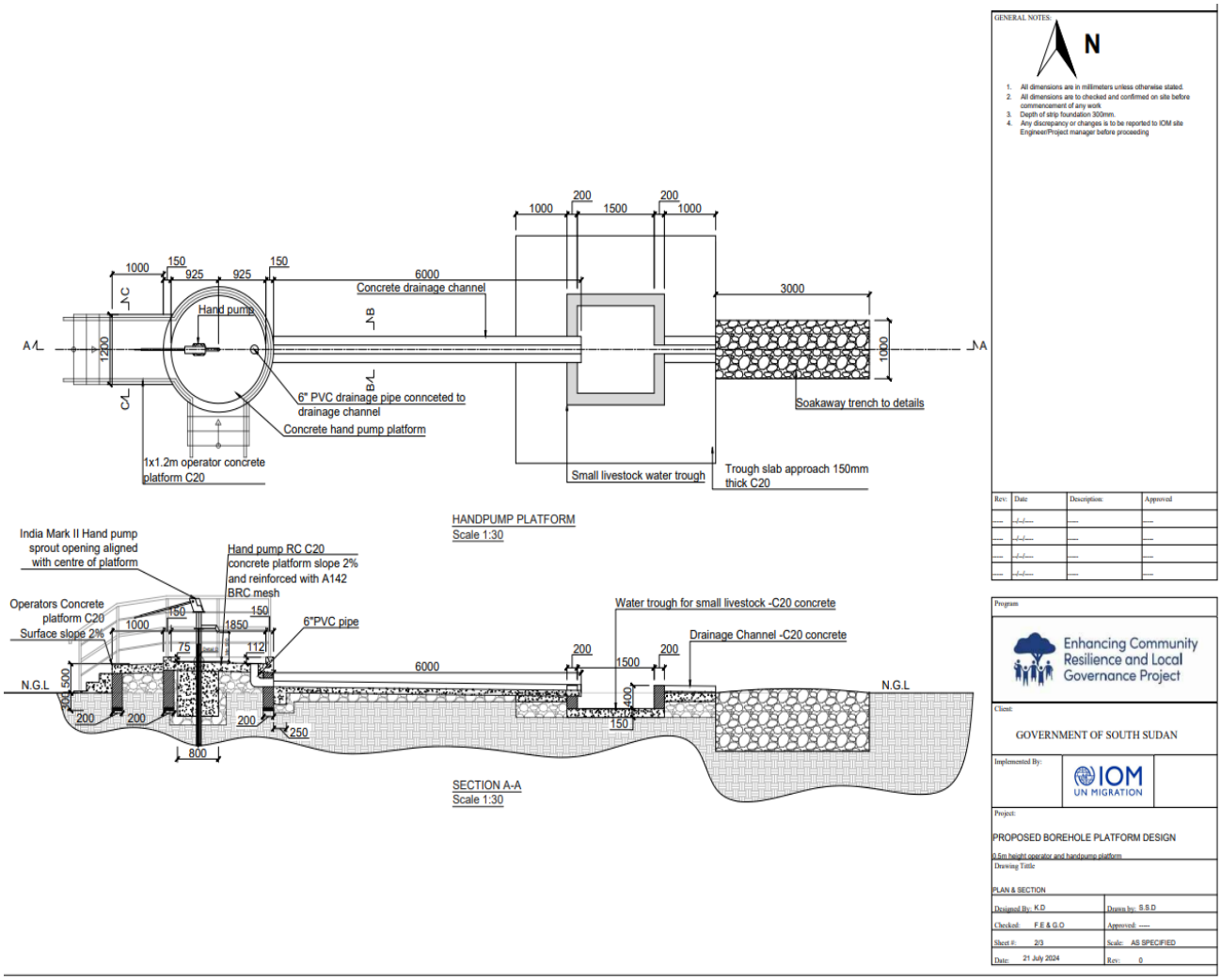
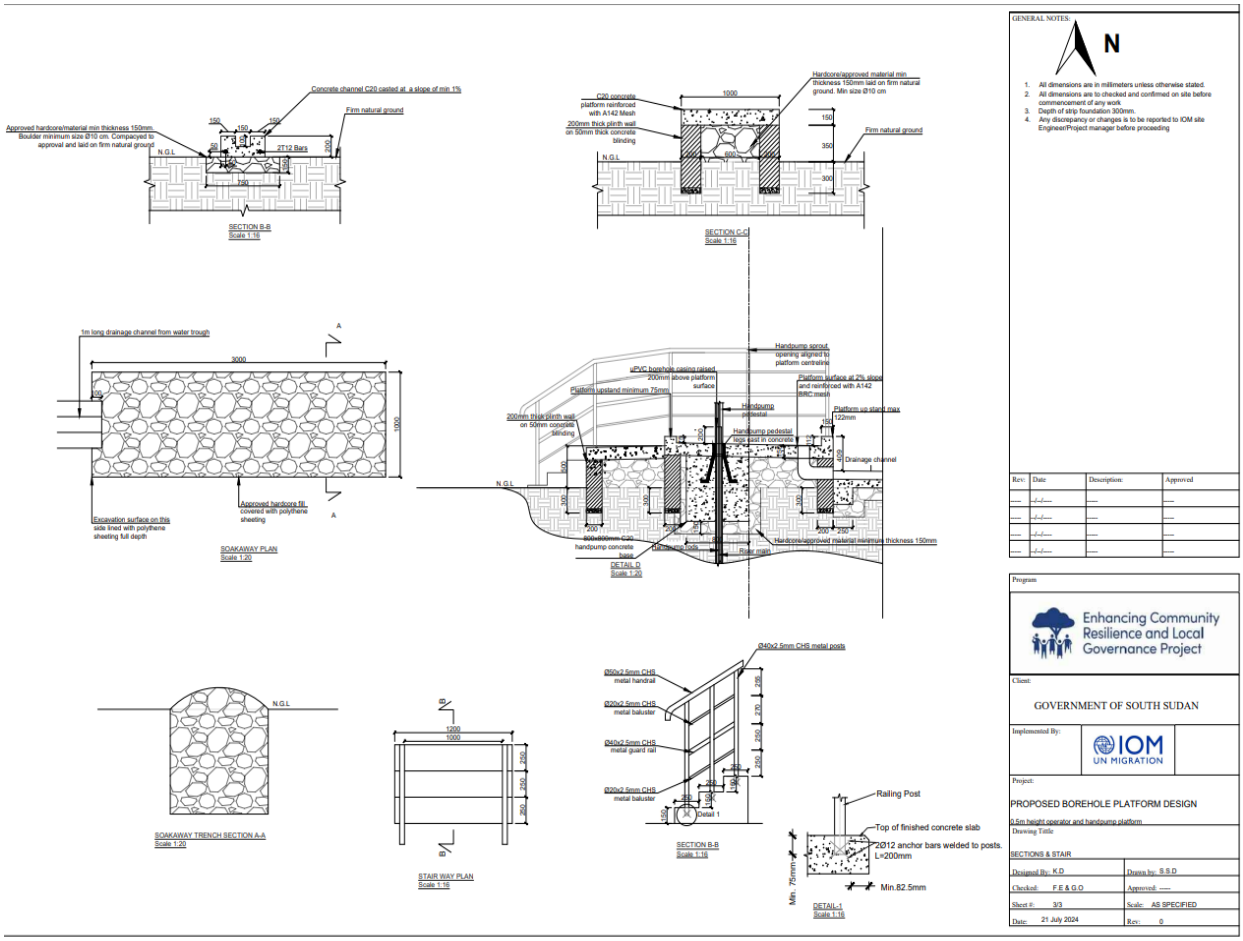


Figure 3: Construction design for a protected borehole handpump platform, complete with drainage, soak away pit, and stair access.



2.3 Priority Borehole Sub-sub-projects

In Aweil South, there is a need to rehabilitate ten priority boreholes in six Payams (Gakrol, Tarweng, Tiar-Aliet, Nyoc-Awany, Ayai, Nyieth). In Aweil East, the program aims to rehabilitate fourteen priority boreholes, distributed across a series of Payams (Wunlang, Baac, Madhol, Malual Baai, Yargot), ensuring that dispersed communities, who are often vulnerable, maintain access to a resilient and clean water source. This is essentially a basic need for maintaining health and human dignity, especially in times of floods and consequent contamination of surface water.

Table 1: Detailed intervention of Priority Borehole sub-projects

COUNTY	SECTOR	INTERVENTION TYPE	SUB-SUB-PROJECT NAME & LOCATION (PAYAM, BOMA)
AWEIL SOUTH	WASH	Borehole Construction/ rehabilitation and Drilling	Rum Aluel Borehole (Gakrol Payam, Rum Aluel Boma)
			Tarweng Borehole (Tarweng Payam, Makuei Alel Boma)
			Majok Aguer Borehole (Tarweng Payam, Makuei Alel Boma)
			Tiar-Aliet Center Borehole (Tiar-Aliet Payam, Mayen Athukul Boma)
			Angot Borehole (Nyoc-Awany Payam, Mayom Lach Boma)
			Pacyic Borehole (Nyoc-Awany Payam, Mayom Lach Boma)
			Rol chol Borehole (Ayai Payam, Majang Chuei Boma)
			Riang Makuek Primary school Borehole (Nyieth Payam, Pankuac Boma)
			Mayom Laach Primary school Borehole Mayom laach Boma Nyoc Awan Payam
			Mabior Aduet Borehole Nyoc Awan Payam, Riang Mawel Boma
			Makuei Alel primary school Borehole Drilling Makuei alel Boma, Tarwen Payam
			Nyieth PHCU Borehole Nyieth Payam, Pankuach Boma.
			Alueth primary school Borehole drilling Alueth Boma, Panthou Payam
			Riang Akeer primary school Borehole Riang Akeer Boma, Panthou Payam
			Makuach Amir Wathmouk Payam Makuach Amir Boma. Drilling

COUNTY	SECTOR	INTERVENTION TYPE	SUB-SUB-PROJECT NAME & LOCATION (PAYAM, BOMA)
AWEIL EAST	WASH	Borehole Construction/ rehabilitation	Tit Agok Borehole (Wunlang Payam, Makuei Agep Boma)
			Pan Akoch Borehole (Wunlang Payam, Makuei Agep Boma)
			Riang Kow Borehole (Baac Payam, Koncibek Boma)
			Koncibek Borehole (Baac Payam, Koncibek Boma)
			Thon-Nyon Borehole (Madhol Payam, Thonnyon Boma)
			Ril Agok Borehole (Madhol Payam, Makuach Kier Boma)
			Makuach Kier Borehole (Madhol Payam, Makuach Kier Boma)
			Gaal Borehole (Wunlang Payam, Gaal Boma)
			Mabil Pariak Borehole (Wunlang Payam, Gaal Boma)
			Marial Ngap Borehole (Malual Baai Payam, Marial Ngap Boma)
			Denyic Borehole (Malual Baai Payam, Marol Lach Boma)
			Malual Baai Borehole (Malual Baai Payam, Marol Lach Boma)
			Akuem Kou Borehole (Yargot Payam, Makuach Akuel Boma)
			Abuokdit Borehole (Yargot Payam, Makuach Akuel Boma)

Traditional Wells

Existing but non-functional community boreholes

Humans and livestock relying on the same water source

A child carrying dirty water in a bucket amid scarcity of clean sources

Current conditions at water points

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE SUB-SUB-PROJECT AREA

This section describes the key environmental features of Aweil East and Aweil South Counties, which directly inform the siting, design, and safeguards of the proposed borehole sub-sub-projects.

3.1 Physical Environmental Conditions

3.1.1 Topography and Elevation

Aweil East and Aweil South lie within the *Sudanian* savanna ecoregion and are characterized by gently undulating plains and low-relief landscapes. Elevations range from approximately 400 to 500 meters above sea level (Survey of South Sudan, 2021). The terrain is predominantly flat with seasonal floodplains and shallow depressions known locally as *toiches*, which retain water for extended periods during the rainy season and play a significant role in the area's hydrology and flood dynamics

3.1.2 Geology

The sub-project area is underlain by Quaternary alluvial deposits of clay, silt, and sand over older Cretaceous sedimentary formations. The clay-rich surface layers limit infiltration, leading to low groundwater recharge during heavy rains. In some areas, lateritic soils further complicate infrastructure development. This geological setting contributes to rapid runoff and recurrent flooding in the region.

3.1.3 Soil Types

The dominant soils in the sub-project area are Vertisols and Fluvisols (ISRIC, 2023). Vertisols, characterized by high clay content and shrink-swell properties, become nearly impermeable during the wet season and form deep cracks in dry conditions. Fluvisols, deposited by seasonal floodwaters, are naturally fertile but highly prone to erosion, which reduces agricultural yields and worsens flooding through increased river sedimentation.

3.1.4 Climate and Rainfall

The region experiences a tropical savanna climate, with an average annual rainfall ranging from 800 to 1,200 mm, concentrated between mid-July and late October. This short but intense wet season results in rapid flooding of low-lying areas, with some locations remaining waterlogged for months. These dynamics significantly affect borehole access, water quality, and community mobility during the rainy season.

3.1.5 Land Use and Land Cover

In Aweil East and Aweil South, South Sudan, subsistence farming dominates local livelihoods, with approximately 78% of households in Aweil East and 70% in Aweil South engaged in

cultivating sorghum, sesame, maize, groundnut, and vegetables (Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility - South Sudan, 2020a, 2020b; FAO/WFP, 2023). Despite widespread engagement in agriculture, cereal yields remain low, averaging only 0.7 tonnes per hectare in 2022 (FAO/WFP, 2023). Recent economic pressures, protracted conflicts, and the displacement of over 50,000 people into Aweil East in 2024 are accelerating a gradual transition from purely subsistence farming to more market-oriented agriculture, though this shift is constrained by recurrent seasonal flooding (REACH, 2024).

Land cover in the two counties is characterized by grasslands, papyrus reed wetlands, cultivated fields, and small forest patches situated within the western flood plains sorghum and cattle livelihood zone (FAO, 2023). The wetlands, while ecologically important, contribute to frequent flooding that disrupts agricultural production. Meanwhile, charcoal production and the expansion of farmland have likely intensified deforestation, further diminishing the region's forest cover (Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility - South Sudan, 2020b).

3.1.6 Drainage patterns

The Lol River system is a significant hydrological feature that influences both the landscape and the livelihoods of local communities. This river system, along with its tributaries and surrounding flood-prone areas, plays a crucial role in the region's drainage and flood dynamics.

The low-lying topography of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, characterized by grassland floodplains and tropical savanna, makes it susceptible to annual flooding, particularly during the rainy season from May through November. These seasonal floods often inundate residential areas, agricultural lands, and infrastructure, leading to significant humanitarian challenges.

3.1.7 Flood Risk and Ecosystem Sensitivity

Frequent and prolonged flooding, particularly during the wet season, affects both human settlements and ecosystems. Soil erosion from overcultivation and vegetation loss contributes to sediment loads in rivers and boreholes, degrading water quality. Environmental safeguards must therefore consider:

- Protecting vegetation buffers around water points,
- Locating boreholes outside seasonal wetlands,
- Promoting community awareness on land use and water source protection.

3.1.7.1 Recommendation for Flood Risk Management

To strengthen flood risk management, urban planning, and humanitarian response in Aweil East and South**,** the following measures are recommended:

- **Leverage Satellite Data:** Use satellite imagery and remote sensing to monitor flood-prone areas in Aweil East and South, track river overflows, and assess the extent of inundation in real time.

- **Establish Early Warning Systems:** Develop early warning systems that integrate meteorological forecasts, river gauge data from the Lol River and its tributaries, and historical flood patterns specific to Northern Bahr el Ghazal, ensuring communities receive timely alerts.
- **Strengthen Community Preparedness:** Involve communities in preparedness activities such as constructing local flood barriers, creating and rehearsing evacuation plans, and designating safe higher grounds for temporary shelter.
- **Invest in Resilient Infrastructure:** Prioritize infrastructure improvements such as elevating feeder roads, reinforcing dykes, and constructing flood-resistant housing to minimize disruption to livelihoods and improve accessibility during floods.

3.2 Baseline Social Conditions

This section presents the prevailing social conditions in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties that are relevant to the implementation of borehole construction/ rehabilitation and construction under the ECRP II sub-project. The data is primarily drawn from a household survey of 241 respondents, supplemented by Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), (IRC, 2025).

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The surveyed communities are predominantly rural, with a strong reliance on agriculture and natural resources for survival. Key characteristics include:

- **Household Headship**: The majority of households are headed by men, 88.4% in Aweil East and 87.7% in Aweil South, highlighting potential gender imbalances in access to services and decision-making.
- **Household Size**: The Average household size is seven members in Aweil East and five members in Aweil South.
- **Disability Presence**: Households reporting at least one member with a disability account for 14.5% in Aweil East and 13.8% in Aweil South. Common challenges cited include difficulty accessing water points during floods and lack of mobility aids.

3.2.2 Livelihoods and Economic Vulnerability

Households primarily rely on subsistence farming and livestock keeping, cultivating crops such as sorghum, maize, groundnuts, sesame, and okra. Commonly kept livestock include cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry. However, these traditional livelihoods are increasingly fragile due to:

- Frequent flooding, which leads to loss of crops, livestock, and damage to fishing equipment.
- Lack of livelihood diversification, especially for female-headed households.

- Limited support mechanisms, with the majority of households reporting no external recovery assistance, although some received aid from NGOs and WFP.

To cope with economic shocks, communities engage in petty trade, casual labour, charcoal production, and firewood sales.

3.2.3 Food Security and Health Impacts

Seasonal flooding has had direct consequences on food security and health in the affected areas. Prolonged inundation has destroyed crops, limited access to markets, and disrupted food supply chains, leading to widespread shortages.

- **Food Availability**: 25% of households in Aweil East and 46% of households in Aweil South reported a significant decline in food availability.
- **Nutrition and Health:** Households rely on a mix of farm produce and market purchases but often resort to reducing meal size or skipping meals, particularly during peak flood periods. The reduced access to diverse diets has increased risks of malnutrition, particularly among children, pregnant women, and the elderly.

Waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, and vector-borne illnesses such as malaria, increase significantly during the rainy season due to stagnant water and contaminated sources. This reinforces the urgent need for safe and flood-resilient water supply systems, especially in areas prone to displacement.

3.2.4 Flood Preparedness and Community Resilience

Despite widespread exposure to flooding (reported by over 85% of surveyed households), preparedness levels remain low:

- Most households do not implement flood risk reduction measures.
- Those who act report building flood barriers, raising floor levels, or storing food supplies.
- Awareness of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and access to emergency kits is limited and inconsistent.

3.2.5 Social Inclusion and Protection Concerns

While most respondents report generally feeling safe in public spaces, key protection challenges were identified:

- Elderly and disabled individuals faced difficulties accessing services during floods, particularly water points and health facilities.
- Women and girls are at increased risk of harassment during aid distribution or while fetching water in isolated areas.

- A majority of respondents were not aware of any safe spaces for women and children or existing support systems for GBV (Gender-Based Violence) survivors.

3.2.6 Access to Basic Services

Flooding has severely disrupted access to basic services in Aweil East and South, with households reporting a decline in healthcare due to long distances, a lack of medication, and the closure of facilities. School closures and inadequate learning materials have also hindered education, while access to clean water and sanitation has been compromised despite reliance on boreholes as the primary water source. In addition, widespread damage to houses, schools, roads, and other infrastructure has further limited the availability and delivery of essential services.

3.2.6 Deforestation and Resource Pressure

Land clearance for agriculture and firewood collection is widespread. Charcoal production, in particular, is a growing threat to forest patches and tree cover, especially around borehole locations and settlements. Without mitigation, this trend could further degrade water catchments and increase sedimentation in shallow aquifers.

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

Borehole construction/ rehabilitation and construction in South Sudan must align with the country's environmental and water governance framework, public health regulations, land rights, labour standards, and local governance structures. As a sub-project financed under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), it must also comply with applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which emphasize risk mitigation, sustainable resource management, and stakeholder engagement.

2.2 National Regulatory and Policy Framework

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

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

The Southern Sudan Water Policy (2007) delineates the Government of Southern Sudan's vision for efficient, equitable, and sustainable water resource management and service delivery. This policy was developed after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and addresses key challenges such as limited access to water, sanitation, and infrastructure. It emphasizes integrated water resource management, rural and urban water supply, and sanitation policies. The policy sets forth guiding principles and strategies for achieving sustainable water management, reducing poverty, and promoting socio-economic growth. This document is particularly relevant to land governance as it directly impacts land tenure security through its focus on water resource management.

South Sudan Draft Environmental and Protection Bill (2013) is to protect the environment and to promote ecologically sustainable development that improves the quality of life for both the present and future generations. Section 18 of the South Sudan Draft Environmental and Protection Bill introduces the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments. This bill is vital since it requires involvement of communities in decision-making process and to anticipate

and avoid, minimize or offset the adverse significant biophysical, social and other relevant effects of development proposal, among others.

In addition, Section 32, Cap 5, intends to introduce the requirement for Environmental Audits. An Environmental Audit is defined as the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing in conserving the environment and its resources. The main objectives of an Environmental Audit are to: Assess how far sub-project activities and programs conform with the approved environmental management plans as well as with the required environmental quality standards. To provide mechanisms for coherent implementation procedures of a sub-project so as to mitigate adverse environmental impacts and provide regulatory bodies with a framework for ensuring compliance with, and the performance of an environmental management plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Child Act (Act No. 10 of 2008): The Child Act regulates the prohibition on child labor, the protection of children and young persons and hazardous child labor.

T**he Labour Act (Act No. 64 of 2017):** The Act establishes a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labor relations, labor institutions, dispute resolution and provisions

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

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

2.3 International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

and community matters and the denial of their right of choice to found a family especially in rural settings.

The Southern Sudan Water Policy (2007) delineates the Government of Southern Sudan's vision for efficient, equitable, and sustainable water resource management and service delivery. This policy was developed after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and addresses key challenges such as limited access to water, sanitation, and infrastructure. It emphasizes integrated water resource management, rural and urban water supply, and sanitation policies. The policy sets forth guiding principles and strategies for achieving sustainable water management, reducing poverty, and promoting socio-economic growth. This document is particularly relevant to land governance as it directly impacts land tenure security through its focus on water resource management.

4.2 Relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

The borehole sub-project aligns with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) by ensuring sustainability, social inclusion, and risk mitigation throughout its lifecycle. Given South Sudan's complex context and vulnerabilities, applying the ESF and its ten Environmental and Social Standards helps minimize environmental and social impacts while promoting safe, inclusive, and effective development consistent with international best practices.

Table 2: World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for Borehole Sub-projects

ESS	Description & Relevance to Borehole Sub-project	Compliance Measures
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Borehole drilling may result in environmental risks such as soil erosion, dust, noise, and potential groundwater contamination. Social risks include disruption to community activities and safety concerns.	Environmental and Social Assessment conducted; G-ESMP/ESMMP developed and submitted to guide risk mitigation and monitoring.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	Labor aspects are critical due to reliance on skilled and unskilled workers. Risks include poor labor conditions, OHS incidents (e.g., noise, dust, accidents), and security concerns.	Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Code of Conduct, OHS Plan, and a worker-specific GRM implemented to safeguard workers' rights.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Borehole drilling generates drilling mud, oil/grease spills, and construction waste, which can pollute soil and water.	Proper waste management, spill-prevention measures, timely maintenance of equipment, and environmentally safe drilling practices are implemented.

ESS	Description & Relevance to Borehole Sub-project	Compliance Measures
ESS4: Community Health and Safety	Drilling and construction activities in or near community areas may expose people to accidents, communicable diseases, and risks associated with GBV/SEA.	Awareness campaigns on GBV/SEA, HIV/AIDS prevention; fencing of sites; traffic safety measures; community GRM.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Some borehole sites may require temporary land access or affect communal grazing/farming areas.	Screening of all sites to avoid land-related impacts. Encourage voluntary land donation for borehole sites
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Risk of vegetation loss during site clearance; potential impacts on nearby ecosystems.	Site screening to avoid protected/sensitive ecosystems; limit vegetation clearance to the borehole footprint; restore degraded areas.
ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Risk of elite capture as some local leaders may dictate borehole locations to their own favour far from vulnerable households targeted by the sub-project	Site identification and screening done jointly by the contractor technical team and sub-project screening teams with involvement of the affected community members
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	Borehole excavation may uncover graves, shrines, or cultural sites.	Chance Find Procedure applied; immediate suspension of works and notification of authorities/community leaders if cultural heritage is encountered.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Borehole sub-projects have a direct impact on communities, depending on access, location, and operational considerations. Continuous stakeholder engagement is vital for acceptance.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared and implemented, including inclusive consultations, disclosure of sub-project information, and accessible GRM.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Introduction

The design and implementation of the borehole sub-project under the ECRP II is rooted in meaningful engagement with the communities it seeks to serve. Stakeholder consultation was not a routine exercise but a deliberate effort to embed local knowledge, validate community priorities, and establish ownership of the sub-project from the outset. The process provided opportunities for affected populations and key institutions to articulate their needs, identify potential risks, and contribute directly to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP). By involving women, youth, elders, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, and traditional leaders, the consultations ensured inclusivity and alignment of the sub-project with local realities in Aweil East and Aweil South.

5.2 Objectives of Consultation

The consultations aimed to:

- Share information on the borehole sub-project's scope, objectives, and G-ESMP requirements.
- Identify environmental and social risks as perceived by stakeholders.
- Gather community perspectives on site selection, access, and long-term management of water points;
- Ensure meaningful participation of vulnerable groups;
- Strengthen collaboration with county authorities and humanitarian partners to enhance sub-project ownership and sustainability.

5.3 Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholders engaged included:

- **Primary stakeholders**: Residents of target Bomas and Payams in Aweil East and Aweil South, including farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, elders, persons with disabilities, IDPs, and returnees.
- **Secondary stakeholders**: County governments, Payam Administrators, Executive Chiefs, Village Elders, women's groups, religious leaders, and NGOs such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC).
- **Institutional stakeholders**: The Relief and Construction/ rehabilitation Commission (RRC), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Sub-project Management Unit (PMU) under the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

5.4 Methodology

A multi-tiered consultation approach was employed to ensure comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder engagement for the borehole sub-projects. This involved county-level meetings with administrators and technical officers; focus group discussions (FGDs) disaggregated by

women, youth, elders, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and persons with disabilities; key informant interviews (KIIs) with local leaders, NGOs, and UN agencies including FAO and WFP; household surveys to capture socio-economic conditions; and participatory transect walks to assess site suitability for boreholes and evaluate flood vulnerability. Consultations were conducted in local languages, with careful selection of venues and timing to maximize participation and accessibility.

5.5 Consultation Activities

Consultation activities for the Aweil East and South borehole sub-project employed a multi-tiered, inclusive approach to ensure meaningful engagement of all relevant stakeholders. Key institutional and technical stakeholders were consulted to provide strategic guidance and technical expertise. These included the Relief and Construction/ rehabilitation Commission (RRC), which coordinates disaster-related activities, UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) for agricultural and food security insights, and the Chambers of Commerce for both counties to provide private sector perspectives on potential market impacts.

The consultation process cascaded from high-level strategic forums to community-level engagements. Initial county-level stakeholder meetings in Aweil East **(19th May 2025)** and Aweil South **(22nd May 2025)** included County officials, Payam Administrators, Executive Chiefs, RRC staff, IRC representatives, and enumerators. These sessions defined the scope of the assessment, established strategic goals, and created official communication channels to secure administrative and political commitment.

Subsequent engagement focused on communities using a combination of household surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs). FGDs were carefully segmented to create safe spaces for women, youth, IDPs, elders, farmers, and persons with disabilities, ensuring their specific needs and vulnerabilities were addressed. KIIs engaged technical officers, local leaders, women's and youth organizations, and UN/NGO representatives to create a multi-dimensional understanding of sub-project needs, including environmental, social, and economic vulnerabilities. Participatory transect walks were

conducted to validate borehole site suitability, assess flood vulnerability, and integrate local knowledge into technical planning. All consultations were conducted in local languages with careful attention to timing and venue selection to maximize participation.

5.6 Key Issues Raised and Responses

Stakeholders identified several critical issues:

- **Water insecurity and infrastructure gaps**: Communities emphasized the urgent need for construction/ rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes and construction of new, flood-resilient ones. Women with young children and lactating mothers were vocal about the difficulties they face when trying to balance the risk of leaving their children at home alone to go to a far distance to fetch water. On some occasions, where there was no babysitter at home, they were forced to carry their babies on their back while fetching water from far distances which in most cases ends up having to carry the baby and the heavy load of water at same time. Such women believed that construction/ rehabilitation/ construction of boreholes or water yards will reduce time spent for fetching water and also minimize the possibility of children suffering from diarrhoea especially during the rainy season where some families are tempted to fetch drinking water from nearby polluted streams. The sub-project committed to accelerated implementation before the rainy season.
- **Livelihood vulnerability**: Farmers and fisherfolk highlighted crop losses, livestock diseases, and poor market access. The sub-project committed to integrating borehole development with livelihood resilience (e.g., water for small-scale irrigation and livestock).
- **Protection risks and inclusivity**: Women voiced concerns over gender-based violence when collecting water, while PWDs noted lack of accessible WASH facilities. The sub-project committed to inclusive designs (ramps, lighting, fencing) and representation of women and PWDs in water committees. A school girl pointed out whenever there was no water in their home, parents asked her to go fetch water instead of going to attend classes. This mentality puts many girls at disadvantage and it affects their performance at school. In schools which do not have water sources, girls find it difficult to maintain

personal hygiene especially when they are under a monthly period. For school girls, having clean water means improved school attendance.

- **Capacity building**: Communities stressed the need for training in borehole maintenance and financial management. The sub-project committed to establishing and training Water User Committees.
- **Inclusivity:** Community expressed strong desire to be part of any decision-making process and their competent members to be employed to work at sub-project sites by incoming construction works.
- **Scepticism from past failed sub-projects**: Stakeholders demanded transparency and regular updates. The sub-project committed to open communication channels and regular monitoring visits.

In the process of consultation over land, Community leaders/ elders were tasked to undertake physical ground-verification of the land status to establish the state in terms of occupation, activities, use and /or disputes is critical. That the land must be free of all encroachment and other encumbrances. Otherwise, the other aspects regarding due diligence through searches, consultations with neighbours, getting to the history of the land were necessary before engaging the land owner to sign a VLD agreement.

IRC and communities concerned do not anticipate resettlement issues to arise as all infrastructure exists on unoccupied land and their developing specific instrument is not necessary. However, further consultations with local landowners, land users, and stakeholders regarding a) access to the sub-project sites; b) grievance redress mechanisms, and c) sharing information on benefits that comes along with upcoming infrastructure have been completed

Communities understood that voluntary land donation carries no cash payment. They were happy to donate land for development sub-projects free of charge and should be land that has no conflict over it. Landlords, local leaders and IRC reached consensus on fundamental steps needed to access land and necessity for land screening to establish:

ü Land availability and its suitability of not being in flood zone
ü Tenure of the land in question, whether it is being used for other productive venture
ü Proof that the land indeed belongs to the person who intends to donate the land (documents, neighbours' confirmation)
ü Nature and scale of disputes, restrictions on land etc…
ü If there will be physical relocation/resettlement of households, families, individuals or communities, and if
ü There will be adverse impacts of the sub-project on land and key natural resources as well as cultural heritage.

5.7 Community Priorities and Recommendations

Communities consistently called for:

- Full construction/ rehabilitation of broken boreholes and construction of new, flood-resilient water points;
- Inclusive participation in site selection and management committees;
- Strengthened livelihood support through water access for farming and livestock;
- Integration of GBV prevention, mental health, and protection services in community support programs;
- Durable, high-quality infrastructure with strong local ownership and accountability mechanisms.

Summary of outcomes of IRC engagement with different stakeholders

International level	Partners involved	Agenda	Resolution	Number of Stakeholders (Males)	Number of Stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholders
County	Key departmental heads, paramount chiefs, PDC and BDC	Sub-project inception Prioritization of flood-affected Bomas for intervention. Roles/ support of different departments/stakeholders for ECRP II	ECRP II scope and urgency to get the jobs done. Involvement of the local community in all sub-project activities	33	1	34
Payam	Heads of different departments at the payam level, paramount chiefs, payam chiefs, and the community	Briefing on sub-project contents Formation and roles of PDC Prioritization of sub-projects Environmental Social standards screening approach awareness raising	Final content of sub-project depends on BoQs PDC fully participated in prioritization of sub-project PDC work with implementing partners and contractors to mobilize community and other local resources PDC to participate in Environmental Social Screening of sub-project PDC supports ESPM implementation.	21	4	25
Boma	Heads of different departments at	Sub-project explanation	Final content of sub-project depends on BoQs	155	104	259

International level	Partners involved	Agenda	Resolution	Number of Stakeholders (Males)	Number of Stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholders
	Boma level and the community, men, women, boys, girls and people with disability	Formation and roles of BDC Prioritization of sub-projects Environmental Social Screening Explanation Voluntary land donation explanation	BDC fully participated in the prioritization of sub-project BDC work with implementing partners and contractors to mobilize the community and other local resources BDC participated in the Environmental Social Screening of sub-projects BDC follow up on voluntary land donation			
Community	Men, women, boys, girls and people with disability	Explanation of sub-projects Roles of communities of sub-projects Prioritization of sub-projects Environmental social screening Community to identify sensitive cultural sites and sites with unique biodiversity Community contribution towards G-ESMP	Final content of sub-project depends on BoQs Community fully participated in prioritization of sub-project Community work with implementing partners and contractors to mobilize community and other local resources	228	530	758

International level	Partners involved	Agenda	Resolution	Number of Stakeholders (Males)	Number of Stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholders
			The community participated in the Environmental Social Screening of sub-projects Community supports voluntary land donation No culturally sensitive site identified by community. The community supports G-ESMP implementation.			

5.8 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

5.8.1 Planned Ongoing Consultation and Communication Strategy

For the borehole sub-project, continuous engagement with stakeholders is essential to ensure inclusivity, transparency, and long-term sustainability. In line with ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure)**,** the SEP focuses on three key phases.

Phase 1: Pre-Construction/ rehabilitation Design Finalization

During this stage, communities are consulted to validate the selection of borehole sites and final designs. Meetings with county authorities and local leaders help secure community acceptance and ensure feedback from earlier assessments is incorporated. Contractors are introduced to communities through open forums, where they share their work plans, timelines, and opportunities for local labor and material sourcing. Local Employment Plans (LEPs) will be displayed publicly to promote transparency.

Phase 2: Construction/ rehabilitation Implementation

This phase emphasizes maintaining open communication to resolve issues quickly and ensure safeguards are upheld. Community Liaison Committees (CLCs), representing women, youth, elders, and persons with disabilities, will serve as the link between contractors and communities. In addition, Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee members will help in gathering concerns that may come up for immediate attention/ action. Progress meetings, public information boards, and local radio will be used to share updates, while grievance redress mechanisms will be made accessible to all, including non-literate groups.

Phase 3: Operation, Maintenance and Handover

To ensure sustainability, boreholes will be formally handed over to the community through transparent ceremonies involving local authorities. Operation and Maintenance Committees will be trained in maintenance, financial management, and reporting to enhance local ownership and accountability. Post-sub-project surveys will gather community feedback to capture lessons learned and guide future improvements.
The following table presents a summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP):
Table 3: Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

SUB-PROJECT PHASE	OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Phase 1: **Pre-Construction/ rehabilitation**	Secure final community validation, introduce implementation arrangements, and	**Community Design Validation Workshops:** Ensures meaningful consultation by validating community feedback.	IRC in collaboration with County Authorities.

SUB-PROJECT PHASE	OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Design Finalization	establish rules of engagement.	**Contractor-Community Introductory Meetings:** Fosters transparency and establishes early, two-way communication. **Public Disclosure of LEPs:** Provides timely, accessible, and relevant information to the community.	
Phase 2: **Construction/ rehabilitation Implementation**	Maintain open communication channels, monitor compliance with safeguards, and provide regular progress updates.	**Regular Progress Update Meetings:** Facilitates ongoing two-way dialogue and addresses emerging concerns. **Information Kiosks and Radio Spots:** Provides accessible information in a culturally appropriate and timely manner, reaching non-literate populations.	Contractors (for direct liaison), monitored and supported by IRC.
Phase 3: **Operation, Maintenance and Handover**	Ensure sustainable asset transfer, build local capacity, and document lessons learned.	**Formal Asset Handover Ceremonies:** Formalizes transfer of sub-project assets to community/local management. **Training of Operation and Maintenance Committees:** Builds local capacity for sustainable management. **Post-Sub-project Perception Surveys:** Supports monitoring and adaptive management by capturing community feedback on sub-project outcomes.	IRC in collaboration with relevant County Line Departments.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE BOREHOLE SUB-PROJECT

6.1 Introduction

This section outlines the potential environmental and social impacts expected during the preparatory phase, construction phase, and operations and maintenance phase of the proposed borehole sub-projects. These impacts were identified through community consultations, field visits to the proposed sites, desktop reviews, stakeholder interviews, and assessment of the prevailing environmental and social conditions in the sub-project areas.

The analysis considers both positive and adverse impacts**,** with a focus on ensuring that the sub-project enhances community benefits while minimizing environmental risks and impacts on local populations. For each identified impact, appropriate mitigation measures are proposed**,** along with a monitoring plan to track implementation. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (G-ESMP) further assigns responsibilities to key stakeholders and provides cost estimates for implementing mitigation and monitoring measures.

6.1 Potential Positive Impacts

The construction/ rehabilitation construction/ rehabilitation of boreholes are expected to bring significant and lasting benefits to the communities in Aweil East and South. These include:

- **Improved Health and Hygiene:** Access to clean and safe drinking water will significantly reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea, leading to a healthier community.
- **Reduced Burden on Women and Girls:** By providing a nearby and reliable water source, the sub-projects will reduce the time and physical burden of fetching water, allowing women and girls to engage in other productive activities or attend school.
- **Enhanced Livelihoods:** A reliable water supply supports livestock, small-scale gardening, and other domestic needs, contributing to improved food security and household incomes.
- **Employment Opportunities:** The sub-projects will create short-term employment for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled local workers during the construction phase.
- **Community Development:** The water points will serve as community hubs, fostering social interaction and encouraging community-led management and maintenance.

6.2 Potential Negative Environmental Risks and Impacts

This section outlines potential negative environmental impacts specific to the borehole and water yard sub-projects.

	Negative Environmental Risks	Mitigation Measures
	Pre-Construction and Construction/Construction/ rehabilitation	
1	**Groundwater Contamination:** Improper drilling techniques or the poor handling of drilling fluids and waste could lead to the contamination of groundwater sources.	**Robust Well Design:** The sub-project will incorporate key design features to mitigate environmental risks. These include raising the platform around the borehole to prevent surface water and contaminants from entering the wellhead.
2	**Soil Disturbance:** Excavation and drilling activities will disturb the soil, potentially leading to minor erosion and increased surface water runoff.	**Soil disturbance:** To be limited to are area where drilling or construction takes place and disturbed site will be reconstructed to original position.
3	Water supply may not be steady and reliable from boreholes to water kiosks	**Elevated Water Towers:** The creation of elevated towers for tanks will provide gravity-fed water, ensuring a steady and reliable supply to the water kiosks and troughs, which reduces the need for constant pumping and energy consumption.
4	**Air and Noise Pollution:** Drilling and the use of heavy machinery and generators will produce dust and noise, which can be a nuisance to nearby communities.	Limit drilling works to day time. And ensure that for residential areas, the contractor adheres to the minimum allowed decibels of 55 dBA during the daytime (07:00–22:00) and 45 dBA during the night-time (22:00–07:00).
5	**Waste Generation:** Construction will produce solid waste, including debris, drilling waste, and discarded equipment, which must be properly managed.	**Site Management:** Implement a comprehensive waste management plan for all construction waste and encourage proper waste disposal away from water point.
	Operation and Maintenance	
6	**Water Contamination:** Poorly maintained well pads can lead to the contamination of the wellhead by surface runoff, especially in flood-prone areas.	**Regular Maintenance:** A maintenance schedule will be established to ensure the proper functioning of the water point and prevent contamination.

	Negative Environmental Risks	Mitigation Measures
7	**Groundwater Depletion:** Over-abstraction of water from the aquifer is a risk if the borehole is not managed sustainably.	The borehole shall be located at a distance of at least 500 metres apart to minimize depletion of water in the aquifer. Install appropriate water pumps that will not exhaust ground water aquifers by over extraction.
8	**Waste from Users:** The water points may lead to the generation of solid waste from users, such as plastic bags and bottles.	**Dedicated Troughs:** To prevent contamination of the main water source for human consumption, separate animal troughs will be established away from the main water kiosk. This also minimizes the risk of damage to the infrastructure by livestock.
9	There may be unreliable supply of water to kiosks	**Elevated Water Towers:** The creation of elevated towers for tanks will provide gravity-fed water, ensuring a steady and reliable supply to the water kiosks and troughs, which reduces the need for constant pumping and energy consumption.

Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures

6.3 Potential Social Risks and Impacts

The sub-project's social risks will be minimized through proactive engagement and mitigation measures.

	Potential Social Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Pre-Construction Phase	
1	**Lack of Trust and Conflicts:** Non-transparent communication, staff recruitment and selection criteria for borehole locations can lead to a lack of trust and potential conflicts within or between communities.	**Transparent Communication:** Ensure proper project information is disseminated to all stakeholders and that beneficiary selection criteria are transparently communicated.
2	**Risk of Disease:** The interaction between project staff and community members during mobilization could lead to the spread of communicable diseases.	Project staff and community members encouraged to take available vaccinations against communicable diseases, regular handing washing, drinking clean water, and

	Potential Social Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		complying with the health SOPs such as the COVID19 SOPs
3	During Construction, Rehabilitation and Operation	
4	**Conflicts over Water Access:** The water points may become a source of conflict, particularly between different communities or between humans and livestock. The establishment of community water kiosks will help manage water distribution and prevent such conflicts by ensuring an organized system.	**Water Management Committee:** A community-based Water Management Committee will be established to oversee the water kiosk, enforce fair usage rules, and manage maintenance.
5	**Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** The influx of workers and project activities can increase the risk of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).	**GBV Prevention:** Conduct mandatory sensitization sessions on GBV/SEA prevention for all project staff and community members and establish clear, confidential referral channels for any reported cases.
6	**Delayed/ Underpayments:** Failure to provide timely payment to workers can lead to dissatisfaction and conflict.	**Timely Payments:** Ensure all workers receive timely and fair payment to avoid labor disputes.
7	**Fair and Open Recruitment**: Ensure recruitment processes are competitive, merit-based, and free from favouritism.	**Inclusive Consultations:** Conduct thorough community consultations to ensure the water point's location and design meet the needs of all community members, including vulnerable groups.

During Construction/Construction/ rehabilitation and Operation

Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Actions

	Potential land usage risk	Mitigation Measures
1	Wrong person claiming land ownership	Verify land ownership with local chiefs and neighbours before signing voluntary land donation documents.
2	Damage to farm land by heavy truck ferrying construction materials	Discuss with concerned landlords access road to subproject sites
3	Risk of disposing waste on	Secure approval from landlords for landfill

	Potential land usage risk	Mitigation Measures
	authorized land	sites for waste disposal.
4	Conflict/ rival over land ownership	Verify land ownership and possible conflict over designated land with local chiefs and neighbours before signing voluntary land donation documents.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

The health and safety of both construction workers and the community are paramount.

	Potential Hazards	*Proposed OHS Mitigation Measures*
1	*During Construction/Construction/ rehabilitation*	
2	**Physical Hazards:** Workers face risks such as slips, trips, and falls in the work area, as well as injuries from manual handling and over-exertion.	**Site Security:** The construction site will be secured with fencing and clear warning signs to prevent unauthorized access, especially by children.
3	**Environmental Exposure:** Workers are at risk of prolonged exposure to dust from drilling, extreme heat, and biological hazards (e.g., snakes and insects).	**PPE and Training:** All workers will be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and comprehensive training on its proper use.
4	**Community Safety:** The construction site poses a risk to community members, particularly children, who may be attracted to the area.	**First Aid:** Ensure a fully stocked and accessible first aid kit is available on-site at all times. **Waste Management:** Ensure all waste is properly segregated and disposed of to maintain a clean and safe work environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (ESMMP)

7.1 Introduction

The monitoring plan for borehole construction/ rehabilitation construction/ rehabilitation in Aweil East and South, South Sudan, is designed to ensure that the sub-project minimizes negative environmental and social impacts while maximizing community benefits. Key activities include environmental and social screening, geotechnical screening of sites, addressing land allocation issues before commencement of work, incorporating environmental and social declarations in the procurement processes, and Mobilization of human and material resources on site. The area is characterized by fragile water resources and seasonal flooding, making water quality monitoring critical. It is home to vulnerable communities, including women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities, who may be disproportionately affected by construction activities. Limited local infrastructure increases the risks of improper waste disposal, soil erosion, and disruption of access to nearby facilities.

This section presents the consolidated Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) for the borehole sub-projects. The aim is to provide a unified system for managing environmental and social risks identified during the screening and assessment of all boreholes. It serves as an overarching management and monitoring guide, synthesizing common risks, establishing clear institutional responsibilities, and outlining a comprehensive plan for implementation, monitoring, and reporting. This ensures compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and South Sudan's national legislation.

The sub-project adopts an integrated management strategy, combining centralized oversight with decentralized, site-level implementation. While all sub-project adhere to uniform standards and policies, local conditions and hazards determine the precise actions required. Site-specific measures of mitigation are the responsibility of contractors and borehole sub-project teams, guided by the overarching G-ESMP framework. This approach ensures consistent safeguards while allowing flexibility to respond to local environmental and social contexts. The contractor shall be responsible for the development of a site specific ESMP during the construction/ rehabilitation works.

Table 4: ESMMP for Borehole Pre-Rehabilitation/ Construction Phase

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Land allocation issues	Ensure voluntary land donations are signed by the respective donors and witnesses	- Signed voluntary land donation forms	26 voluntary land donation forms	Quarterly	IRC PMU	NA
Environmental and social declarations	Incorporate the environmental and social declaration forms in the procurement process	- Signed environmental and social declaration form, suitable contractor selected	All lots contracted	Once	Contractors	NA
Mobilization of human and material resources on site	Conduct E&S and HSE induction course to all contractors	- Induction report	All contractors successfully recruited	Once before commencing work	IRC	
Risk of dry well	Conduct Environmental, social and geotechnical screening	- ES screening assessment, Geotech assessment reports	Every site	Once for each site selected	IRC, Contractor	
Construction phase						
Groundwater contamination	Robust well design that incorporates key features that raises the platform around the borehole to prevent surface water from contaminating the well	- Water table levels - Aprons and troughs of the borehole	1.5 meters radius from the borehole, and a gentle sloping water trough	Monthly	Operation and Maintenance Committee	150
Ambient air pollution and dust	● Maintain vehicles and equipment in good working conditions ● Enforce speed limits ● Water unpaved roads	● Vehicle mechanical condition ● Speed limit ● Using water to suppress dust ● HSE inspection report	PM10 less than 50 µg/m³ daily average.	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	150

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Vegetation loss from site clearing	● The clearing will be restricted to the necessary areas and replanting trees in place of the cut ones	● No of trees cut vs. of trees replanted ● Survival rate of seedlings	More than 80% tree survival	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	120
Noise & vibrations from machinery and equipment used during drilling and construction activities.	● Avoid unnecessary idling of vehicles and construction machinery to minimize noise generation at 72 decibels ● Maintenance of construction vehicles and machineries ● Provision of PPEs to the workers,	● Number of hours vehicles are left stationary decibels e.g. 72 dB (A) limit ● Noise measurements ● Frequency of servicing equipment ● No. PPEs distributed, used correctly and at all times.	Less than 70 dB(A) at 100m	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	180
Soil erosion from excavations	● Provide drill crew with dust masks. ● Sprinkle water on the ground and on earth stockpiles. ● Restore degraded areas	● Site Inspection Report ● Evidence of erosion control	No exposed soils within 14 days	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	140
OHS risks (injuries, falling objects, heat stroke, lifting, work at height) Safety and security of learners, community and	● Implement OHS measures ● Provision of first aid kits ● Making sure that all workers on site are masked up and Toolbox talks on health and safety. ● On-the-job training of workers and provision of appropriate PPE. ● The construction areas will be properly secured with signposting, warning signs, and barriers.	● No of incidents or accidents reported ● OHS risk register on site. ● Records of PPE issued correctly, and at all times. ● Records of toolbox talks conducted/ material used. ● Records of training conducted, including the attendance register.	100% PPE compliance 0 fatalities	Daily / Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	300

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
technical supervisors						
Lack of sanitation facilities	● Provide gender-segregated latrines ● Provision of solid waste bins	● Functional toilets in use ● Waste management plan in place	100% workers access to sanitation	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Safeguards Team	180
Risk to the community and animals (trenches)	● Barricade site ● Cover trenches promptly to prevent trespass accidents	● Length of barricades put in place ● Incident reports	Zero trespass incidents	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Safeguarding Team	100
Risk of inundation during drilling	● Provide drainage for drilling fluids	● Drainage system in place ● No stagnant pools	100% wastewater is drained	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	110
Poor water quality from non-compliance	● Supervised drilling with a siting of more than 30m from latrines ● Casing and sealing	● Water quality test results	WHO drinking water standards	Pre/post drilling	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	190
Disturbance or damage to shrines, burial sites, or sacred areas during sub-project activities	● Pre-screen sub-project areas for cultural heritage sites in consultation with elders, chiefs, and local authorities. ● Avoid sites on or near sacred sites. ● Implement "Chance Find Procedure" in case cultural artefacts are discovered. ● Train workers on cultural sensitivity.	● Number of consultations held with community leaders and custodians of cultural sites. ● Evidence of Chance Find Procedure in place and applied. ● Number of reported cases of disturbance or damage to heritage sites.	Zero disturbance/ damage to cultural heritage sites. 100% of sub-project sites are screened for cultural heritage before construction. 100% of workers are oriented on cultural sensitivity and the Chance Find Procedure.	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	80

Table 5: ESMMP for Operation Phase

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Water logging & vector breeding	● Provide for baseline drainage from runoff to soak pits ● Site clearing and maintaining apron drainage	● Evidence of stagnant water ● Drainage functionality	No stagnant water	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team, Water Committees	100
Vandalism of installations	● Fence around the borehole ● Use of community water committees (BDC/PDC)	● Fence intact; ● Vandalism incidents	Zero vandalism incidents	Monthly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team, Community	160
Unhygienic environment around water points	● Regular cleaning ● Provision of waste bins and hygiene sensitization	● Clean apron ● Absence of litter/wastewater	100% sites clean	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	120
Poor water quality during operation	● Quarterly water testing and chlorination if required	● Test results (E. coli, fluoride, turbidity)	WHO water standards	Quarterly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team, Water committees	300
Over-abstraction of groundwater	● Train the committee on sustainable pumping rates	● Pumping hours log	Within safe yield (local hydro data)	Monthly		200
Human-livestock conflicts	● Provide separate troughs; clear water-use rules	● Presence of troughs ● Usage monitoring	100% boreholes with troughs	Quarterly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team, Water Committees	200
Inadequate inclusivity	● Ensure approximately 50% inclusion of women in committees ● Inclusion in PWDs	● % women in committee ● Presence of PWD rep	Approximately 50% women's inclusion At least 1-woman representative in PWD	Annually	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team, PMU	100

Risk of child and forced labour	● Use contractors' Code of Conduct ● Enforce Labour Management Plan (LMP)	● Worker registry ● Age verification	Zero under 18 employed.	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	
Communicable and STI diseases arising from interactions amongst the workforce and the host community	● Sensitization on preventing the spread of communicable diseases among sub-project workers and communities ● GRM will be put in place	● Number of awareness messages/ meetings ● Number of grievances received, resolved, and unresolved	Awareness creation sessions More than 80% of grievances resolved within 30 days (WB ESS10 standard)	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	
Risk of Increased GBV/SEA Cases	● Implementation of LMP (including CoC) ● Implementation of GBV Action Plan ● GBV awareness sessions	● Number of awareness messages/ meetings ● Number of grievances received, resolved, and unresolved	100% of workers sign and comply with the CoC Zero tolerance for retaliation or unresolved GBV/SEA grievances	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	
Impact on cultural heritage (chance finds)	● Apply Chance Find Procedure ● Consult community leaders	● Incidents managed as per procedure	100% compliance	As required	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	
Community grievances (conflict over water, access, inclusion)	● Establish GRM (complaint boxes, hotline, focal points) ● Stakeholder engagement	● No of grievances received and resolved	100% resolution within 30 days	Monthly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	

Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)

Potential OHS Risk/Impact	Mitigation/Management Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target/Standards	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget USD
Accidents and injuries from excavation, drilling, and heavy machinery use	● Provide induction and task-specific safety training ● Enforce use of PPE (helmets, safety boots, gloves, reflective vests, goggles) ● Barricade work areas and put clear warning signs Ensure only authorized personnel access borehole sites	● No of workers trained on OHS ● Availability and proper use of PPE ● Number of incidents reported	Zero fatalities No of workers provided with and using PPEs	Daily Monthly reporting	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	100
Exposure to dust, noise, and vibrations	● Provide earplugs/muffs and dust masks ● Regular maintenance of drilling machinery ● Limit working hours for high-noise equipment ● Water spraying to suppress dust	● Noise level measurements (dB) ● Dust suppression records ● PPE usage records	Air quality and noise within IFC/WB EHS guideline limits. No of workers provided with and using PPEs	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team OHS officer	80
Chemical exposure (drilling muds, lubricants, fuel, cement, disinfectants)	● Store chemicals in secure, labelled containers ● Train workers on safe handling and spill response ● Provide spill kits and secondary containment Ensure MSDS available onsite	● Number of spill kits onsite ● Records of chemical storage conditions ● Number of staffs trained	100% workers handling chemicals trained and certified.	Continuous	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	150

Potential OHS Risk/Impact	Mitigation/Management Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target/Standards	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget USD
Communicable and STI diseases arising from workforce-community interactions	● Sensitization on preventing spread of communicable diseases among workers and communities ● GRM put in place ● Provide hygiene facilities (handwashing stations, clean water, soap) ● Conduct health and safety briefings ● Promote awareness on HIV/AIDS and STDs	● Records of toolbox talks ● Availability of hygiene facilities ● Number of awareness messages/meetings conducted ● Number of grievances received, resolved and unresolved	More than 80% of grievances resolved within 30 days Zero tolerance for unresolved health-related grievances beyond 90 days At least 2 awareness sessions/year on communicable diseases.	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer	100
Heat stress and dehydration (South Sudan hot climate)	● Provide shaded rest areas ● Ensure availability of clean drinking water ● Implement work-rest cycles for outdoor labour	● Number of rest breaks provided ● Records of drinking water supply ● Worker feedback reports	Zero cases of reported heat related illness Workers access to safe clean water for hydration	Daily	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	50
Fire and explosion hazards (fuel storage and generator use)	● Designate safe fuel storage areas with firefighting equipment ● Train workers in fire response and safe refuelling ● Prohibit smoking near fuel storage ● Regular inspection of electrical connections	● Availability of fire extinguishers ● Training records ● Incident/near-miss reports	100% of fire extinguishers functional Zero major fire/explosion incidents	Monthly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	50

Potential OHS Risk/Impact	Mitigation/Management Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target/Standards	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget USD
Manual handling and musculoskeletal injuries	● Train workers on safe lifting techniques ● Provide mechanical lifting aids (hoists, wheelbarrows) ● Rotate tasks to reduce repetitive strain	● Number of lifting aids onsite ● Incidents of musculoskeletal injuries ● Records of training provided	Zero severe musculoskeletal injuries 100% use of PPE during manual tasks	Ongoing	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	80
Risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH)	● Implement and enforce a Code of Conduct signed by all workers ● Provide GBV/SEA awareness training ● Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with confidentiality ● Ensure female workers have safe working conditions	● No of workers signing Code of Conduct ● Number of GBV/SEA awareness sessions ● GRM usage records	100% of workers sign and comply with CoC At least 2 GBV/SEA awareness sessions per year More than 80% of grievances are resolved within 30 days Zero tolerance for unresolved GBV/SEA/SH cases beyond 90 days	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer	150

ESMMP for Decommissioning Phase

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Safety risks during dismantling	● Remove equipment carefully ● Cap/seal borehole	● boreholes sealed ● HSE inspection report	100% boreholes sealed	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	140

Potential Risk / Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Target / Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Budget (USD)
Waste from dismantled structures	● Reuse/safely dispose scrap metals and cement	● Waste disposal records	100% waste safely disposed of	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	120
Soil/land degradation post-demobilization	● Rehabilitate land (backfilling, replanting vegetation)	● Area rehabilitated (m^2) ● % vegetation cover	More than 80% restored.	Weekly	IRC Environmental and Social Risk Team	150

REPORTING ON THE G-ESMP MONITORING ACTIVITIES

8.1 Introduction

Reporting on mitigation measures and their implementation is an integral part of the G-ESMP for the Aweil East and South borehole sub-projects. Monitoring of safeguards will be conducted by contractors and their Senior Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers during drilling and construction activities, with oversight from the Sub-project Management Unit (PMU) and support from community-level committees to provide local feedback.

Monitoring reports will be produced quarterly by contractors and submitted through the Senior Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (SESSO) to the PMU. These reports will document the progress and status of mitigation measures, monitoring indicators (e.g., water quality, vegetation disturbance, dust and noise levels, and community safety), relevant photographs, and any remedial actions taken. The PMU will compile and forward these reports to the World Bank as part of the Implementation Status Report (ISR).

8.2 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a key component of the G-ESMP, ensuring that mitigation measures remain effective under dynamic environmental and social conditions, including seasonal flooding, vulnerable water resources, and community needs. Continuous monitoring, combined with feedback from communities and sub-project staff, informs timely adjustments to mitigation measures. Corrective actions may include enhanced dust suppression, improved waste management, protection of cultural sites, or modified construction methods. All decisions are documented with assigned responsibilities and timelines. Pre-planned contingency measures, such as temporary water access points or rerouting construction during floods, ensure sub-project resilience and compliance with environmental and social standards.

8.3 Verification and Oversight

The sub-project team will conduct periodic site visits to verify contractor reports, identify gaps or non-compliance, and provide guidance on remedial actions. Quarterly safeguards monitoring reports will be compiled and submitted to the World Bank as part of the ISR, ensuring that mitigation measures are implemented effectively and adaptively.

Table 9: Template for Environmental and Social Impacts Mitigation Measures Reporting

S/N	Monitoring Indicator	Date of monitoring	Name/Site Location	Status of sub-project activity	Monitoring Results	Remedial Action Required	Name of Person monitoring	Comments

Name of Supervisor: ……

Signature: ……

Community: ……

Date: ……

Name of Contractor /Committee Chairman: ……

Signature: ……

Community: ……

Date: ……

8.4 Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities

Effectiveness of the G-ESMP will depend on a clear demarcation of roles and a good reporting mechanism. Primary stakeholders such as the PMU, the IRC as the executing agency, the contractors and other community-level committees will play a distinct role in management and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards.

Table 10: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for G-ESMP Implementation

INSTITUTION/ROLE	KEY RESPONSIBILITIES
World Bank	Provides overall oversight and strategic policy guidance; reviews and gives no-objection for all sub-project-level and sub-sub-project G-ESMPs; ensures compliance with the World Bank's ESF. Responsible for the Supervision and provision of Technical support for the implementation of the G-ESMP.
Sub-project Management Unit (PMU)	Provides overall oversight and strategic guidance; reviews and approves all sub-project-level and sub-sub-project G-ESMPs; ensures compliance with the World Bank's ESF; and conducts high-level monitoring and verification.
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Serves as the implementing agency; ensures contractors comply with all E&S clauses; directly manages the sub-project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); leads stakeholder engagement; and is responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting.
Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer (SESSO)	A dedicated IRC staff member responsible for field-level monitoring, conducting site inspections, training contractors and community committees on safeguards, and serving as the primary liaison between the sub-project and affected communities for grievances.
Contractors	Directly responsible for implementing the site-specific mitigation measures outlined in the G-ESMPs; must adhere to the Labor Management Procedures and Code of Conduct; and ensure a safe and healthy working environment for all staff and community members.
Community-Level Committees (e.g., BDCs, PDCs) O&M	Acts as a community-level oversight body; serves as the first point of contact for local grievances and issues; assists in monitoring sub-project activities; and facilitates community engagement and information dissemination.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

9.1 Introduction

For the successful implementation of the borehole sub-project in Aweil East and Aweil South, a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is essential. The GRM will provide stakeholders, particularly community members, women, youth, and vulnerable groups, with a clear, fair, and transparent process for raising concerns, seeking clarification, or resolving disputes related to sub-project activities. This aligns with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS10)**,** which requires practical, inclusive, and accessible stakeholder engagement throughout the sub-project cycle.

9.2 Objectives of the GRM

The main objectives of establishing the GRM for this sub-project are to:

- Provide accessible and timely avenues for affected people to raise complaints or disputes.
- Ensure grievances are addressed fairly, transparently, and without retaliation.
- Strengthen trust between sub-project implementers, contractors, and communities.
- Minimize delays in sub-project implementation by resolving issues locally and amicably.
- Support accountability and continuous improvement in sub-project delivery.

9.3 Key Stakeholders in the GRM

The GRM will engage a wide range of stakeholders who may be affected by, or have an interest in, the borehole sub-project. Key stakeholders include:

- Community Members and Leaders (elders, women's groups, youth representatives, persons with disabilities).
- County and Payam Authorities in Aweil East and South.
- Contractors and Subcontractors are responsible for borehole drilling and construction.
- Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) from IRC.
- Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) appointed by contractors.
- The Operation and Maintenance Committee (O&M) is responsible for the long-term operation of boreholes.

9.4 GRM Structure and Coordination

The GRM will operate through a three-tier structure to ensure grievances are resolved at the lowest level possible while still allowing escalation when necessary:

1. **Community Level** – Community Focal Points (appointed at Boma/Payam level) and Facility Management Committees will be the first point of contact for grievances.

2. **Sub-project Level** – Contractor's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and IRC's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) will handle unresolved or complex complaints.
3. **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** – A multi-stakeholder committee, including representatives from the community, local authorities, IRC, and contractors, will review escalated cases and provide binding decisions.

9.5 GRM Guiding Principles

The whole GRM design is centred upon the following non-negotiable fundamental values:

- **Accessibility**: It shall be made available to everyone and to every group at no cost. It shall provide multiple, culturally suitable points of access for non-literate individuals, people with disabilities, and those residing in remote areas. Messages on the GRM shall be communicated locally in local languages via multiple media.
- **Transparency**: The grievance filing and processing procedures will be straightforward, understandable, and made available for public knowledge. The complainant will be regularly updated on the progress of the grievance at each stage of the procedure, without breaching the confidentiality of their identity if so desired.
- **Predictability**: Deadlines for each stage of the grievance process, from acceptance to finality, will be clearly stipulated and made known in the public domain to maintain predictability to all concerned.
- **Fairness and Impartiality:** Grievances will be seriously taken and resolved in an impartial, objective manner. The process will grant the right of a fair hearing to both the complainant and to the grievance subject.
- **Safety and Non-Retaliation:** The sub-project will adopt a zero-tolerance policy against intimidation, coercion, or retaliation of any sort against any single person or group of persons for reporting a concern in good faith. This shall be clearly stated in all contract terms with contractors and employment contracts with employees.
- **Continuous Improvement:** The GRM will be an evolving system. Grievance data will be continually monitored to determine trends, systemic problems, and opportunities for enhancing sub-project implementation and management best practices.

9.6 Channels of Structure and Access

To provide access to everyone, the GRM will be based on a multi-channel access model for filing grievances:

- **Verbal/Oral Grievance:** The complaint may be lodged verbally with a trained and designated *Community Focal Point* (a trusted, impartial community member appointed in each Boma/Payam) or with the Senior *Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (SESSO*) or the contractor's *Community Liaison Officer (CLO)*. The receiving officer will record it verbatim onto a pre-formatted Grievance Intake Form.
- **In Writing:** Locked drop-boxes and hard copy grievance forms will be provided in accessible, secure locations like contractor site offices, schools, health facilities, and County and Payam offices. Pictorial aids and clear, simple language will be utilized in forms.

- **Remotely:** +211 -288 945 74, SS-Feedback@rescue.org

9.7 GRM Process Flow and Procedures

The complaint process aims to resolve issues effectively at the lowest level, with clear escalation for complex or pending cases. The step-by-step procedure is indicated below in detail:

Table 11: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Detailed Process

Step	PROCESS STAGE	DETAILED DESCRIPTION & PROCEDURE	MAXIMUM TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
1	**Submission and Acknowledgement**	A grievance is received through any channel. The receiving officer (CLO, ESSO, Focal Point) completes a **Grievance Intake Form**, capturing all essential details, including complainant details (if provided), nature, location, and desired resolution. An **Acknowledgement Receipt** with a unique tracking number is provided to the complainant immediately or within 24 hours.	**1 Day**	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) / Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) / Community Focal Point
2	**Assessment, Registration, and Categorization**	The ESSO assesses grievance for clarity, urgency, and potential impact. It is logged into the confidential **Central Grievance Registry**. The grievance is categorized by: ○ **Type:** Labour, Environmental, Land, GBV/SEA, Cultural Heritage, etc. ○ **Severity Level:** ○ **Level 1:** Minor, localized, easily resolvable (e.g., temporary noise). ○ **Level 2:** Significant, repeated, or affecting a group (e.g., non-payment of wages). ○ **Level 3:** Severe, involving legal breaches, safety hazards, or widespread impacts (e.g., GBV, land encroachment).	**2 Days**	Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO)
3	**Initial Resolution and Investigation**	The grievance is assigned to the relevant party for resolution (e.g., contractor for labour issues, IRC for design issues). The assigned officer conducts a thorough investigation: interviews parties, reviews documents, conducts site visits. They engage in a dialogue with the	**Level 1: 7 Days** **Level 2: 10 Days**	Assigned Officer (e.g., Contractor's Rep, IRC Officer) overseen by ESSO

Step	PROCESS STAGE	DETAILED DESCRIPTION & PROCEDURE	MAXIMUM TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
		complainant to understand their preferred resolution.		
4	**Resolution and Agreement**	Based on the findings, a **Proposed Resolution** is developed and discussed with the complainant. For Level 1 and 2 grievances, this aims for a mutually agreed solution. Upon agreement, a **Resolution Agreement Form** is signed by all parties. The officer oversees the implementation of the agreed actions.	**Varies by case complexity**	Assigned Officer with oversight from ESSO
5	**Closure and Feedback**	Once the assigned officer and the complainant verify that the resolution has been satisfactorily implemented, the grievance is formally closed in the registry. The complainant is asked to provide feedback on the GRM process itself to identify areas for improvement.	**3 Days after verification**	Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO)
6	**Escalation**	If the complainant is unsatisfied with the initial resolution, or if the grievance is initially categorized as **Level 3**, it is immediately escalated to the **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**. The GRC convenes, reviews all evidence, and makes a binding decision.	**N/A**	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
7	**GRC Review and Binding Decision**	The GRC investigates the escalated grievance. It has the authority to summon any sub-project personnel, review all records, and seek external expert advice. The GRC will issue a **Binding Decision** with a clear timeline for implementation.	**14 Days from escalation**	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
8	**Final Appeal**	If the complainant remains unsatisfied with the GRC's Binding Decision, they retain the right to appeal to the **PMU's/World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)** at any point.	**N/A**	PMU/World Bank GRS

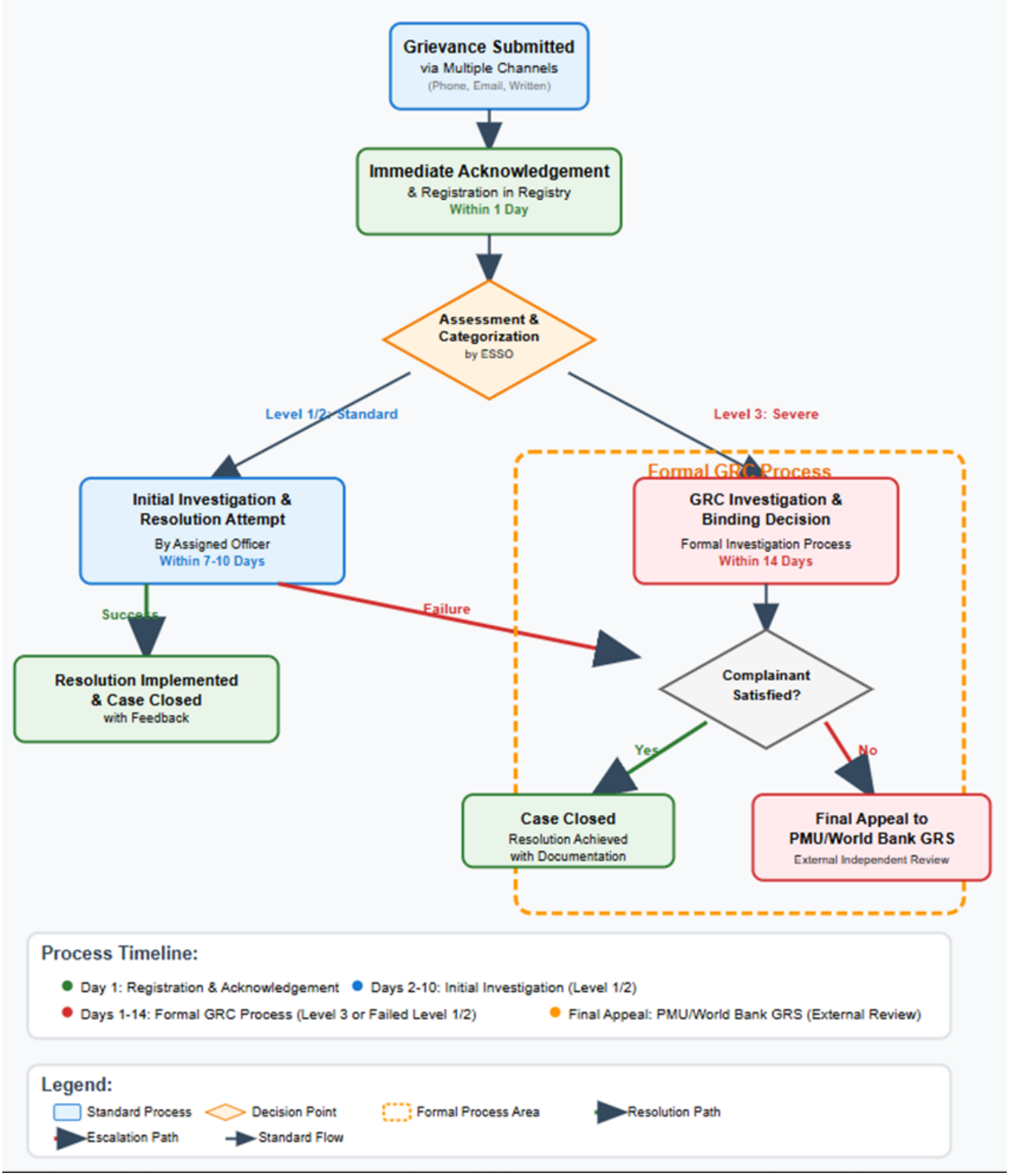


Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism Process Flow

9.8 GBV Prevention:

Conduct mandatory sensitization sessions on GBV/SEA prevention for all sub-project staff and community members, and establish clear, confidential referral channels for any reported cases.

The session will focus on equipping committee members with practical tools for identifying, preventing, and mitigating GBV risks within their communities and sub-projectsites. Key topics for the session included safe referral mechanisms for survivors, promoting zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), ensuring secure access routes to sub-project sites, and establishing community-based reporting and response systems. These collective initiatives enhanced both community awareness and local capacity to proactively address GBV risks throughout sub-project implementation.

IRC promotes a survivor-centred approach which aims to put the rights of each survivor at the forefront of all actions and ensure that each survivor is treated with dignity and respect. Putting survivors at the centre of the process, promotes recovery, reduces the risk of further harm and reinforces their agency and self-determination. A survivor-centred approach helps in establishing a relationship with the survivor that promotes their emotional and physical safety, builds trust and helps them to restore some control over their life.

Communities and case workers were urged to maintain confidentiality since it promotes safety, trust, dignity and empowerment. People have the right to choose to whom they will, or will not, tell their story. Breaching confidentiality inappropriately can put the survivor and others at risk of further harm. Confidentiality means not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned.

Exceptions to confidentiality

There can be exceptions to confidentiality, and it is very important that the survivor (especially children/young people and their caregivers) knows what the limits are.

Limits include:

- Situations in which there is the threat of ongoing harm to a survivor; and where the need to protect them overrides confidentiality.
- Situations in which laws or policies require mandatory reporting of certain types of violence against survivors.
- Situations in which the survivor is at risk of harming themselves or others, including threats of suicide.
- Situations involving sexual exploitation or abuse by humanitarian or peacekeeping personnel.

Safety

Communities were informed to ensure the safety of survivors because of the following reason.

▪ Every person has the right to be protected from further violence.

▪ Survivors may be at high risk of further violence – sexual and otherwise – from: perpetrators, people protecting perpetrators and members of their own family.

The concept of safety includes physical safety and security as well as psychological and emotional safety. Consider the safety needs of: survivors, family members and supporters; and those providing care and support.

Respect

Every survivor has the right to be treated with respect and dignity and to make choices about what happens. The response of the service provider can either promote dignity and empowerment or cause further distress and harm.

Failing to respect dignity and self-determination can increase feelings of helplessness and shame, reduce the effectiveness of interventions, cause re-victimization and further harm, and perpetuate harmful norms.

To ensure consent is 'informed,' service providers must provide the following information to the survivor:

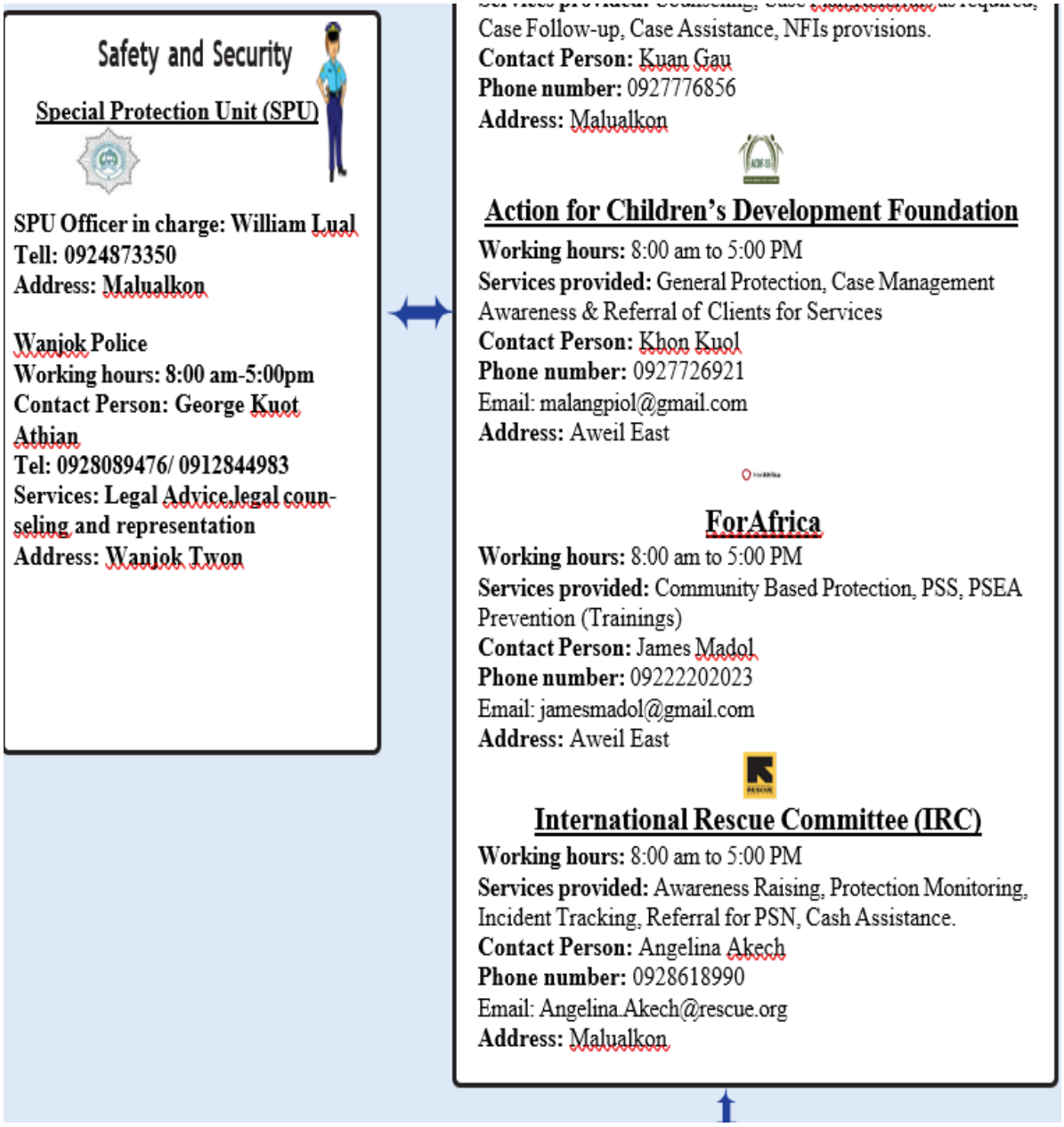
▪ All the possible information and options available to the person so she/he can make choices.

▪ Inform the person that she/he may need to share his/her information with others who can provide additional services.

▪ Explain to the person what will happen as you work with her/him.

▪ Explain the benefits and risks of services to the person.

▪ Explain to the person that she/he has the right to decline or refuse any part of services. Explain limits to confidentiality


Safety and Security
Special Protection Unit (SPU)
SPU Officer in charge: William Lual
Tell: 0924873350
Address: Malualkon
Wanjok Police
Working hours: 8:00 am-5:00pm
Contact Person: George Kuot Athian
Tel: 0928089476/ 0912844983
Services: Legal Advice legal counseling and representation
Address: Wanjok Twon
Case Follow-up, Case Assistance, NFIs provisions.
Contact Person: Kuan Gau
Phone number: 0927776856
Address: Malualkon
Action for Children's Development Foundation
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: General Protection, Case Management Awareness & Referral of Clients for Services
Contact Person: Khon Kuol
Phone number: 0927726921
Email: malangpiol@gmail.com
Address: Aweil East
ForAfrica
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Community Based Protection, PSS, PSEA Prevention (Trainings)
Contact Person: James Madol
Phone number: 09222202023
Email: jamesmadol@gmail.com
Address: Aweil East
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Awareness Raising, Protection Monitoring, Incident Tracking, Referral for PSN, Cash Assistance.
Contact Person: Angelina Akech
Phone number: 0928618990
Email: Angelina.Akech@rescue.org
Address: Malualkon

Tel: 0928089476/ 0912844983
Services: Legal Advice legal counseling and representation
Address: Wanjok Twon

ForAfrica

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Community Based Protection, PSS, PSEA Prevention (Trainings)
Contact Person: James Madol
Phone number: 09222202023
Email: jamesmadol@gmail.com
Address: Aweil East

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

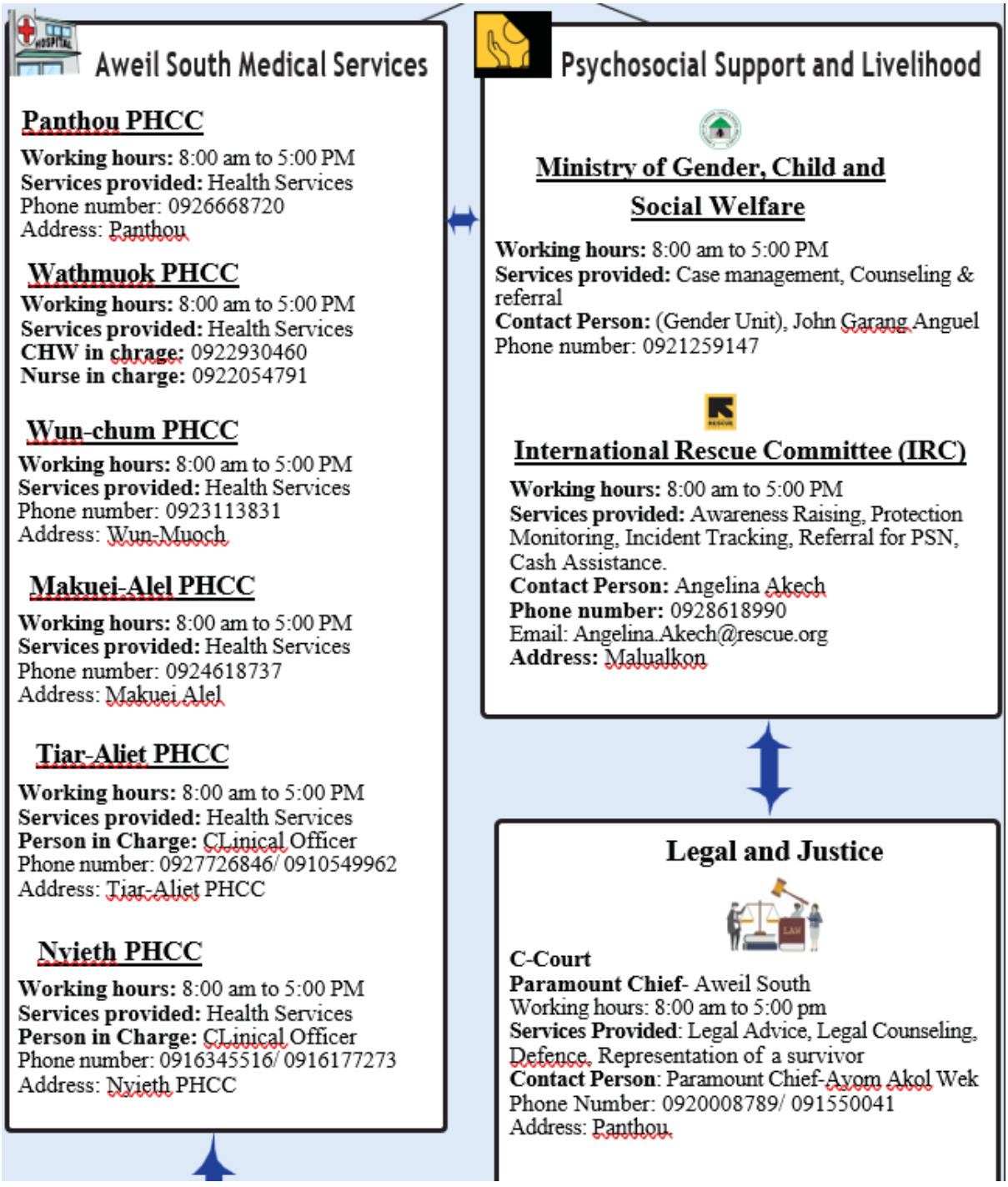
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Awareness Raising, Protection Monitoring, Incident Tracking, Referral for PSN, Cash Assistance.
Contact Person: Angelina Akech
Phone number: 0928618990
Email: Angelina.Akech@rescue.org
Address: Malualkon

Legal and Justice

C-Court
Paramount Chief- Aweil East
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Services Provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counseling, Defence, Representation of a survivor
Contact Person: Peter Makuach Kuol
Phone Number: 0914691813
Address: Malualkon

Special Protection Unit (SPU)
Services Provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counseling and Representation

REFERRAL PATHWAYS IN AWEIL SOUTH COUNTY



Address: Makuei Alel

Tiar-Aliet PHCC

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Health Services
Person in Charge: CLinical Officer
Phone number: 0927726846/ 0910549962
Address: Tiar-Aliet PHCC

Nyieth PHCC

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Health Services
Person in Charge: CLinical Officer
Phone number: 0916345516/ 0916177273
Address: Nyieth PHCC

Legal and Justice

C-Court
Paramount Chief- Aweil South
Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Services Provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counseling, Defence, Representation of a survivor
Contact Person: Paramount Chief-Ayom Akol Wek
Phone Number: 0920008789/ 091550041
Address: Panthou

Tiar Aliet Special Protection Unit

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Services Provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counseling, and Representation.
Contact Person: Angelo Mou Aru
Phone Number: 0915773219 / 0928520344

Safety and Security

Aweil Special Protection Unit (SPU)

Malek Alel

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counselling and Representation.
Contact Person: Peter Garang Akhot Wek
Phone number: 0928527456/ 0911406525
Address: Malek Alel

Tiar-Aliet Special Protection Unit (SPU)

Working hours: 8:00 am to 5:00 PM
Services provided: Legal Advice, Legal Counselling and Representation.
Contact Person: Angelo Mou Aru
Phone number: 0915773219/0928520344
Address: Malek Alel

9.9 Institution Arrangements and Roles

Clear institutional structures support the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure fairness and accountability. The IRC's MEAL team and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (ESSO) oversee the overall GRM process, maintain the grievance registry, monitor timelines, and prepare reports. Contractors are required to appoint trained Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) as the primary point of contact for day-to-day issues, while Community Focal Points, trusted local individuals, support the intake of grievances and the

sharing of information. At a higher level, the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), composed of independent community representatives, county government officials, IRC staff, and respected leaders, serves as the final decision-making body. This layered structure ensures transparency, inclusivity, and impartial resolution of grievances.

9.10 Monitoring, Reporting, and Capacity Building

All grievances are tracked through a Central Grievance Registry to guarantee transparency and prevent loss of cases. The IRC produces quarterly GRM Performance Reports, highlighting trends, resolution rates, and lessons learned, which are shared with the World Bank and affected communities. To strengthen effectiveness, continuous capacity building will target IRC staff, contractors, County Local Government officers (CLOs), Focal Points, community members (beneficiaries) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members. Selected training subjects include emphasis on sensitive issues such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), operation and maintenance for infrastructures, environmental and occupational health and safety, incident reporting and management, environmental and social standards of the World Bank.

9.11 Cross-Cutting Management Plans

- **Labor and Working Conditions (ESS2):** The sub-project enforces a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and Code of Conduct (CoC) for all staff and contractors. These prohibit child/forced labor, ensure timely and fair wages, and provide workers with an accessible grievance mechanism. Contractors must also comply with Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements by supplying personal protective equipment (PPE), ensuring safe work practices, and restricting construction to daylight hours (8 am–5 pm) to minimize community disturbance.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress (ESS10):** Engagement is continuous and inclusive, targeting women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and people with disabilities. Tools such as focus groups and community meetings are used to capture priorities and ensure representation in sub-project committees. The GRM reinforces accountability, providing communities with a confidential, transparent, and fear-free platform to raise concerns.
- **Community Health and Safety (ESS4):** The sub-project integrates measures to address risks such as GBV/SEA linked to labor influx, disease transmission, and workplace accidents. A GBV Action Plan, supported by the CoC, establishes behavior norms, awareness campaigns, and referral pathways for survivors. Construction sites are required to be fenced, signposted, and monitored to protect children, livestock, and vulnerable groups from accidents.

IRC'S Security Measures:

IRC implements ECRP II in Aweil East and Aweil South Counties which are believed to be safe for humanitarian operations. However, since general security situation in South Sudan remains unpredictable, the organization has adopted some strategies and strict security measures to ensure safety of its staff and assets:

- **Acceptance measure:** IRC focuses on gaining the consent, approval, and cooperation of the local population, communities, and authorities. By demonstrating neutrality, impartiality, and independence, IRC workers build trust, which serves as the best guarantee of safety.
- **Protection measures:** To reduce staff and other sub-project resources vulnerability. IRC has physical fortification of offices and compounds (fences, alarms, safe rooms), while using appropriate communication equipment, and adhering to strict movement limitations and curfews.
- **Deterrence measures:** IRC has an operation withdrawal plan in event of worsening security situation/ a high-risk area, in some specific contexts, the use of armed guards.

Key Field Security Measures

Effective security risk management relies on several practical measures and procedures:

- **Risk Assessments and Monitoring:** Before deployment and on an ongoing basis, organizations conduct thorough assessments to identify potential threats, map actors, and analyze the local context (political, economic, military).
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):** Clear and concise procedures are established for key operational areas, including:
    - **Travel and Movement:** Mandatory check-in procedures, avoiding high-risk routes, and using secure transportation.
    - **Communications:** Using secure channels, reliable equipment, and clear reporting protocols for incidents and alerts.
    - **Site Security:** Measures for office and compound security, including access control, lighting, and hibernation (staying in place during a crisis) plans.
    - **Cash Handling:** Specific policies to prevent theft or extortion.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** All staff receive mandatory, context-specific security training to build awareness and ensure compliance with security protocols.
- **Coordination and Information Sharing:** Collaborating with other humanitarian actors, such as through UNDSS-led security forums, helps in sharing information and coordinating responses.
- **Crisis and Contingency Planning:** Organizations develop robust plans for managing incidents, including emergency medical support and evacuation procedures.

9.12 Conclusion and Strategic Recommendations

The Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance (ECRP II) Sub-project is a comprehensive and well-planned initiative aimed at addressing South Sudan's historical flood exposure risk in Aweil East and Aweil South. This technical review of the sub-project's ESEA

and sub-sub-project screening reports reaffirms the sub-project's compliance with international and national legal and policy rules. The coordinated nature of the sub-project, in which structural flood protection is complemented by social infrastructure construction/ rehabilitation, is the most prudent and sensible way to increase long-term resilience.

All the borehole sub-sub-projects have been adequately assessed and categorized as Category B (Moderate Risk). This is not a minimization of the potential risk but an indication of the success of the sub-project's intended risk mitigation measures. The G-ESMPs detail labour management practices, plan for stakeholder consultation, and the grievance redress mechanism work in cohesion to ensure that the risks identified are reduced to an acceptable, site-specific, and reversible magnitude.

To guarantee the sustainability of the sub-project and continued success, the following strategic recommendations are made:

- **Strengthen Institutional Capacity**: The long-term success of the sub-project entirely depends on whether local government institutions and community committees can sustainably manage, maintain, and operate the new facilities. Sustained investment in extensive training for sub-project management, financial management, and long-term maintenance procedures should be ensured to prevent these assets from becoming worn out.
- **Apply an Integrated Monitoring System:** Sub-project monitoring needs not only to address physical construction progress but also to include social and environmental protection effectiveness. This would entail monitoring key performance indicators, such as the number of grievances resolved effectively, the engagement of vulnerable groups in sub-project activities, and the performance of environmental measures, including waste disposal and dust suppression.
- **Encourage Adaptive Management:** The sub-project is based in a dynamic and open location. An adaptive management system will be implemented to facilitate flexible and informed responses to unexpected issues, such as a flash flood incident during construction or a change in the social processes of a community.
- **Sustain Ongoing, Inclusive Participation:** Stakeholder participation should not be a one-time event but a continuous process within the sub-project cycle. With sustained open and transparent communication with all the groups of people in the community, particularly the most vulnerable, the sub-project can create a sense of ownership, make its interventions relevant, and build the social capital critical for long-term resilience.

ANNEXES

ANNEX ONE: SAMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT FOR BOREHOLE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Borehole sub-project are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks independent of any planned mitigation and management measures. It is important to identify potential inherent risks that could arise if mitigation measures are not implemented or if they fail. Therefore, risks should be assessed as if no mitigation or control measures are in place.

SECTION A: General Information	
Date of screening	13/06/2025
Sub-project title	Construction/ rehabilitation of One (1) Borehole in Abuokdit, Makuac-Akuel, Yargot Payam, Aweil East County
Sub-project component	Component 3 "Emergency Flood Response Activities in Aweil East and Aweil South, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State
Implementing Agency	International Rescue Committee Inc. (IRC)
Proposed sub-project budget	$ 4,099.00
Proposed sub-project duration	4 Months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	DR. PETER K. GAKAI – CONSULTANT pgakai@gmail.com, +254720847676
ES Screening Team Members	ENG. SEBIT TOT – IRC; Engr. Isaac Said Kenyi – IRC Peter Bol Angok Angok – IRC; Angelina Akech - IRC
Program/Site/Sub-project location	County: Aweil East; Payam: Yargot; Boma: Makuach Akuel Village: Abuokdit 8°57'32.6"N 27°29'16.5"E 431m AMSL

Sub-project Description.

Makuac Akuel Boma, with a population of about 7,000 people, is among the flood-affected zones where access to safe water has been severely disrupted. The Abuokdit borehole, which directly serves 823 people, has deteriorated due to prolonged use, forcing many households to seek unsafe water sources and exposing them to waterborne diseases. Construction/ rehabilitation is urgently needed to restore reliable access to clean drinking water for the community.

Rehabilitating this borehole will safeguard public health, reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, and alleviate the burden on other overstretched water points within the Boma. It also aligns with the principle of "building back better", ensuring the facility is more flood-resilient, sustainable, and capable of supporting the community during future emergencies.

Pre-Construction Phase

This phase is dedicated to the mobilization of all necessary resources before any physical work begins on-site. The key activities are:

- **Human Resources**: The sub-project will secure skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor. This team will be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, scheduling the sub-project timeline and overseeing the entire process.
- **Physical Resources**: All required machinery, tools, construction materials and drilling equipment will be procured and brought to the site.

The pre-construction scope also includes planning for the apron slab, water drainage basin and an animal-proofing wall.

Type of Work	Raw materials and Source	Tools/Equipment
Borehole Construction/ rehabilitation	Sand, water, aggregate/gravel, bricks and chlorine which will be locally sourced. Locally sourced means that the raw materials can be purchased from government and community designated sites. Local government and community taxes apply.	Drilling machine/rig, air compressor, generator, formwork, standard toolbox, special toolbox, PVC pipes and GI pipes

Construction Phase

The primary goal of a borehole construction/ rehabilitation sub-project is to restore a non-functional water point to full operation. This involves a series of technical activities to clean, repair, and upgrade the existing borehole infrastructure.

- **Initial Assessment and Survey:** The sub-project begins with a detailed assessment of the existing borehole to determine the cause of its failure. This includes a visual inspection of the surface infrastructure (platform, pump) and a down-the-hole survey to check for issues like sand ingress, casing damage or blockages.

- **Site Preparation**: This includes setting up the construction site and clearing it of any vegetation or debris.

- **Drilling and Development**: For new boreholes, this involves drilling, installing casing and screen pipes and gravel packing.

- **Pump Construction/ rehabilitation**: For construction/ rehabilitation, this step would involve the cleaning and repair of the existing borehole. The existing handpump will be fully rehabilitated. This involves disassembling the pump, replacing worn-out components (like seals, pistons and rods) and reassembling it to ensure it operates efficiently.

- **Borehole Testing**: Once the borehole is developed, its capacity will be tested and the water quality will be analyzed to ensure it is safe for human consumption.

- **Sanitation and Infrastructure**: The borehole will be sanitarily sealed and a concrete platform (apron) and drainage basin will be constructed. An animal-proofing wall will also be built to protect the water source from contamination.

· **Pump Installation**: A hand pump will be installed for Type 1 activities, while Type 2 will involve the installation of an electro-mechanical submersible pump, a Photovoltaic (PV) system (solar panels, inverters and control panels) and an elevated concrete water tank.

· **Finalization**: The final step involves a pump test to ensure proper functionality and a final disinfection of the well before it is handed over for community use.

Operational Phase

The operational phase is crucial for ensuring the long-term functionality and sustainability of the rehabilitated boreholes. The success of this phase relies on strong community ownership and management.

· Community-Led Management: This will involve training community members who will be responsible for the day-to-day operation including managing access to the pump and keeping the site clean.

· Maintenance and regular repair of the borehole.

· Hygiene and Sanitation: Hygiene practices within the community, such as handwashing and safe water storage should be highly encouraged. This will also involve ensuring the cleanliness of the concrete platform and the drainage basin to prevent contamination.

· PV System Management (Type 2 Activities): For boreholes with PV systems, the community leaders/members will receive specialized training on monitoring the inverters and control panels to ensure the system is operating efficiently.

Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning a borehole is a critical process to prevent it from becoming a long-term safety hazard or a source of groundwater contamination. This phase will be implemented if a borehole is no longer viable due to a complete failure or a shift in community needs.

- **Borehole Sealing**: The primary decommissioning activity is the permanent sealing of the borehole. This is a technical process that involves filling the well with impermeable materials such as cement and bentonite clay. This prevents surface water and contaminants from entering the aquifer and protects the integrity of the local water table.
- **Component Removal**: All sub-project components above ground will be removed. This includes the hand pump or submersible pump, the PV system, the elevated water tank and any associated piping.
- **Site Restoration**: The concrete platform and animal-proofing wall will be broken up and the materials reused where possible. The site will be cleared of all debris and restored to a safe and stable condition with the ground levelled to its original contours.

Categorize sub-project Activities into List A, List B , List C or List D. Refer to sub-project Description and Sub-project Categories under section C of this screening format.	B

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Sub-projects					
Risk Category *(Please check each line appropriately. At this stage, questions are answered without considering magnitude of impact – only yes, no or I don't know are applicable answers)*	Yes	No	Don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comment
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	All sub-projectunder ECRP II are subjected to ES screening to allow IRC to identify possible Environmental and Social risk to determine which environmental and social management tool to develop to ensure sustainable sub-project implementation.
Is there a risk of sub-project beneficiaries not getting the sub-project benefits?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of the sub-project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?	☐	☒	☐	Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the sub-project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The sub-project will involve all stakeholders including community members
Is there a risk that activities may be influenced by other groups?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a risk that the selection of any location/beneficiaries in the activity will lead to a conflict?	☐	☒	☐	Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Does the activity pose a security risk for local staff?	☐	☒	☐	Security Management Plan (SMP)	

Is there a risk that the sub-project activity will further facilitate disputed authority structures or will cause an increase in local disputes?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there any risk of the sub-project activity to natural habitat, Nile Basin, or SUDD Wetland?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions					
Does any sub-project activity include any of the known labor rights /ESS 2 non-compliance risks in South Sudan risk of child and forced labor use?	☐	☒	☐	Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	No natural habitats, community's ecosystem will be affected by the sub-sub-project.
Does the sub-project include a construction component?	☒	☐	☐	Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Following documents yet to be prepared: C-G-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the sub-project include labor-intensive activities?	☐	☒	☐	Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the sub-project include or influence primary agricultural activities?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project require a larger contractor workforce?	☐	☒	☐		The sub-project is a small-scale sub-project.
Is there a security risk for sub-project Workers?	☐	☒	☐		The site is surrounded by households living in the area hence the area is peaceful
Is there a risk that the sub-project facilities cause OHS issues?	☐	☒	☐	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management Plan	There will be HSE inspections
Is there a risk of labour induced in migration?	☐	☒	☐		

Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?	☐	☒	☐	Occupational Health and Safety management Plan (OHS)	
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	☐	☒	☐		
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?	☐	☒	☐	-Implementation of LMP (including CoC) code of conduct	
Is there a risk that women will not be employed?	☐	☒	☐	Labor Management Procedures (LMP) GBV Action Plan	Women and men will be equally involved in community activities.
Is there a risk that provision of contracts causes conflicts?	☐	☒	☐	Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the sub-project result in the production of solid waste? (Directly by the sub-project or by workforce)	☐	☒	☐	Waste Management Plan	
Will the sub-project result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g., used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceutics, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)	☐	☒	☐	Waste Management Plan attached in EMP	
Will the sub-project result in the generation of dust and noise?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project result in soil erosion?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project produce effluents (wastewater)?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?	☐	☒	☐		Drilling vibrations are minimal and cannot reach pollution levels

Will the sub-project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project disturb any fauna and flora?	☐	☒	☐		No wild animals nearby and only few trees in the surrounding which will not be affected
Will the sub-project result in polluted irrigation water?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g., discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project require use of chemicals? (e.g. fertiliser, pesticides, paints, etc.)	☐	☒	☐		
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?	☐	☒	☐		Fuel (diesel) and lubricants (e.g., engine oil, hydraulic fluid) from vehicles which could potentially spill or leak during refuelling, maintenance, or accidents.
Will the sub-project require (during execution or after completion) significant amounts of water, energy, materials, or other natural resources?	☐	☐	☐		
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Is there any risk of increased GBV/SEA cases due to labor influx?	☐	☒	☐	GBV/SEA Action Plan Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Since men and women are going to work together there are risks of GBV cases and there should be awareness on GBV among the community and contractors involved.
Is there any risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?	☐	☒	☐	Labor Management Procedures (LMP); C-G-ESMP	There are no proper sanitation facilities at the site and workers may resort to open defecation.
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by sub-project activities?	☐	☒	☐	Security Management Plan (SMP)	

Does the sub-project have the potential to upset community social dynamics?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the sub-project include payments or cash transfers among the community/workers?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the sub-project expose community members to physical hazards on the sub-project site?	☐	☒	☐	Following documents yet to be prepared: C-G-ESMP	Heavy machinery, equipment, and materials used during the drilling of the borehole, construction of the water storage tank, and installation of the tap stands could pose physical risks to community members who may inadvertently enter the construction area.
Will the sub-project pose traffic and road safety hazards to the people?	☐	☒	☐	Following documents yet to be prepared: C-G-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the sub-project activities contaminate drinking water sources i.e. open wells?	☐	☒	☐	Following documents yet to be prepared: Waste Management Plan; C-G-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the sub-project activities cause spread of pathogens and other pollutants (e.g. latrines)	☐	☒	☐	Following documents yet to be prepared: Waste Management Plan; C-G-ESMP	
Will the sub-project contribute to the spread of disease (e.g. health facilities)?	☐	☒	☐	Following documents yet to be prepared: Waste Management Plan	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the sub-project lead to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter)	☐	☒	☐	See negative list	
Is the sub-project located in a conflict area, or has the potential of social problems which may cause social conflicts, for instance, land tenure and access to resources issues (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Would the sub-project potentially discriminate against women and girls based on their gender vulnerability, especially their participation in sub-	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	

project implementation and/or access to the opportunities and benefits of the sub-project?					
Is there a risk that the associated sub-project activities leads to economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) to any of the stakeholder?.	☐	☒	☐	See negative list	
Will the sub-project lead to disputes over land ownership?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the sub-project affect sensitive areas such as habitats, wetland areas?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project causes ecological disturbances?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project causes loss of precious ecological assets?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	There is no ecological assets or keynote species
Does the sub-project involve harvesting or depletion of natural resources (e.g. forest, fisheries, etc)?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	The sub-project is small scale
Can the sub-project cause disruption of wildlife migratory routes?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Can the sub-project introduce alien species or GMOs?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Can the sub-project impact ecosystems upon which communities rely for food, water, fibers or other basic needs, including cultural and spiritual needs?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Is the sub-project likely to cause soil erosion, siltation or degradation?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Is the sub-project located directly on river embankments?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the sub-project involve physical changes, such as topography or land use (e.g. construction camps, housing, etc.)?	☐	☒	☐	ESMF	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					

Will the sub-project be located in or close to a site of cultural value, any archaeological or naturally important site?	☐	☒	☐		
Is the sub-project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?	☐	☒	☐		
Will the sub-project adversely impact the intangible cultural heritage? This includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills including, objects, artifacts, and cultural spaces?	☐	☒	☐		
Is there a risk that the sub-project will have negative impacts on movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance?	☐	☒	☐		
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the sub-project fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regard to the sub-project?	☒	☐	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The sub-project will involve all stakeholders including women in decision making process
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the sub-project component will have poor access to beneficiaries?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	
Will the Covid-19 outbreak hamper proper stakeholder engagement and information disclosure?	☐	☒	☐	WB and FGS guidance and regulations on Covid-19	
Is there a risk that the sub-project activities will not provide affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances,	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance redress Mechanism (GRM)	

including provision to respond and to manage such grievances?					
Is there a risk that appropriate sub-project information on environmental and social risks and impacts will not be disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format?	☐	☒	☐	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance redress Mechanism (GRM)	

SECTION B: SUMMARY OF THE SCREENING PROCESS

E&S Screening	Results and Recommendations		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	**Risk/Impact**	**Individual Risk/ Impact Rating**	**Mitigation** At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an G-ESMP Format
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and reflect on options in Section C. Is the activity excluded under the sub-project (does it fit under List D in Section A)?	**Screening Result**		**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.		
	2. **No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple G-ESMP.**		**No further ES Assessment required but requires simple G-ESMP.**
	3. Yes 1. Detailed G-ESMP. Done internally.		
	4. Yes 2. Detailed G-ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy.		
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.		
	Yes		No

Approvals

ES Screening Conducted by (Names/Signatures, Department)	Recommended/Not Recommended by IRC Environmental & Social Safeguards Expert	Approved/Not Approved by Sub-project Leads
DR. PETER K. GAKAI – CONSULTANT pgakai@gmail.com +254720847676	Mathew Koma Binyiri Senior Environmental Social Risk and Safeguards Officer Mathew.koma@rescue.org +211929778844	Wilfred Lokuju Sub-project Manager Wilfred.Lokuju@rescue.org +211924719999

PMU Approvals

Recommended/Not Recommended by Environmental Safeguards Expert	Recommended/Not Recommended by Social Safeguards Expert	Approved/Not Approved by PMU Manager
Eluzai Matata +211922416222	Samuel Manyok	Guyson Adi'kobaa

SECTION C: SUB-PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Is the level of Social/Environmental risk already known?				
To which list does the sub-project belong? Please select the relevant list; if the sub-project type is not listed, please specify. The lists are indicative and provide examples of sub-project that are normally falling into list A, B, C or D.				
List A: Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	List B: Moderate adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	List C: substantial environmental or social risks and/or impacts	List D: High adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts	Unknown adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts
	Borehole construction/ rehabilitation.		-	

SAMPLE OF THE POSSIBLE SCREENING OUTCOMES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

ES Screening	**Mitigation**		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	**Field Observation:** A severe lack of access to safe drinking water, with many existing boreholes non-functional. The sub-project area is vulnerable to seasonal flooding.		
	Risk/impact	**Risk Rating**	**Mitigation Measures**
	High vulnerability to seasonal flooding, which can damage boreholes and infrastructure	High	· Build elevated borehole platforms and drainage channels. · Establish flood alert protocols.
	Pollution **Air/ Dust** **Noise**	Low	· Construction activities, hooting vehicles and workers will generate noise and (vibration) which may have effect on the immediate neighborhoods. Sound (respective) pollution control measures should be applied/ adapted. · All construction activities will be done between 8am-5pm. · No effect that is anticipated during operation.
	Risk of injury from machinery, falls, or exposure to contaminants.	Medium	· Provide all workers with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and mandatory safety training.
	Risk of creating unhygienic environment around the water yards and water points during water use	Medium-High	· Construct elevated platforms and proper drainage channels around each water point to direct wastewater away from the borehole and prevent pooling. · Construct separate, designated animal troughs at a safe distance from the borehole.

Is Additional Assessment Necessary?	**Screening Result**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**	
	1. No 1. No further ES Assessment required.		
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment required but requires simple G-ESMP (See Appendix C)	This environmental screening categorizes the proposed borehole construction/ rehabilitation as moderate risk and recommends the sub-sub-project to continue to construction stage with strict adherence to the G-ESMP.	
	3. Yes 1. Detailed G-ESMP. Done internally.		
	4. Yes 2. Detailed G-ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy		
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to consultancy.		
Next Steps	**Screening Result**	**Action. Select applicable action consistent with the Summary of Risks. All end results of the screening and follow up tools should be disclosed at the appropriate level.**	
	1. No1. No further ES Assessment required.	Proceed to sub-sub-project implementation in compliance with ESMF.	
	2. No 2. No further ES Assessment	**1.** Produce the G-ESMP and submit it with Screening Form for review and approval by PMU.	

	required but requires simple G-ESMP.	**2.** Proceed to sub-project implementation in compliance with ESMF.	
	3. Yes 1. Detailed G-ESMP. Done internally.	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the G-ESMP for review and approval by PMU. 2. Produce the G-ESMP and submit it to PMU for review and approval by PMU. 3. Ensure the detailed G-ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the G-ESMP by PMU, World Bank	
	4. Yes 2. Detailed G-ESMP. Contracted to Consultancy	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the G-ESMP for review and approval by PMU. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA Consultant to produce G-ESMP and submit to PMU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval. 3. Ensure the G-ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the G-ESMP by PMU, World Bank.	
	5. YES 2. ESIA required. Contracted to Registered Consultancy.	1. Submit the Screening form with the TORs for the ESIA for review and approval by PMU. 2. Engage a Registered ESIA consultant to produce G-ESMP and submit to PMU first for initial review, then to World Bank and EMA for review and approval. 3. Ensure the detailed G-ESMP mainstreams the ESMF. 4. Do not implement works until approval of the detailed G-ESMP by PMU, World Bank and The Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	

ANNEX TWO: SAMPLE VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION FORM FOR BOREHOLE SITE

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION SCREENING FORM

QUESTIONS	YES/ NO?	YES	
		Which group/ individuals? (Male/Female	Are there good alternatives for these groups to this location in your opinion and if so which ones?
Do some people live there?	No	N/A	N/A
Do some people plant there?	No	N/A	N/A
Do some people graze their livestock there (at any time of the year)?	No	N/A	N/A
Do some people use water from there?	Yes	male/female	N/A
Do some people collect firewood, fruits, medicinal herbs, collect firewood from that area?	No	N/A	N/A
Are there burial or other sites which are considered important to anyone there?	No	N/A	N/A
Are there any other uses or groups who use the land that you can identify?	No	N/A	N/A

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION CONSENT FORM

State	Northern Bahar el Ghazal
County	Aweil South
Payam	Nyocwong
Boma	Riangmawei
Sub- project ID	

1 | Page

Name of land owner	ID Number	Beneficiary of the project
Out Lual Anyok		N/Y
Sex: m	Age 49 Yesors	Occupation: Chief
Address: Land Donarof Mabior Aluet Borehole.		

By signing or providing thumb-print on this form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the sub-project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/her assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide thumb print, and ask for compensation instead.

Date: 16/10/2025

County representative's signature Kongder wol Anguei

Date: 16/10/2025

Witnesses:

1. Ngor chan Ngor Ex. chief
2. Ayak Aiiit majok Women leader

(Signature or thumb-print, name and address)

RRC COORDINATOR 16 OCT 2025 AWEIL SOUTH COUNTY

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE OF CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE FOR EXCAVATION SITES

This procedure was developed in accordance with the mandate of the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports (Directorate of Archives and Antiquities) of protecting and preserving both tangible and intangible cultural heritage records of South Sudan and the requirements of the World Bank's ESS 8 (To protect cultural heritage from the impacts of subproject activities and support its preservation, to address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development, to promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage and to promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the cultural heritage).

This procedure is included as a standard provision in the implementation of ECRP II Public Works contracts to ensure the protection of cultural heritage (Archaeological and Historical Sites). All Implementing Partners as well as sub-contractors and implementers will be required to observe this procedure as documented hereafter.

Excavation in sites of known archaeological interest will be avoided, including sites where ESS 8 would require FPIC due to impacts on cultural heritage. Where this is unavoidable, prior discussions must be held with the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports in order to undertake construction/ rehabilitation excavation works or assign an archaeologist to log discoveries as construction proceeds. Where historical remains, antiquity or any other object of cultural or archaeological importance are unexpectedly discovered during construction in an area not previously known for its archaeological interest, the following procedures should be applied:

Stop activities.

- Delineate the discovered site area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a full-time guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over;
- Notify the responsible foreman/archaeologist, who in turn should notify the responsible authorities, the concerned officers from the Directorate of Archives and Antiquities and local authorities (within less than 24 hours);
- Responsible authorities are in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out;
- An evaluation of the finding will be performed by the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture & Sports in the Directorate of Archives and Antiquities. The significance and importance of the findings will be assessed according to various criteria relevant to cultural heritage including aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decision on how to handle the finding will be reached based on the above assessment and could include changes in the subproject layout (in case of finding an irrevocable remain of cultural or archaeological importance), conservation, preservation, restoration or salvage;
- Implementation of the authority decision concerning the management of the finding;
- Classroom work can resume only when permission is given from the concerned officers from the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed;
- In case of delay incurred in direct relation to archaeological findings not stipulated in the contract (and affecting the overall schedule of works), the contractor may apply for an extension of time. However, the contractor will not be entitled for any kind of compensation or claim other than what is directly related to the execution of the archaeological findings works and protections.

ANNEX 4: GRM UPTAKE FORM/ REGISTER

GRIEVANCE REPORT FORM
Reference No: 00001

Details of Complainant:

Full name: Grang Rual Deng

☑ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously

☐ I request not to disclose my identity without my consent Contact
My identy can be disclosed in this matter

☐ **By Mail:** Please provide mailing address:
0923591121

Gender of Complainant: M

Age of Complainant: 68

☐ By Telephone: 0923591121

☐ By Email _____

Preferred Communication: ☐, ☐, ☑ English

☐ One time incident/grievance Date 17/10/2025

☐ Happened more than once (how many times) 1

☑ On-going (currently experiencing problem)

Description of Incident or Grievance: The Community of Akuem complained that their first priority has been construction of Richard Rual/Akuem primary school but not borehole as list by IRC for assistance.

Location of grievance: Akuem Kon

What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Community rejected signing Voluntary land donation for rehabilitation of borehole as their land is for school.

What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?
Community needs a school not borehole.