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

Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Construction of 13 Primary Health Units for the Floods Response Activities in Twic and Gogrial West Counties, Warrap State, South Sudan

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Table of Content

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDC	Boma Development Committee
CI	Community Infrastructure
CoC	Code of Conduct
ECRP	Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EHS	Environment, Health and safety
IP	Implementing Partner
IOM	International Organization for Migration
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
E&S	Health, Safety, Social and Environment
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PMU	Project Management Unit
PDC	Payam Development Committee
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
WB	World Bank
World Vision South Sudan	WVSS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World Vision International (WVI), contracted by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, with funding from the World Bank, is implementing the ECRP II Project: Component 3: Emergency Flood Response Activities in Gogrial West and Twic Counties in Warrap State, South Sudan. The sub-project involves the construction of 13 Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) to improve access to quality medical care for flood-affected communities. Planned interventions include the construction of the outpatient block, VIP latrines, as well as installation of a chain-link fence to secure the facility. The sub-project aims to enhance the resilience of health services to seasonal flooding while ensuring that facilities remain accessible to all community members, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

The G-ESMP identifies a range of environmental risks associated with the preconstruction, construction and operation of the PHCU. Dust emissions and noise pollution from construction activities could affect nearby residents and workers, while soil erosion and vegetation loss may occur from site clearance and excavation. Improper management of construction and medical waste could lead to contamination of surrounding areas. To mitigate these risks, the sub-project includes measures such as controlled site clearance, dust suppression, proper waste segregation and disposal, noise monitoring, and the preservation or replanting of trees. Water conservation measures, including efficient use and recycling of non-contaminated water, are also incorporated to reduce pressure on local water resources.

The sub-project also emphasizes occupational health and safety (OHS) for all construction workers. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves, masks, ear protection, gumboots, and helmets, will be provided. Workers will undergo health and safety training, including first aid, safe handling of tools, and precautions for working at heights or with electricity. Signage, secure site fencing, and proper layout of construction areas will prevent accidents and ensure that both workers and the surrounding community remain safe. Routine inspections, incident reporting, and corrective measures are integrated into the OHS monitoring system.

Social risks and community considerations are central to the G-ESMP. Vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and PWDs are at heightened risk during floods and may be disproportionately affected by construction activities. The sub-project addresses these concerns through inclusive participation in site selection and facility management committees, ensuring the provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure, such as separate latrines and well-lit rest areas, and implementing measures to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will allow community members to raise concerns, resolve disputes, or provide feedback in a transparent and accessible manner. Regular consultations, pre-construction meetings, and

community updates will maintain open communication and strengthen local ownership of the PHCU.

Capacity building is a key feature of the G-ESMP. Contractors, facility management committees, and local authorities will receive training on G-ESMP compliance, environmental monitoring, OHS, PHCU maintenance, and grievance management. Specialized training on GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and sexual harassment (SH) will ensure that sub-project staff are equipped to protect vulnerable community members. These interventions aim to ensure the sustainability and resilience of PHCU operations after sub-project completion.

Finally, the G-ESMP establishes a robust monitoring and reporting system. Environmental and social performance indicators, including dust and noise levels, waste management compliance, OHS incidents, community engagement, and grievance resolution, will be tracked regularly. By systematically implementing these measures, the sub-project seeks to minimize adverse impacts while maximizing benefits. Expected outcomes include improved access to safe, quality health services, strengthened community resilience, empowerment of women and youth, and long-term sustainability of the PHCU infrastructure. Overall, the G-ESMP provides a practical and adaptive framework to ensure that the PHCU expansion contributes positively to the health and well-being of flood-affected communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Introduction

The South Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance sub-project (ECRP II) fills the critical gap between emergency response and recovery by addressing immediate service needs in areas with a high concentration of returnees while strengthening local institutions to better manage health service delivery. The sub-project activities are expected to have an improved impact on the country's health services and natural environment. The holistic impact is expected to be overwhelmingly positive, however, to ensure that risks of negative environmental or social impacts emerging from the complexities of this sub-project in South Sudan are being addressed through implementation of the site specific Environmental and Social Management (ESMP).

The sub-project Developmental Main Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic infrastructure and strengthen community institutions in selected counties through five key components. The project's five components are.

1) **Component 1: Infrastructure and Services for Community Resilience** supporting eligible investments in community-level infrastructure and services as well as physical investments for flood risk reduction.
2) **Component 2: Institution Strengthening** supporting the participatory planning process for the identification of subprojects to be financed under Component 1, monitoring of the construction of subprojects, as well as capacity building of relevant national and local institutions.
3) **Component 3: Emergency Flood Response** providing emergency flood response activities in selected flood-affected vulnerable areas including areas experiencing a large inflow of displaced population in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBGS) and Warrap States (WS).
4) **Component 4: sub-project Management and Learning** providing the overall sub-project management support, including fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), grievance redress mechanism (GRM), third-party monitoring (TPM), and environmental and social (E&S) risk management among others; and
5) **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)** allowing for rapid reallocation of uncommitted sub-project funds in the event of a natural or manmade crisis in the future, during the implementation of the project, to address

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

As part of the compliance with the environmental and social framework and the sub-project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), all proposed sub projects should be subjected to the environmental and social screening process to determine their environmental and social risks and the corresponding risk management strategy to be adopted. The environmental and social risks are rated moderate. Hence the need for a simplified ESMP to be developed internally by the project. A total of 14 proposed primary health care units (PHCU) were subjected to the screening process, and state and county authorities validated them while PMU approved the 14 health facilities paving way for construction. The screening result shows that this cluster of sub-projects (PHCU have minimal environmental and social risks and impacts resulting from construction activities. But these impacts are site specific and are limited in scope and can be readily addressed through mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP. This ESMP is therefore prepared to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation to address environmental and social impacts, offset them or reduce them to acceptable levels whilst enhancing the positive impacts.

1.3 Objectives of the ESMP

The Key objective of this ESMP is to prepare mitigation measures necessary to prevent or minimize predicted negative impacts of the Sub-projects during sub-project implementation. This ESMP is designed to ensure the following:

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

1.4 Methodology Used During Environmental and Social Screening Exercise.

a) Community Meeting/Stakeholder Consultation

Community engagement meetings were conducted during the screening and voluntary land donation process for the proposed sites of the PHCUs. The screening team ensured that representatives of the community were present in person to give in their consents. They included

representatives of women, Chiefs, youths, elders, people with disabilities and special needs. During the meetings, the community representatives were consulted on the ownership of the land for the proposed project, procedures for voluntary land donation for the construction of PHCU, presence of sites of cultural significance, presence of restricted/protected areas near the proposed locations, community structures for receiving and addressing sub-project related grievances, and engagement on the possible environment and social risks and impacts that may arise from the activities of PHCU construction including their available respective mitigation measures.

b) Field Observations and Screening

Environmental and socio economics observations were carried out to complement the baseline information provided in the ESMF. The team visited the proposed sites for the construction of the PHCUs and ensured that these PHCUs were screened using the sub-project Environment and Social Screening Checklist to identify the potential environmental and social impacts and risks the sub-project poses to the community. During the field visit the team used observation, community interviews, photography and checklist to record the environmental and social findings.

CHAPTER TWO

POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 National Regulatory and Policy Framework.

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

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

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

In addition, Section 32, Cap 5, intends to introduce the requirement for Environmental Audits. An Environmental Audit is defined as the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing in conserving the environment and its resources. The main objectives of an Environmental Audit are to: Assess how far 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 projects and conduct measurements 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 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 people and hazardous child labor. Therefore, the contractors are not allowed to employ child labor in any of the ECRP sites.

T**he Labor 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.

2.3 International Conventions Signed and Ratified by South Sudan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Support borrowers/clients to achieve good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability.
b) Assist borrowers/clients to fulfil their national and international environmental and social obligations.
c) Enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance.

d) Enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The ten environmental and social standards establish the standards that the borrower and the sub-project will meet through the sub-project life cycle, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

the way in which this ESS will apply to different categories of sub-project workers including direct workers, and the way in which the Borrower will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with ESS2. ESS2 also requires a grievance redress system which allows workers to raise their grievances.

ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.
ESS3 recognizes that economic activity and urbanization often generate pollution to air, water and land, and consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional and global levels. The current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use, pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance, and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the sub-project life cycle consistent with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

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

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

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

ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and people. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The sub-project has ensured that no displacement in locating a site for a health center. A formal stakeholder engagement would be conducted to explain the subproject importance and why land was required for its construction. The land will be obtained through a voluntary land donation process. Land owners will sign on a voluntary basis and witnessed by local community elders and a member of the oversight committee (County Coordination Team, or PDC or BDC). In the event that complaints exist, a GRM tools (suggestion box, toll free numbers, Desk/ GRM Officers) are centrally located, easily accessible to community members to seek redress promptly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The requirements of ESS8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether it has been legally protected or previously identified or disturbed. The requirements of ESS8 apply to intangible cultural heritage only if a physical component of a sub-project will have a material impact on such cultural heritage or if a sub-project intends to use such cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

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

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

The procedure will include a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to assess the found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of this ESS 8 and national law; and to train sub-project personnel and sub-project workers on chance find procedures.

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

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

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

CHAPTER THREE

SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Locations covered under the ESMP.

This Generic ESMP has been developed to cover fourteen (13) PHCUs in selected Bomas in Twic and Gogrial West counties under ECRP ll project. **All the 13 PHCUs are new infrastructure**

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

Name of County	Proposed PHCU Site	Location GPS Coordinates	
Gogrial West	Ajiing	Longitude Latitude	28.0433 8.744259
	Athieng Agaaldit	Longitude Latitude	27.9265 8.77035
	Madhan-Nyokthiang	Longitude Latitude	27.9987 8.70036
	Mangar One	Longitude Latitude	28.097828 8.958473
	Peth Awan	Longitude Latitude	28.01146 8.967298
	Riang Akol	Longitude Latitude	28.0080 8.5741
	Yoyo	Longitude Latitude	27.9088 8.6366
Twic	Badoor	Longitude Latitude	28.107694 9.121471
	Mading Luit	Longitude Latitude	28.160556 9.115102
	Malual Ayiet	Longitude Latitude	28.160556 9.115102
	Toch Noon	Longitude Latitude	27.984483 9.088734
	Tuele PHCC	Longitude Latitude	28.211645 8.996991
	Wunchuei	Longitude Latitude	28.01497 9.19789

3.2 Voluntary Lands Donation Processes

Community elders, Chiefs and members were consulted to provide land for identified and validated subprojects under the project. All community members present acknowledged that the lands belong to community and therefore the Chiefs will donate on behalf of the community members the equivalent lands for subprojects implementation.

The sub-project received donations through community Chiefs, witnessed by Payam administrators and County authorities. The lands donated for each PHCU vary in size ranging from 1600 square meters to 2500 square meters for each PHCU. The lands were donated on a voluntary basis at no cost to enhance the establishment of the community facilities. In most of the sites, there are opportunities for expansion if further requests are made for increased PHCU facilities such as staff quarters, sports, canteens, storage facilities.

The estimated total number of community members consulted were about 384. These stakeholders were mainly Chiefs, Payam administrators and local authorities (landlords) and community members who participated in meetings and approval of the voluntary donation of lands for identified subprojects.

3.3. Description of the Proposed Scope of Work for Construction of PHCU

3.3.1 Preconstruction

Resource mobilization

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

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

Materials that would be used during the construction process	
1. Sand 2. Water 3. Aggregate/Gravel 4. Cement 5. Bricks 6. Paint	7. Timber 8. Iron sheets 9. Plumbing materials 10. Termiticide All these materials shall be sourced from the local markets

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

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

3.2.3 Construction stage Primary Health Care Unit

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

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

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

1. **Site Clearance**

This involves the removal of vegetation covers to pave way for the start of construction activities. The size of land usually required for the construction is approximately about 195 m^3

2. **Site setting**

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

3. **Excavation/Earthworks**

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

3.2.4. Sub and Supper Structural works (footing, steel, concrete and masonry works)

This activity forms an important part of construction; it forms the base/foundation for the building. They are typically made of concrete with rebar reinforcement that has been poured into an excavated trench. The purpose of footings is to support the foundation and prevent settling.

Footing is especially important in areas with black cotton soils to provide strong support for the PHCU building.

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

4. **Roof works**

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

5. **Mechanical, Plumbing and electrical works**

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

6. **Finishes (Plastering, screeding and painting)**

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE CONDITIONS FOR GOGRIAL WEST AND TWIC COUNTIES

4.1 Environmental Baseline Conditions

The sites selected for the borehole's rehabilitation and drilling, and water yards construction lie in the Western floodplains/colluvial areas. The two counties share borders, hence having the same ecological conditions.

Soils: The sites have a mix of loamy and black cotton soils in both counties. The land is extensively flat, and gentle slopping. The two counties lie at an average elevation of 448 (404-511) m above sea level.

Vegetation: The vegetation is deciduous shrub land with sparse trees and extensive network of savannah grassland cover. This has shaped the agropastoral livelihoods pattern ideal for livestock keeping as the savannah grasslands provides sufficient pastures in the rain season.

Rainfall and Temperatures: Annual precipitation ranges from 200 - 700mm p.a. The rainfall pattern starts from around June and ends in November for a five-month period. The length of crop growing season in Twic and Gogrial West counties is estimated at 131 days per annum spanning over 4 months. Hence allowing for only one crop growing season. Average temperatures are 34 to 40 degree Celsius in the dry season and 25 to 35 degrees Celsius in the wet season. Drastic laws and highs are experienced depending on specific weather changes.

Drainage: Twic and Gogrial West Counties are drained by two main rivers such as River Lol and Jur River which provide significant amounts of water for pastures and domestic uses throughout the year.

4.2 Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions

According to the REACH (2024), Gogrial West and Twic County populations are estimated at 325,922, and 263,824 people respectively. Dinka is the predominant ethnic group in the two counties. However, due to trade, there are various tribes from other regions of South Sudan, Sudan East and Horn of Africa. The population pattern is sparser in the rural areas (villages and hamlets) than in the county headquarters (Gogrial and Wunrruk) and trading centers. The population has largely remained stable despite the scare of floods and the returnee population

trickling in from Sudan. A recent assessment World Vision South Sudan establishes that while Gogrial West had a "near-universal floodwater intrusion", Twic had a lower than Gogrial West but still high rate in Twic (82.7%) thus environmental exposure to low-lying floodplains, poor drainage, and increasingly intense, prolonged rains that overwhelm natural and man-made channels. Main Threats: Some of the protracted threats to the environment and people are: Prolonged drought season, annual flash floods, food insecurity, cattle thefts and attacks by Messiria tribesmen from Sudan. The two counties suffer from limited numbers of health centers, skilled medical staff and wages to motivate them.

The livelihood activities of the people in Twic and Gogrial are mainly farming and cattle keeping. The recent socio-economic vulnerability assessment (WVSS, 2025) provides a more varied activity indicating that before flooding, crop farming (mainly sorghum) was the primary income source in both counties – up to 98.9% and 90.5% in Gogrial West and Twic respectively. Livestock is a major income earner stronger in Gogrial West while fishing featured more prominently in Twic County. The communities of Gogrial and Twic Counties access fishing activities in the three main rivers of Kiir, Lol and Jur river.

Petty trade, wage labour, salaried work, remittances were all much more common in Gogrial West, indicating a more diversified cash economy. The main trading centers supplying these counties are Kuajok, Aweil, Wau, Juba, Khartoum in Sudan and the East African region. But in recent years inflation has made market goods unaffordable for many residents. Proximity to the Sudanese border provides access to supplies from Abyei, but regular insecurity and displacement has often hampered commercial progress. Otherwise, the markets have largely remained accessible and functional. The primary markets remain Kuajok and Akon in Gogrial West, and Turalei, in Twic.

The health status in Gogrial West and Twic County, Warrap State, South Sudan is fragile and critical. Its characterized by extremely low healthcare coverage, high disease burdens, severe food insecurity, and a weak health-care system. The county experienced recurrent outbreaks of various diseases, including: malaria, which is a primary health burden; waterborne diseases such as acute diarrhea, cholera, and hepatitis E commonly exacerbated by limited access to clean water and poor sanitation; pneumonia and acute respiratory infections. Various health outbreaks

have been reported including measles and mpox in the state; snakebites are a significant issue, with MSF teams actively treating cases. The county suffers from high infant mortality rates.

The health status in Gogrial West County, South Sudan, is precarious, marked by high risks from malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections, and malnutrition, exacerbated by conflict, displacement, and severe flooding. Recent reports by WHO and Ministry of Health (2025) highlight alarming malnutrition rates, a resurgence of cholera outbreaks in 2025 and stressed health facilities, with calls for urgent humanitarian intervention, improved water/sanitation, and robust disease surveillance to address ongoing public health threats.

The key health challenges include infectious diseases prevalence such as malaria, cholera (with reported cases and fatalities), and respiratory infections are high, often spiked after floods; High rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in children under five exceed emergency thresholds, linked to conflict, food insecurity, and poor feeding practices; intercommunal conflicts & displacement disrupt health services, livelihoods, and access to care, thus increasing vulnerability; and flooding as a result of heavy rains are common in the region, worsening health risks by contaminating water sources and spreading waterborne diseases.

The Ministry of Health and WHO (2025) reported key incidents including cholera outbreak (Aug 2025) especially at Akon PHCC in Gogrial West with 168 cases and 5 deaths due, high rates of reported fever/malaria (77.7%), diarrhea (78.3%), and respiratory infections (55.4%) among children according to the Caregiver Reports In addition, a malnutrition (2017 Survey), a SMART survey showed GAM rates of 26% in Gogrial West.

According to WHO, the Ministry of Health and aid agencies, there is a need to improve health facilities, building the capacity of emergency health teams, increasing vaccines, clean water, sanitation supplies, and enhanced disease surveillance. They also recommended an integrated intervention approach to combine emergency aid with longer-term peacebuilding and development.

REACH 2024 assessment, found that in Gogrial West County, there are 26 health facilities (18 Primary Health Care Units and 7 Primary Health Centers, and one state hospital. The county had a total of 130 primary schools and eight secondary schools. Twic county on the other hand has a total of 153 educational institutions, with three designated as secondary schools and the

remaining serving as primary schools and 25 health facilities comprising 15 Primary Health Care Units, nine Primary Health Care Centers, and one hospital. These centers for treatment and learning are crucial for the enhancement of Healthcare skills and general literacy.

Although there is a considerable number of health facilities, a recent ECRP II rapid assessment report conducted by WVI-SS (2025) presented a deteriorating health situation evidenced by "spikes in illness due to post-flood environmental conditions such as near-universal malaria/fever (97% Gogrial West; 94% Twic), while Twic's higher AWD (70% vs. 52%) and ARI (60% vs. 43%) point to greater exposure to contaminated water sources, crowded/damp shelters, and disrupted WASH services; elevated skin diseases are consistent with prolonged water contact and poor drying. Reported injuries and snake bites in both counties were more frequent in Twic align with damaged paths, tall vegetation, and night travel around flooded areas. The report suggests a priority of scaling up malaria testing, treatment and prevention (LLINs, IRS where feasible), intensify WASH (safe water, sanitation rehabilitation, hygiene)."

In Gogrial West County, the poor WASH conditions are a primary driver of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and guinea worm, contributing to high mortality rates. In late 2024/early 2025, the area faced cholera concerns, with the national Ministry of Health assessing facilities and emphasizing hygiene practices.

In another study conducted by WVSS under the ECRP II Project, in Twic County, displaced women have expressed suffering various forms of GBV, including rape, abandonment, and forced early marriages, alongside challenges such as low secondary school enrollment for girls. Discussions and forums in Twic emphasize the need for inclusive anti-GBV campaigns involving men, traditional Chiefs, and justice actors to address cultural practices that perpetuate violence. Gogrial West County too faces extreme GBV needs, identified among the highest in South Sudan. The county experiences infrastructural challenges, including damaged health facilities and limited water sources, that complicate access to GBV services. Flooding and conflict dynamics have further elevated vulnerability. Humanitarian needs remain high in both counties, underlining the urgency to strengthen GBV referral pathways and service provision

CHAPTER FIVE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

5.1 Stakeholder engagement and Meetings

Stakeholder engagement and consultations were conducted right from the National government level to State level, County level up to the grass root level of the sub-project location communities. The consultations were guided by the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) of the ECRP ll project. sub-project staff were officially introduced to the states and county local governments where the subprojects are located. State entry meetings organized and later followed by county sub-project inception workshops introducing the ECRP ll sub-project to its selected counties, Participatory Payam and Boma entry meetings and finally community meetings and consultations were held at the sub-project locations in Twic and Gogrial West. The community engagement and consultation meetings which were mainly group discussion were important since It allows people to own the projects and enhances sub-project survival and trust between government, sub-project implementers, donors and beneficiary community.

5.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

The primary purpose of establishing a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism is to foster transparency, accountability, and continuous sub-project improvement in Gogrial West & Twic Counties, Warrap State. This mechanism serves as a critical channel for collecting and addressing concerns, complaints, and feedback from beneficiaries regarding sub-project interventions.

To ensure the mechanism is effective and trusted, it is designed to handle varying types of feedback with distinct protocols:

- **Non-sensitive complaints and positive feedback:** These are resolved quickly through immediate response or consultation with relevant staff to promote learning and adaptation.
- **Sensitive complaints (including GBV/SEA):** These require a specialized, survivor-centered approach. Handling such cases prioritizes the safety and dignity of the complainant, ensuring direct intervention by designated personnel trained in sensitive issue management.

By systematically managing feedback, the ECRP II sub-project aims to build trust, ensuring that beneficiaries' voices—particularly those of vulnerable populations—are heard and their concerns addressed in a manner that is safe, confidential, and effective

5.3. GRM RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHANNELS

To ensure inclusivity and accessibility, the GRM utilizes multiple channels tailored to the community's needs to report GBV and non GBV cases. The IP has separate reporting call

numbers for GBV and non GBV cases. However, complainers are free to use any of the reporting channels that is suitable and accessible to them:

1. **Dedicated Confidential Hotline:** Extend the toll-free hotline numbers to all subproject locations. It should be operated by a designated GRM focal person. This channel is crucial for confidentiality, offering a safe and direct way to report sensitive or serious complaints. It addresses the needs of those concerned about anonymity or facing literacy challenges.
2. **Community-Based Structures:** Leverage existing and trusted bodies, such as Boma Development Committees (BDCs) and Payam Development Committees (PDCs), as the primary interface for collecting and verifying general feedback. Their involvement ensures responses are timely and culturally respectful, facilitating community ownership.
3. **Mount Suggestion Boxes**: suggestion boxes were mounted in strategic, safe locations. They are centrally located for community members to be able to access and use them.
4. Help Desk: The help desks and mobile outreach officers/ volunteers ensure **access to services** reaches even remote areas.

5.4. MANAGEMENT OF GBV/SEA INCIDENTS

World Vision South Sudan (WVSS) is steadfast in its commitment to implementing the sub-project in a manner that minimizes negative impacts on local communities, the environment, and its workforce. This includes strict adherence to Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) standards.

Crucially, the organization maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Such behaviors have no place in our operations and will not be tolerated by any employee, sub-contractor, supplier, associate, or representative.

To operationalize this commitment, all engagement and incident management will be strictly guided by the Six Guiding Principles of the Survivor-Centered Approach:

1. **Ensure Access to Services:** We commit to facilitating immediate access to essential services for survivors, including health, psychosocial support, legal/security assistance, safe houses/shelters, and livelihood support.
2. **Survivor-Centered Approach:** We prioritize the rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor. This means "giving power back" to the survivor by listening, presenting options, and ensuring they are empowered to make informed decisions about their own recovery.
3. **Ensure Safety:** The physical and emotional safety of the survivor is paramount. All actions taken must assess and mitigate potential risks to the survivor and their supporters to facilitate a feeling of safety at all times.
4. **Ensure Confidentiality:** We protect the privacy of the survivor and their family. No information will be disclosed to any party at any time without the explicit, informed consent of the person concerned.

5. **Respect:** All actions and interactions must be guided by respect. Survivors must be treated with dignity, compassion, and sensitivity at all times.
6. **Non-Discrimination:** Survivors of violence must receive equal and fair treatment and support regardless of their age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, or any other characteristic.

Contractor Responsibilities

Contractors share the responsibility to uphold these commitments. They are required to create and maintain an environment that respects ESHS/OHS standards and actively prevents GBV and SEA.

Contractors must:

- Adhere to and promote the Code of Conduct (CoC), ensuring all staff sign the Individual Code of Conduct, WVSS CoC,
- Support the implementation of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP).
- Develop and maintain systems that facilitate the GBV and SEA Action Plan, ensuring a safe, GBV-free, and SEA-free environment in both the workplace and the surrounding community.

Methods for collecting GBV/SEA cases

WVSS does not look for GBV/SEA cases in the community but rather through awareness creation on mitigation, referral pathways, response and reporting of GBV/SEA cases

WVSS obtains GBV/SEA cases through GBV and Protection cluster meetings in which various patterners in the state give their updates. This exercise is done on monthly basis through State Ministry of Child, Gender and Social Welfare

Due to the nature of GBV/SEA cases and the complexity involved, WVSS handles cases with maximum confidentiality unless the survivor opts to consent for sharing out the cases either for referral pathway system or any good, intended use. Below are examples of maintain confidentiality of GBV/SEA cases

- Greet and comfort the survivor
- Build trust and rapport
- Assess immediate safety and health
- Explain confidentiality and its limits
- Obtain permission (informed consent) to engage the person in services

WVSS does not advise GBV/SEA survivors but rather inform them on the referral pathways in the state, the pathway contains information of actors and support available, therefore the survivor has options of going to any actor for assistance. Most of the services offered in referral pathways include justice department, safety i.e. police, social support and Health department

5.5. REFERRAL PATHWAYS IN WARRAP STATE

The following referral pathways constitute the active list of service providers in Warrap State for survivors of GBV/SEA and other sensitive incidents, ensuring prompt access to comprehensive, multi-sectoral support in line with the survivor-centered approach.

5.6.1. HEALTH SERVICES

Medical / Healthcare Entry Point (Kuajok Hospital - One Stop Centre)

Actor	Role/Services Available	Location/Contact
MHPSS and Case Management		
Medical Doctor & Focal Person (Doctor Gong Dut)	Emergency Medical Response: Clinical management of rape, provision of Medication, various disease tests, and referral services. *Critical Note: Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) must be administered within 72 hours of the incident; Emergency Contraception within 120 hours.*	Kuajok Hospital and One Stop Centre (OSC) Contacts: +211922507922
MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS) Case Management		
TOCH Focal Person (Jamsina Cholhok Manasseh)	Comprehensive GBV Response: Psychosocial Support (PSS) counselling, case management, Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), provision of Dignity Kits, Emergency Cash assistance for GBV cases, and referral services. Also involved in GBV coordination and advocacy against early/forced marriage.	Kuajok One Stop Centre (OSC) Contacts: +211928869396 / +254 712 955 667 (WhatsApp) Email: jcholhok@toch-ss.org, cholhokmanasseh@gmail.com
Amani Organization (Achuil Bol Achuil)	Specialized Support: Psychosocial support and trauma-informed counselling for GBV, Protection awareness/incident prevention, and recreation activities for young victims and survivors.	Gogrial West / East Contact: +211922853891 Email: abol@gmail.com
GENERAL PROTECTION AND COORDINATION		
World Vision International (WVI) – Protection	General Protection support, Inter-agency Coordination, and Advocacy efforts across Warrap and	Warrap & NBeG States - General Protection Contact: +211929603194 or +211912903874

Actor	Role/Services Available	Location/Contact
Protection Coordinator (WILFRED Wol)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) States.	Email: wilfred_deng@wvi.org
Action Against Hunger (ACF) - Awareness and Data (Dominic Anei Lual)	Awareness Raising, Data Collection on available services, Research and findings dissemination, and Referral services.	Gogrial West, Kuajok Contact: +211928 401 309 Email: danei@ssdactionagainsthunger.org
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Human Rights Focal Person (Mundrua Jeromei)	Awareness Raising and Advocacy regarding human rights issues.	Contact: Email: jeromeim@un.org
LEGAL AND SECURITY SERVICES		
Police Special Protection Unit (SPU) – Investigation Investigators (Longar Yuot Thony & Mario Marial)	Conducting investigations, providing legal services, issuance of Form 8, and making referrals to the Public Prosecutor Attorney (PPA).	Kuajok Town Contacts: +211927113376 / +211922092290 / +211921062028
Legal Services One Stop Centre	Legal Officer (William Kuol)	Contact: +211922294019
Prison Services Officer (Deng Akot Ajing)	Prisoners' security, Psychosocial Support (PSS) counselling, and referral of prisoners to supporting agencies and other prisons.	Manyang Kuel Main Prison Contacts: +211926882006 / +211916882006 / +211913190080
STATE GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT		
Director for Gender (Abuk Mario)	GBV awareness, implementation of safeguarding policy, managing the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, Gender mainstreaming within the Ministry, and case referral.	Gogrial West Contact: +211922228524
Ministry of Information, Warrap State Journalist (Santino Lual Upieu)	Promotion of advocacy through media: Radio talk show programs, conducting interviews, recording advocacy functions, and sharing information via media channels.	Kuajok Contacts: +211924179587 / +211922610009

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

Table 2 : Stakeholders Engaged for the Proposed PHCU Subprojects in Gogrial West and Twic Counties (August – October 2025)

Engagement Level	Sub-project Activity	Sub-project Stakeholders Involved
National Government, Juba, South Sudan	-sub-project launch/introduction -Formation of National Technical Working group	- Ministry of Finance & Planning (MoFP) - Local Government Board (LGB) - Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) - Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)
State Level Kuajok, Warrap State	sub-project launch/introduction	- State Governor - State Minister, State Ministry of Local Government (SMoLG) - Director General (DG) SMoLG & Law Enforcement (LE) - State Minister of Physical Infrastructure - DG, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure - State Minister of Health - DG State Ministry of Health - Minister of Education - DG State Ministry of Education - County Commissioner - Executive Director - MoFP and/ LGB
Gogrial Town, Gogrial West County and Turalei, Twic County, Warrap State	-Sub-project inception workshop -Signing of MoU -Formation of County Coordination Team -Environmental and social standards screening approach awareness raising	- County Commissioner - Executive Director - Departmental Heads - PDC - Paramount Chief - RRC Representative at county level
Payam	-Sub-project Introduction -Confirmation of sub-project Payams and Bomas	-Payam Chief - PDC

Engagement Level	Sub-project Activity	Sub-project Stakeholders Involved
Boma	-Sub-project Introduction -Identification and reactivation of BDC	-Boma Chief -Village Chiefs -BDC Members
Community Level (Sub -project site)	-Community engagement and consultation. -Environment and Social screening	-Community members comprising of women and men, youth and elderly, People with disability and local community leaders -BDC Members

WVI Stakeholder Consultations on ECRP II proposed subprojects (April to October 2025)

The development of the community engagement and revalidation methodology was very important as it clearly guided the revalidation team on the roles and responsibilities during the process of sub-project revalidation and when responding to questions and concerns raised by the community during the consultation and engagement meetings. During the group discussions the team ensured that there was moderation of the meeting in order to control dominance and encourage equal participation.

To ensure equality, diversity and fairness in the process, the team involved every member of the community in decision making. The people engaged in the community meetings included youth, boys and girls, women and men, people with disabilities and local traditional leaders. The composition of the validation team during the community engagement process consisted of Engineer, ESS, BDCS, PDCS, CCTS etc.

Photo 1: *Showing a male actively participating during the community engagement and consultation meeting regarding the Payam entry in Gogrial , Majook Awan 15th April 2025*

Stakeholders engaged under the Sub-Project

S/N	Item description	Male	Female	Total
1	ESS screening and awareness messages	660	501	1,161
2	Voluntary Land Donation	384	0	384
3	GRM awareness & messages	423	319	742
4	GBV/PSEA/SH messages	370	298	668
5	PDCs	28	20	48
6	BDCs	129	91	220
7	PDRMCs	101	49	150
8	Validation workshop	52	5	57
9	County entry	54	3	57
10	State entry	40	10	50
		2,221	**1,296**	**3,537**

The sub-project engaged a broad spectrum of sub-project staff (WVSS, PMU and WB), contractors (applicants), and the local authorities during the biding process for the construction of the PHCUs. The sub-project ensured that ESF compliance documents are part of the bidding documents. These included the environmental and social performance declaration form, employee code of conduct, GBV/SEA/SH prevention. The safeguards, engineering, and procurement teams at the field, Juba, and the zonal offices worked closely during the tendering and bidding processes to ensure a transparent and inclusive participation of the relevant staff and documents used.

48 (28 male and 20 female) Payam Development Committees (PDCs) 220 (129 male and 91 female) Boma Development Committees (BDCs) supported the identification and prioritization of subprojects in the respective villages. The PDCs and BDCs have been engaged in every aspect of sub-project implementation stage.

Voluntary Land Donation: WVSS engaged 384 people who are Chiefs, Payam administrators and local authorities for approval and donation of the lands for identified subprojects

57 (5 female and 52 male) government officials and PDCs validated 51 in Gogrial West and 77 subprojects in Twic. The validation workshop was conducted on 08th July 2025 in Gogrial West and 11th July 2025. The validation workshop brought stakeholders from Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) from state and counties, Director for Planning at Ministry of Finance, Local Government County Commissioners, County Executive Directors, County Directors of Health, Education, WASH, Budget and Planning

GRM awareness and messages, WVSS engaged local authorities and community members on GRM messages; how it benefits them, why it is important to use GRM for implementation of subprojects. over 742 (423 male and 319 female) people were reached.

GBV/PSEA/SH awareness and messages: total of 668 people were engaged on GBV and SEA messages. The community acknowledged the importance of them reporting GBV cases to WVSS for better services delivery to them

1,161, (660 male and 501 female) people were engaged in the ESS screening and ESS awareness finding feedback meetings. The engagement was focusing on the impact of ESS screening and how the community can contribute to development of the screening report which will guide the implementation of subprojects with its risks and mitigation measures. The engagement was conducted in two counties respectively.

Table 3: Summarizes the Key Issues Raised During the Stakeholder Engagement Process

Engagement Level	Project launch introduction	Level Sub-project Activity	Feedback Issues Received	Resolution	Number of Stakeholder (Males)	Number of stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholder
State Level	Sub-project inception workshop; Signing of MoU; Formation of CCT; ESS screening approach awareness raising	Sub-project launch/ introduction	Continuous assessment without tangible deliverables from government and humanitarian interventions has led to fatigue	• The assessment team stressed that the exercises were meant to be inclusive and thorough to ensure that views of beneficiaries are reflected in the sub-project implementation. The team stressed that the assessments were soon to be ending and the construction phase was to begin shortly.	• 40	• 10	50
County Level	-Sub-project Introduction -Confirmation of sub-project Payams and Bomas	-Sub-project inception workshop -Signing of MoU -Formation of County	-Scope of ECRP ll sub-project excludes some counties. -Distrust in government and humanitarian intervention due	• The ECRP ll explained to the community that the sub-project is implementing projects that were identified through a community engagement process	36 participants in Gogrial West County on 10th April 2025 18 participants	• 3	• 39 • 18

Engagement Level	Project launch introduction	Level Sub-project Activity	Feedback Issues Received	Resolution	Number of Stakeholder (Males)	Number of stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholder
		Coordination Team -Environment and social standards screening	to years of unfulfilled promises. -Many communities and sub-project stakeholders raised concerns about the implementation status of the unfinished projects left behind by the previous sub-project LGSDP.	• The team explained to the community that the current sub-project focus was to look at the new projects but however they were going to record their grievances of unfinished projects and lodge with the World Bank.	in Twic -Turalei on 21st May 2025		
Payam Level	-Sub-project Introduction -Identification and reactivation of BDC	-Sub-project Introduction -Confirmation of sub-project	-Incentive for BDC/ PDCs sitting allowances	• The sub-project is reimbursing transport fees used by the BDC and PDC members.	• 12 • 16	• 9 • 11	21 in Gogrial West County

Engagement Level	Project launch introduction	Level Sub-project Activity	Feedback Issues Received	Resolution	Number of Stakeholder (Males)	Number of stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholder
		Payams and Bomas	-Sub-project visibility is low for BDC/PDCs -Distrust in gov/humanitarian intervention years of unfulfilled promises NGOs and UN Agencies. -Many stakeholders raised concerns about the implementation status of the unfinished projects left behind by the previous LGSDP.	• The visibility of BDC and PDC shall be reflected through sub-project meetings on progress of construction work, regular monitoring and evaluation of civil works performance. • The team promised that after revalidation all, the selected sub projects will have contractors recruited to build the classrooms.			27 in Twic County
Boma Level	-Community engagement and consultation.	-Sub-project Introduction -Identification and	-Incentive for BDC/sitting allowances	• ECRP shall provide transport reimbursements for BDC members when they are called for	• 57	• 42	• 99 in Gogrial West County

Engagement Level	Project launch introduction	Level Sub-project Activity	Feedback Issues Received	Resolution	Number of Stakeholder (Males)	Number of stakeholders (Females)	Total Number of Stakeholder
	-Environment and Social screening awareness and exercise -Engineering screening -Signing of Voluntary land donation	reactivation of BDC	-Visibility for BDC -Doubt whether ECRP will implement sub sub-project left by LOGOSEED -	workshops and civil work monitoring ● The BDC shall be engaged in regular meetings with ECRP ll field staff and contractors to involve in monitoring civil work performance and also provide support for contractors to access raw materials locally.	● 72	● 49	(Nine Bomas) ● 121 in Twic County (11 Bomas)

CHAPTER SIX

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

6.1 Potential Positive Impacts of the Sub-project Implementation

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

6.2 Potential Negative Environmental Risks and Impacts

6.2.1 Pre-Construction Stage (Site Mobilizations)

- Environmental risks (ESS1, ESS3, ESS6), such as site clearance without screening and improper waste disposal.
- Community health and safety risks (ESS4), like traffic accidents and disease spread, call for traffic management plans, health screening, hygiene awareness, and PPE provision.
- Cultural heritage (ESS8) risks relating to possibilities of finding graveyards, cultural items such as artefacts, shrines, and war remains of unexploded ordinances (UXOs).
- Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment when moving to sub-project site.
- Vegetation loss from land clearing for the setup of the construction site and camp.
- Voluntary land donation: Engage land community land owners to understand, accept and sign voluntary land donation through consultations,
- Integrate environmental and social (E&S) considerations into infrastructure designs, including E&S risk management requirements in bidding documents and contract agreements, and preparing C-ESMPs in line with the G-ESMP

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

- Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment when moving to sub-project site.
- Noise and Vibration from the use of machinery and motorized equipment like concrete mixers during construction.
- Soil erosion from exposure of soil to rain and wind due to excavation.

- Slope instability arising from excavation in construction active areas.
- Predisposition of soil to erosion resulting from improper abandonment of the borrow pit.
- Water pollution due to sedimentation and siltation from runoff from spoils and exposed soils.
- Inadequate provision of sanitary facilities like toilets for use by workers can inconvenience workers and even lead to improper disposal of human waste along the sub-project areas and farmlands
- Soil contamination and loss of soil quality
- Risk of damaging underground utilities lines for water and electricity during the process of excavation.
- Generation of spoils and other construction waste
- Risk of fall from height when carrying out roofing activities.
- Increased surface water run-off due to compaction of soil during construction.
- Risk of accidental spillage and leakage of construction chemicals, paints, solvents, termiticide and used oils from machinery.
- Community members may be exposed to physical hazards on the sub-project site leading to occupational health and safety (OHS) issues.
- Health risk from inappropriate use of hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and termiticide.
- Loss of vegetation may compromise aesthetic value of the sub-project sites

6.2.3 Operation and Maintenance

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

6.2.3 Decommissioning stage

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

6.3 Environmental Impact Mitigation Actions

6.3.1 Preconstruction

- Maintaining vehicles and construction equipment in good working conditions to minimize exhaust emissions and noise generation.
- Driving sub-project vehicles and construction equipment at low speed to minimize raising of dust to nearby communities along the road.
- Vegetation clearance will be strictly limited to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment and exposure of soil to erosion.
- Enhance proper handling and disposal of waste through Implementing the measures for Waste Management outlined in the Waste Management Plan that promotes avoidance;

reduction; reuse and recycling.

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

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

6.4 Potential Social Risks and Impacts

6.4.1 Pre-Construction stage (Site and Resource mobilization)

- Inaccessibility to sub-project sites due to the remoteness of location and Insecurity challenges
- Land acquisition and tenure risks are often the most significant social concern. In many contexts, especially where customary land systems dominate, land ownership may be unclear or disputed. Competing claims between families, clans, or local authorities can delay the project or trigger conflict. There is also a risk of so-called "voluntary" land donation that is not truly voluntary, where households feel pressured by leaders or authorities to give up land without proper compensation. These situations can undermine trust, create grievances, and expose the project to legal and reputational risks.
- Another major pre-construction risk relates to inadequate community engagement and consultation. When communities are not meaningfully consulted about the location, design, or scope of the health facility, misinformation and unrealistic expectations may arise. Community members may expect employment opportunities, additional services, or compensation that the project is not designed to provide. Failure to manage expectations early can result in resistance, hostility, or lack of community ownership, which may later affect both construction and facility utilization.
- Social exclusion and equity risks can also emerge at this stage if planning processes fail to include vulnerable or marginalized groups. Women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, internally displaced persons, and poorer households are often underrepresented in consultations. If their needs are not considered, the facility may be poorly located or designed in ways that limit access, such as long walking distances, lack of ramps, or insufficient privacy. This can result in unequal access to services and reduced effectiveness of the health facility once operational.
- Pre-construction planning may also overlook gender-related and protection risks, particularly those affecting women and girls. Facility designs that do not consider safety, lighting, privacy, or culturally appropriate spaces can discourage women from using maternal and reproductive health services. In addition, early planning may fail to anticipate risks of gender-based violence linked to later labor influx, leaving the project unprepared to manage these risks during construction.
- There are also social risks linked to employment expectations during the planning phase. Communities often expect that construction will provide jobs for local residents. If local hiring policies are not clearly communicated, perceptions of favoritism or exclusion can arise even before construction begins. These grievances, if left unaddressed, can escalate into conflict once contractors are mobilized.
- Finally, cultural heritage risks may be present if the selected site overlaps with graves, sacred sites, or culturally significant areas. Without proper screening and engagement, construction plans may unintentionally disrupt sites of spiritual or cultural importance, leading to serious community opposition, work stoppages, or long-term social harm

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

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

6.5 Social risk and impacts Mitigation Actions

6.5.1 Pre-Construction stage (Site and Resource Mobilization) also see (5.4.1 above)

- Conduct security risk assessment regarding the accessibility of the sub-project areas before commencing on any field deployment of contractors.
- Site clearance may cause conflicts with neighbors who might observe trespass in their homestead, or farms.
- Translation issues may cause some community feedback to be lost due to inaccurate interpretations from native languages to English or Arabic which are commonly used by the project officials.
- Multiple taxes imposed on contractors have become worrisome. Contractors have been forced to pay taxes as percentage of their overall contract value, employee income tax, tax on construction materials etc. Some of the taxes (especially on contract value) have been demanded at the national , state and county levels.
- Stakeholder engagement to allow access for construction materials might be lengthy. For instance, access to sites for sand, hard core stones and aggregates, water, timber, *marram.* Such stakeholder engagements are based on negotiations with communities and local governments on demands of percentage payments, local labor recruitments, local taxes.

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

- Sensitization of sub-project workers, contractors and community members on risks of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, prevention of common diseases among workers and communities

- Sensitization of sub-project staff, contractors and community members on GBV/SEA Prevention and the referral channels for SEA/H cases
- All cash in transit, salary payments and local transactions will be confidential to the contractor to advise their employee to avoid moving or showing off bundles of cash in public.
- The contractor will ensure that 80% of the employment opportunity is given to the local community and the contractor shall also ensure that he or she explains to the community the nature of labor requirement and timeframe required.
- The contractor shall be required to abide by the procedures outlined in the labor management plan for the management of its workers.
- Sensitization of the sub-project workers and community members on the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Gender Action Plan, Environment and social topics.
- Ensure that proper community consultations are conducted prior to the start of any sub-project activity.
- Poor labor and working conditions, such as child labor, lack of contracts, and inadequate occupational health and safety, can negatively affect workers and communities; these should be mitigated by enforcing labor standards, verifying worker age, providing contracts and fair wages, and establishing a worker grievance mechanism.
- Community health and safety risks, including traffic accidents from heavy machinery and the spread of communicable diseases due to an influx of workers, require traffic management plans, warning signage, health screening, and hygiene awareness campaigns.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA/SH) risks may arise from interactions between workers and community members; these should be addressed through a GBV Action Plan, staff training, and confidential reporting channels.
- Social tensions and conflicts over employment opportunities or resource allocation can be mitigated through transparent recruitment processes, participatory decision-making, and community engagement.
- Insecurity and crime risks, such as theft of materials or threats to workers, should be managed through a security risk assessment, a site-specific Security Management Plan, and coordination with local authorities.
- Exclusion of vulnerable groups from consultations or project benefits should be prevented by implementing an inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and accessible grievance mechanisms.
- Finally, cultural heritage risks, such as chance finds during excavation, should be addressed by including chance finds procedures in the ESMP and training workers to report artefacts promptly.

6.5.3 *Social Risk and Impact Mitigation Actions*

- Transparent Communication: Ensure proper subproject information is disseminated to all stakeholders and that beneficiary selection criteria are transparently communicated to build trust.
- GBV Prevention: Conduct mandatory sensitization sessions on GBV/SEA prevention for all subproject staff and community members, and establish clear, confidential referral channels for any reported cases.
- Timely Payments: Ensure all workers receive timely and fair payment to avoid labor disputes.
- Inclusive Consultations: Conduct thorough community consultations to ensure the facility's location and design meet the needs of all community members, including vulnerable groups.
- To mitigate these, due diligence on land ownership, transparent and voluntary agreements, and proper documentation using VLDP templates are essential.
- Screening contractors, enforcing labor clauses, and establishing worker grievance mechanisms.
- Road traffic awareness plan to enhance community health and safety from risk of road traffic accidents.
- Limit site clearance within the land size agreed with the local community and or local government to prevent conflicts with neighbors who might observe trespass in their homestead, or farms.
- Identify eloquent translators earlier through community or local government networks or through the religious institutions to provide accurate interpretations of the community feedback from native languages to English or Arabic which are commonly used by the project officials.
- Engage the Project Oversight Committee members to seek removal of multiple taxes from the national, state and county authorities on the government projects being implemented.
- Stakeholder engagement to allow access for construction materials might be lengthy. For instance, access to sites for sand, hard core stones and aggregates, water, timber, *murrum*. Such stakeholder engagements are based on negotiations with communities and local governments on demands percentage payments, local labor recruitments, local taxes,

6.5.4 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

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

During Construction/Rehabilitation

- Physical Hazards: Workers face risks such as slips, trips, falls, and cuts.
- Environmental Exposure: Workers are at risk of prolonged exposure to dust, extreme heat, and biological hazards (e.g., reptiles).

- Community Safety: The construction/ rehabilitation site poses a risk to community members, particularly children, who may be attracted to the area.

Proposed OHS Mitigation Measures

- Site Security: Secure the construction/ rehabilitation site with fencing and clear warning signs to prevent unauthorized access, especially by children.
- PPE and Training: Provide all workers with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and comprehensive training on its proper use.
- First Aid: Ensure a fully stocked and accessible first aid kit is available on site at all times.
- Health and Hygiene: Promote health and hygiene best practices, including regular hand washing, and maintain social distancing where possible.
- Waste Management: Ensure all waste is properly segregated and disposed of to maintain a clean and safe work environment.

6.5.5 Summary of Security Threats and Mitigation Measures for Gogrial West and Twic Counties in Warrap State

World Vision South Sudan (WVSS) has developed a comprehensive security plan to safeguard its personnel and assets while implementing the World Bank's Emergency Crisis Response sub-project II (WB ECRP II) in hostile and high-risk areas of Warrap State-Twic and Gogrial West. This plan aims to minimize risks, ensure safety, and maintain operational continuity, particularly in volatile regions. It includes a set of preventives, protective, and reactive measures to address various security challenges.

WVSS safety security department regularly conducts security risks assessments in zonal operation areas for staff safety and sub-project beneficiaries. To further enhance its security capacity, WVSS works closely with regional and global security teams and collaborates with local government agencies, the UN, and other international NGOs to monitor threats, exchange intelligence, and enhance security coordination across the state, county, Payam and Boma before field work.

WVSS upholds Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) for implementation of activities through neutrality, impartiality, and independence. All these standards promise to help achieve ECRP ll improved quality and effectiveness of action and improve accountability to communities and people affected.

WVSS has set up a detailed reporting structure for security-related matters to ensure timely and accurate information flow. Staff are required to report any security concerns, incidents, or potential threats through security channels. The organization uses a centralized security database to track and monitor security reports from all field locations. Regular briefings and updates are

communicated to senior management and relevant stakeholders, allowing for informed decision-making.

WVSS has put in place an efficient and secure incident reporting system that allows staff to immediately report any security-related incidents such as violence, theft, or threats. This system ensures that all incidents are logged and investigated appropriately. Incident reports are submitted confidentially, reviewed by security personnel, and escalated as needed. Follow-up actions include assessment, resolution, and implementation of corrective measures to prevent recurrence

WVSS has developed tailored activity-specific security plans to ensure the safe implementation of all activities under the WB ECRP II. These plans assess local security risks, outline safety measures, and provide guidelines for field staff and contractors operating in high-risk areas. Activity security plans include pre-deployment risk assessments, periodic safety reviews, and contingency plans to address emerging security threats during sub-project implementation.

Table 4: The table below provides a security analysis and outlines the standard operational mitigation responses required for field implementation.

Threat	**Likelihood**	**Impact**	**Mitigation Measures**
Armed youth activity (roadblocks, banditry, low clashes)	Low	Medium	Obtain official security clearance, maintain and adhere to security and communication protocol, coordinate with local Chiefs and avoid high-risk areas
Intercommunal conflict (land disputes and cattle raiding retaliation	Medium	High	Conduct stakeholder engagement with community leaders, County and State Authority before field activities.
Logistical access and Heath constraints (flooding, poor roads and limited medical access	Medium	Moderate	Assess route viability prior to movement. Strictly avoid traveling after 4:00 PM. Proceed with caution due to increased cholera cases.
Security and Medical Incident Response (Failure to Respond	Low	Moderate	Ensure emergency response plans, including safe regrouping points, are identified. Carry emergency supplies/first aid kits, and maintain emergency contact lists. Implement a rapid security reporting system, promptly applying WVI and World Bank Incident Reporting Protocols. Conduct daily security briefings

CHAPTER SEVEN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING

7.1 Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Plan

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

Table 5: Environmental and Social Risk/Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE							
Inaccessibility to sub-project sites due to the remoteness of location and Insecurity	Obtain local security clearance before accessing remote areas	Security reports	Number of Security Clearance obtained before field travel	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Noise and Vibration from the use of motorized Vehicles and equipment	- Maintain Equipment and machinery adequately to reduce their noise levels -Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines	Regular Noise Monitoring at site	-Number of complaints -Noise levels should not exceed 90dBA	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Ambient air pollution from release of dusts and gaseous emissions from Vehicles and equipment	-Suppress dust emissions by appropriate methods such as spraying water on soil	Air quality Monitoring	Records of Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/o peration cost

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
	-Maintain vehicles in good working condition						
Environmental risks (ESS1, ESS3, ESS6), such as site clearance without screening and improper waste disposal.	Ensure E&S screening is done and proper waste disposal done	E&S screening assessment report, Waste management plan	Number of sites screened and risks identified, Designated waste disposal site	Contractor	PMU, WVI	Monthly and quarterly	
Community health and safety risks (ESS4), like traffic accidents and disease spread, call for traffic management plans, health screening, hygiene awareness, and PPE provision.	Develop a traffic management plan, train drivers, apply COVID-19 and other health SOPs, provide PPEs	Training and awareness reports	Number of trainings conducted, number of PPEs distributed and used correctly	Contractor	PMU, WVI	Monthly and quarterly	
Cultural heritage (ESS8) risks relating to possibilities of finding graveyards, cultural items such as artefacts, shrines, and war remains of unexploded ordinances (UXOs).	Stop work and report to project leadership, local authorities and the community leaders. Seek specialist instructions	Stop-work instructions, report on the Chance Find Procedure	Number of sites and or nature of the items found	PMU, WVI, Contractor	PMU, WVI	Based on time found	

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
Vegetation loss from land clearing for the setup of the construction site and camp	Limit vegetation clearance within the site of construction and camping	ESS monitoring Site handover report HSE inspection	ESS screening report, HSE inspection	Contractor	WVI PMU	Twice before construction begins	
Voluntary land donation: Engage land community land owners to understand, accept and sign voluntary land donation through consultations,	Prior informed consent GRM for all cases Voluntary signing of land donation	Land donation report	Number of signed voluntary land donations GRM - cases reported, addressed, pending	WVI	PMU	Throughout the planning period	
Integrate environmental and social (E&S) considerations into infrastructure designs, including E&S risk management requirements in bidding documents and contract agreements, and preparing C-ESMPs in line with the G-ESMP	Embed the E&S instruments into the procurement process (tenders and bid documents and C-ESMPs))	HSE inspections	Number of instruments signed	Contactor	WVI, PMU	During the procurement process	Part of the tendering, bidding and C-ESMP processes
CONSTRUCTION STAGE							
Vegetation loss from	Limit clearing	Clearly	Visual	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	Part of the

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
preparation activities such as land clearing	strictly to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment	defined boundaries	observation				construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Risks of road traffic accidents due to the movement of construction Vehicles to site	Follow traffic management procedures in the HSE plan	-Contractor's compliance -HSE Incident statistics	E&S Reports	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Risk that provision of employment or contracts would spark conflicts	Maximize employment of local labor from the host community	Number of local Labor used	-Employment records -Grievances registered	Contractor	WVSS	-	
Inaccessibility to sub-project sites due to the remoteness of location and poor road condition	Obtain local security clearance before accessing remote areas	Security reports	Number of Security Clearance obtained before field travel	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Noise and Vibration from the use of motorized Vehicles, compressor and drilling machine	- Maintain Equipment and machinery adequately to reduce their noise	Regular Noise Monitoring at site	-Number of complaints -Noise levels should not exceed 90dBA	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
	levels -Avoid unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines						
Ambient air pollution from release of dust and gaseous emissions from construction machinery	-Suppress dust emissions by appropriate methods such as spraying water on soil -Maintain vehicles in good working condition	Air quality Monitoring	Records of Vehicle and equipment maintenance	Contractor	WVSS	Daily	Part of the construction and Supervision/ operation cost
Disturbance of flora and fauna	Limit clearing strictly to necessary areas so as to minimize the destruction of the environment	Clearly defined boundaries	Visual observation	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	
Exposure of community members to physical hazards during construction	-Barricading of construction sites with HSE signages. -Restricting access	Routine hazard identification and correction	HSE Reports Weekly HSE Inspection	Contractor	WVSS	Routine	

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
	of community members to sub-project site		reports				
Risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site	-Contractors shall comply with the Construction site rules established in the Health and Safety Management Plan. -Contractors are required to conduct mandatory weekly E&S inspections -Contractors are required to provide PPE for their workers	Routine Inspection	-Contractors Compliance -Workers Using PPE -HSE Statistics	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	
Labor Risks: Risk of delayed payment of construction workers and Risk that construction workers may be underpaid	Follow guidelines outlined in Labor Management Plan	Routine Inspection	-Contractors Compliance -Worker's grievances registered	Contractor	WVSS	Monthly	
	Follow guidelines outlined in Labor Management Plan	Routine Inspection	-Contractors Compliance -Worker's grievances	Contractor	WVSS	Monthly	

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
			registered				
Potential that women may not be employed in equal numbers	-Contractors are encouraged to ensure equal participation of both women and men in the execution of construction activities. -Follow guidelines outlined in Gender Action Plan and Labour Management Plan	Routine Inspection	-Contractors Compliance -Worker's grievances registered	Contractor	WVSS	Monthly	
Provision of employment or contract could spark conflicts	-Maximize employment of local labour by ensuring the submission of a statement of intent to employ local labour as a condition in the procurement document for the contractor.	Employment records	-Number of local labour used -Number of employment grievances registered.	Contractor	WVSS	During construction	

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
Generation of spoils and other construction wastes	-Implement the Waste Management Plan -Promote avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling; -Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes (especially contaminated soil or water, concrete,	-Visual Observation of construction site -Waste Tracking Report	-Contractors Compliance -Waste Handling, and Disposal	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	
Soil erosion from exposure of soil to weather elements after vegetation clearance	-Nurture vegetation and prevent deforestation activities	Site Inspection	Percentage of restored area	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	
Slope instability arising from excavation in construction active areas	-Follow safe work procedures for Excavation provided in the HSE Plan	Site Inspection	E&S Reports Contractor compliance	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	
Accidental leakage or spill of chemicals and lubricants during	-Sub-project staff and contractors should be trained	Site Inspection	E&S Reports Contractor	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
construction process	in chemical handling, Material safety data sheets, use, storage and disposal of used empty tins. -Keep a registry of all chemicals on site -Use the right PPE when handling chemicals		compliance Number of accidental leakages and spill reported				
Communal diseases arising from interactions amongst the workforce and the host community	-Sensitization on preventing spread of communal diseases among sub-project workers and communities -Communication of risks through locally appropriate means – targeting specific social groups and genders -GRM will be put in place	Routine Inspection	Number of grievances received	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	2,500

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
Risk of Increased GBV/SEA Cases due to labour influx	-Implementation of LMP (including CoC) - Implementation of GBV Action Plan	Routine Inspection	Number of grievances received	Contractor	WVSS	Weekly	5,000
Potential risk and Impact	**Mitigation measures**	**Method of Monitoring**	**Performance indicator**	**Responsibility**		**Time frame**	**Cost estimate (USD)**
				Mitigation	**Monitoring**		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE STAGE							
There is a possibility that the activity could lead to spread of pathogens and other pollutants	-The design of the facilities will comply with with WVSS and WB EHS standards and guidelines -The facility workers will be appropriately trained in OHS aspects	Site Inspection	Number of OHS diseases registered	Facility management	Sate Ministry of Health	Monthly	--
Generation of hazardous wastes	Proper waste Management procedures for health care	Health facility inspection	Waste generation logbook	Facility management	State Ministry of Health	Monthly	---

Potential risk and Impact	Mitigation measures	Method of Monitoring	Performance indicator	Responsibility		Time frame	Cost estimate (USD)
				Mitigation	Monitoring		
	wastes						
DECOMMISSIONING STAGE							
Generation of construction wastes and other spoils	-Promote avoidance; reduction; reuse and recycling; -Enhance proper handling and disposal of wastes (especially contaminated soil or water, concrete.	-Waste Tracking Report	Site Inspection	Health facility management	State Ministry of health	…...	…….
Exposure of community members to Health and safety hazards	-Barricading of abandoned sites with fences. -Restricting community access to decommissioned site	Site Inspection	Number of decommissioned sites that are barricaded with restricted entry	Health facility management	State Ministry of health	…….	…….

7.2 Training and Capacity building Need and Targets

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

Table 6: Training and Capacity building Need and Targets

Capacity Need	Participants	Subject	Resource Person	Frequency	Cost (USD)
Training on Environmental and Social Management Plan Implementation	ECRP Staff, E&S Team, PMU, Contractors	● Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process ● Environmental Pollution & Control ● Environmental and Social Management Plan ● Environmental Performance Monitoring ● Monitoring Mitigation Measures in ESMP ● Environmental and Social Audits	WB Environment and Social Safeguards Consultants	Quarterly	Included in personal costs
Training on Construction HSE	Engineers, Social Mobilizers and Contractors	● Introduction to Construction HSE ● Overview of Health and Safety Hazards in Construction ● Incidents: Causation, Investigation & Reporting ● Excavation Safety ● Construction Site Inspection ● Personal Protective Equipment	WVSS CI E&S Team	Monthly	
Grievance and Redress Mechanism	Engineers, Social Mobilizers, Contractors and sub-project	● Classification of GRM ● How to report GRM ● Conducting GRM lodging process, procedures for addressing	WVSS E&S Team	Monthly	

Capacity Need	Participants	Subject	Resource Person	Frequency	Cost (USD)
	stakeholders	Complaints, Appeal process ● How to handle sub-project related Grievances			
Site Induction training on Construction HSE	Engineers, Social Mobilizers and Contractors	● Introduction to Construction HSE ● Overview of Health and Safety Hazards in Construction ● Excavation Safety ● Construction Site Inspection ● Personal Protective Equipment	WVSS E&S Team	BI-weekly	
Enhance knowledge and awareness on GBV Action Plan	ECRP Social mobilizers, Contractors, Subcontractor, Primary Suppliers, Workers and Beneficiaries, Communities	GBV risks and Management	ECRP CI E&S, and Contractor	Monthly	
Enhance knowledge and awareness on LMP	ECRP Social Mobilizers, Contractors, Subcontractors Primary Suppliers, Workers and Beneficiaries, Communities	Labor risks management	ECRP E&S CI and Contractor	Monthly	
Total					

7.3 Institutional arrangements

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

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

Table 7: Institutional arrangement for the Implementation of the ESMP

Category	Roles and Responsibilities
World Bank	● Overall supervision and provision of technical support and guidance. ● Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance; ● Supervising the application and recommendations of sub-sub-project ESMPs.
PMU	● Review all ESMPs documents prepared by ECRP ll E&S team and ensure adequacy under the World Bank Safeguard policies. ● Ensure that the sub-project design and specifications adequately reflect the recommendations of the ESMPs. ● Coordinate application, follow up processing and obtain requisite clearances required for the project, if required. ● Prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements. ● Develop, organize and deliver training programs for the sub-project staff, the contractors and others involved in the sub-project implementation, in collaboration with WVSS CI team. ● Review and approve the Contractor's Implementation Plan for the environmental measures, as per the ESMF. ● Liaise with the Contractors and the CI team on the implementation of the ESMPs. ● Liaise with various National government and State Government agencies on environmental and other regulatory matters. ● Continuously interact with the NGOs and community groups that would be involved in the sub-project ● Review of the performance of the sub-project through an assessment of the periodic environmental and social monitoring reports; ● Provide a summary of the same to the sub-project Manager, and initiate necessary follow-up actions;
WVSS CI	● Management, implementation, monitoring and compliance of the ESMP, and any approval conditions, including construction supervision and performance of sub-project staff, contractors and

	subcontractors. ● Review of ESMP performance and implementation of correction actions ● Stop work procedures, in the event of breaches of ESMP conditions that may lead to serious impacts on local communities, or affect the reputation of the sub-project ● Ensure effective communication and dissemination of the content and requirements of the ESMP to contractors and subcontractors. ● Assisting the contractor with implementation of ESMP sub-plans. ● Monitoring of ESMP performance ● Ensuring compliance with all sub-project social commitments, including implementation of the social management plans ● Report on the environmental performance of the sub-project directly to PMU. ● Prepare environmental reports summarizing sub-project activities, as required, ● Representing the sub-project at community meetings ● Ensuring effective community liaison and fulfilling commitments to facilitate public consultation throughout the sub-project cycle ● Establish dialogue with the affected communities and ensure that the environmental and social concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented in the project;
Construction Contractor	● Contractors should ensure that all their personnel or sub-contractor's personnel have received proper induction and awareness arising as necessary on ESMP, health and safety management practices, and are aware of relevant site rules. ● Keep the health and safety records of their subcontractors or partners in a joint venture and keep those records available for WVSS inspection at any time. ● Contractors will include environmental and social requirements in the procurement and contracting process including bidding documents, for potential civil work. ● Relevant requirements are included in contracts and subcontracts consistent with the requirements of Environment and Social Standards (ESSs); codes of conduct are required for contractors, subcontractors, primary suppliers, and their workers. ● Contractor will prepare a detailed construction-ESMP (C-ESMP) that is costed, with sufficient budget to mitigate E&S risks ● Contractor's commitment and compliance will be monitored in accordance to ESSs ● Contractors will be trained by WVSS on grievance redress mechanisms and their subcontractors are expected to do the same to the affected communities and other stakeholders. ● The contractor will develop a grievance mechanism to handle concerns of their employees.

	● Conducting weekly E&S Inspection and submitting the reports to WVSS Site Engineer ● Contractors will provide Monthly and quarterly details on contractor's oversight on environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance ● The contractor shall have a Labor Management Plan (LMP), which conforms to the requirements of the LMP and Environmental Social Standards 2. ESS2
WVSS Field Engineer	● Supervision of contractor performance of implementation of the Construction ● Reporting any incidents or non-compliance with the ESMP to the CI E&S Team ● Conducting weekly E&S inspection at the sites and Submitting reports to CI E&S Team ● Making recommendations to the CI E&S Team regarding ESMP performance as part of an overall commitment to continuous improvement
General Public	● Identify environmental and social issues that could derail the sub-project and support sub-project impacts and mitigation measures ● Assist in awareness campaigns

7.4 ESMP Implementing schedule

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

Table 8: ESMP Implementing schedule

S/N	Activity	Responsibility	Pre-Construction (Month)			Construction (Month)			O&M
Environment and Social Management			**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**March**	
1.	Formal Disclosure of ESMP	PMU & CI							
2.	Develop Environmental/Social Requirements in Bid Documents for contractors	PMU/ WVSS							
3.	Allocate Budget for ESMP	PMU/ WVSS							
4.	Training of engineers and Contractors on the ESMP	PMU/ WVSS							

5.	Implementation of Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures	PMU/ WVSS							
6.	Supervision of pre-Construction and Construction activities	PMU/ WVSS							
7.	Supervision of ESMP Implementation	PMU							
8.	Environmental and Social Monitoring and Auditing	PMU							
9.	Reporting on ESMP Implementation	PMU/ WVSS							

7.5 Proposed budget for ESMP implementation

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

Table 9: Proposed budget for ESMP implementation

S/N	Item	Responsibility	Cost Estimate (USD)
1	Mitigation	PMU/ WVSS	16000
2	Monitoring	PMU/ WVSS	18200
3	Capacity Building	PMU/ WVSS	20000
4	Car Hire	PMU/WVSS	9000
5	Miscellaneous	10% of subtotal	6320
Total			69520

7.6 Reporting

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

Table 9 : Types of reports required

Responsibility	Type of Report	Purpose/Details of Reporting	Frequency of Submission	Submit to:
Contractor	Accidents/Incident Report	Filing/notification of accidents or unplanned events	Within 24 hours of the incident	E&S Specialist, Site Engineer
	Site Inspection Report	Report of compliance and noncompliance issues / measures	Weekly	E&S Safeguards Team
WVSS Site Engineer	Accidents/Incident Report	Filing/notification of accidents or unplanned events	Within 24 hours of the incident	E&S Safeguards Team
	Site Inspection Report	Report of compliance and noncompliance issues / measures	Weekly	E&S Safeguards Team
Safeguards Team	Incident Investigation/ Review report	Detail the cause, nature and effect of any environmental and/or social incident	Not more than 5 days from occurrence	PMU
Safeguards Team	Monthly Compliance Report	Monthly report of compliance before the 5th of every new month	Monthly	PMU
PMU	Quarterly Compliance Report	Quarterly report on compliance to ESMP	Quarterly	World Bank

7.7 ESMP Disclosure

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

Table 10: ESMP Disclosure

Activity	Responsibility
Disclosure of the ESMP at the National Level on the Public notice boards	PMU will liaise with WVSS and the relevant government authorities
Disclosure of the ESMP at the State level on the public notice boards	PMU will liaise with WVSS and the relevant government authorities

Disclosure of the ESMP at the County and Payam level on the public notice boards	PMU will liaise with WVSS and the relevant government authorities
Disclosure of the ESMP at the sub-project community	PMU will liaise with WVSS and the relevant government authorities

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusion

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

8.2 Recommendation

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

REFERENCES

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

Rapid Assessment of GBV Referral Pathways in Twic and Gogrial West Counties, ECRP II/WVI-SS, October 2024

Rapid Socioeconomic Vulnerability and environmental Risk Assessment – Gogrial West, and Twic Counties, ECRP II/WVI-SS, October 2024

South Sudan County Profiles, RECAH, February 2024

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING ATTENDANCE

Validation workshop GW atten

Attendance Sheet

ACTIVITY: **Subproject screening in Twic County.**

Boma: Panyok Pofam – Nading Unit PHCU.

Date: 18/06/2025

S/N	Name of the participant	Sex	Contact No.	Title	Signature
1	Chol Dut Majok.	m	0923462556	Boma Admin.	
2	Bol Akok Wel	m	—	Asset. Admin.	
3	James Matoch Chol	m	0928872994.	P. T. A.	
4	Manyiel Nyuol Marac	m	—	Paramount chief	—
5	Nyadong Angok Roup	F	—	Women leader	
6	Nalong Dong Awic	F.	—	Sub-chief	
7	Bol Akuei Awer.		—	Sub chief	
8	Adior Angok Makol	F	—	women rep.	
9	Ngor Deng Arop	M	—	Youth leader	
10	Akok Dong Mayen	M	—	Treasurer.	
11	Agwek Chol Dhieu	M	-	Head men.	
12	Agwek Magor Dhieu	M	0927466081	Youth rep	
13	Atap Ring Chol	F	0929886168	Women Rep	
14					

APPENDIX II: SIGNED LAND DONATION FORM

ESS-06

VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION CONSENT FORM

State	Warrap
County	Gogrial
Payam	Gogrial
Boma	Mangeg
Sub- project ID	Riang Akol PHCU

Name of land owner	ID Number	Beneficiary of the project N/Y
Deng Kon Deng	L	
Sex: Male	Age 55 years	Occupation: Farmer
Address: Riang Akol		

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: 26/08/25

County representative's signature

GOGRIAL WEST COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICE DATE: 26/08/25

Date: 26/08/2025

Witnesses:

1. James Kuch Bak Payam chief
2. Gabriel Athorc Chol P.A

(Signature or thumb-print, name and address)

JAMES KUC BAK APUK - HEAD CHIEF DATE: PETH MONYDIT PAYAM

PETH MONYDIT PAYAM - MAJOOK AWAN NOR PAYAM ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE 21 AUG 2025

APPENDIX III: SCREENING AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PHOTOS

Fig 1: MC taking participants through the agenda of the workshop

Group photo after the workshop in Gogrial town

	
One of the PDC member actively participating during the community engagement and consultation meetings during the process of sub-project identification and prioritization	RRC Coordinator giving his remarks during Community engagement meeting and consultation in Pan-Nyok Payam -Twic County

APPENDIX IV: STAKEHOLDER MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Title:	ECRP ll - Community Meeting-sub-project launch in Gogrial West							
Date:	10th April 2025	**Type**	**X**	In person		virtual		GMeet
Chair:	Executive Director	**Location**		Country Office		Field Office	**X**	External
Prepared by:	Yuot Bol Yai	**Attendees**		Internal	**X**	External (xxx)		
Attendees:	ECRP Team, 1 Local Government staff State level, State RRC, a representative from State Ministry of Finance, PDC's, Payam Chiefs, Payam Administrators, Head of Departments County Level, Executive Director County, County RRC and Paramount Chief							
Circulation:								

Notes	**Actions Items**		
	Action	**Actionee(s)**	**Timeline**
Welcome and Opening Remarks The meeting brought together diverse representatives from various sectors, including health, education, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). Adding to the significance of the occasion, community leaders and representatives from World Vision, the designated implementing partner for the project, were also present. This collaborative workshop was designed not only to introduce the sub-project but to foster an environment of cooperation among all stakeholders involved. By creating a platform for dialogue, participants were encouraged to share their observations and insights, allowing them to highlight urgent needs specific to their respective areas. The workshop emphasized the importance of a unified approach, drawing on the strengths of each sector to develop comprehensive strategies for recovery and resilience. It was a crucial step towards	Executive Director and Hon. Commissioner of Gogrial West		

mobilizing resources and fortifying community networks, ultimately aiming to rebuild and restore the lives and livelihoods of those affected by the disaster. In his opening remarks, the Acting County Commissioner expressed gratitude to all the distinguished participants, stakeholders, and esteemed guests gathered for the launch of this vital sub-project in Gogrial West County. He sincerely appreciated everyone for dedicating their valuable time to the workshop. He also highlighted the importance of collective commitment from the Gogrial West community, World Vision, and the Ministry of Finance as they embark on this important journey to tackle the pressing challenges facing the communities. As we move forward with the program, I encourage each of you to stay focused and engaged, he emphasized. This sub-project not only serves as a response to the devastating floods that have impacted our state but also represents a significant opportunity for resilience, recovery, and rebuilding. Together, we can create a positive impact that enhances our communities and promotes sustainable development.			
Key points discussed and challenges presented i. Acting Commissioner Mr. Daniel Mangar emphasized the importance of focus and collaboration among participants during the workshop. ii. Acting sub-project Manager for World Vision Mr. Yuot Bol presented an overview of the project, including its lifespan (two years) and total budget ($7 million), urging community engagement and the formation or restructuring of Development Committees.	All participants		

iii.	Bona Bol, the RRC Coordinator, discussed the widespread devastation due to floods and the prevalence of waterborne diseases, prompting inquiries about the sub-project budget. He highlighted the destruction of water facilities such as boreholes, handpumps, and water yards across all nine Bomas.			
iv.	State Ministry of General Education Mr. Joseph Aniik pointed out the need for rehabilitation of schools affected by disasters, advocating for feeder roads to enhance access.			
v.	Mr. Lino Kuol Deputy Director of the State Ministry of Health highlighted the current cholera outbreak, urging urgent sub-project implementation and public health messaging.			
vi.	The Director General of the State Ministry of Finance Mr. Nhial Mangong called on sub-project participants to remain committed to service delivery despite salary delays, stressing government oversight in the project.			
vii.	Mr. Kuel Majok the Paramount Chief urged increased attention to health facilities and described personal impacts of poor infrastructure, particularly relating to cholera			
viii.	Women Representative commended World Vision's efforts and stressed the need for prompt sub-project initiation to mitigate water crises.			
ix.	Mr. Akol Maroor, a community elder, highlighted inadequate health and education infrastructure in Riak-Agany, bringing			

attention to his community's pressing needs. He stated that his village lacks health facilities, schools, and only has one old borehole, showcasing the dire need for infrastructural development in rural areas. x. The Master of Ceremony emphasized the need for building feeder roads to connect schools to main roads. He recounted a tragic incident where a child died while trying to transport food along a submerged road. xi. The Acting sub-project Manager urged community members to discourage internal disagreements to facilitate sub-project implementation, indicating that community cohesion is a challenge.			
Recommendations 1. World Vision should work closely with local communities to expedite sub-project initiation before the onset of the wet season. 2. Enhanced collaboration between government ministries and World Vision to ensure accountability and transparency in the project. 3. Continuous communication and updates should be provided to community members regarding sub-project progress. 4. Address health facility shortages by integrating local feedback into infrastructure planning.	All participants		

5. Implement hygiene education campaigns to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.			
Closing Remarks: The acting Commissioner Daniel Manger in closing remarks expressed appreciation to all participants for their active engagement and invaluable contributions throughout our discussions. This gathering has shed light on several critical issues we face, particularly the urgent need for enhanced health facilities, improved educational opportunities, and better access to clean water in our communities. I would also like to reiterate the names of the selected Payams that will be at the forefront of our efforts moving forward with World Vision: Akon South, Alek West, and Gogrial Town. The existing County Development Committee will play a pivotal role in facilitating the successful implementation of this project, and I encourage each of you to collaborate effectively as we engage and empower our communities at both the Payam and Boma levels. We stand at a challenging yet hopeful juncture, and with your continued support and partnership, I am confident we can make significant strides in enhancing the livelihoods of our beloved Gogrial West County. Thank you once again for your dedication and commitment to this cause. I eagerly look forward to our ongoing collaboration as we work together to create a brighter future for our communities	Daniel Manger, Executive Director		

APPENDIX V: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Enhancing Community Resilience and Local Governance Project	**Social and Environmental Screening Report – ECRP ll**
Projects are screened for their inherent social and environmental risks regardless of planned mitigation and management measures. It is necessary to identify potential inherent risks in the event that mitigation measures are not implemented or fail. This means that risks should be identified as if no mitigation or management measures were to be put in place.	
SECTION A: General Information	
Date of screening	20th May 2025
Project/sub-project title	ECRP
Project/sub-project component	ECRP ll
Implementing Agency	WVSS
Proposed sub-project budget	...
Proposed sub-project duration	6 Months
ES Screening Team Leader and Contact Details	Yuot Bol Yai: email: yuot_yai@wvi.org +211925957373
ES Screening Team Members	Okot Jovine Owili, Abuoy Durdsan Thuch, Pascal Rungo, David Malual Kuir, Marko Nyuol, Deng Aleer, Peter Agourwel, Napoleon Phiri, Mabior Mayom, PDC and BDC Members
Program/Site/Activity location	Gogrial West county Headquarters- County sub-project launch
Sub-project Description. Briefly describe sub-project activities, activities that interact with the ES	Resource mobilization, Setting the site/Site clearance, excavation, construction of sub and superstructure, roof works, mechanical, electrical and plumbing works, finishes (plastering and painting), sourcing of local construction materials like cement, gravel, sand, water etc

Categorize sub-project Activities into List A or List B or List C. Refer to sub-project Description and Project Categories in Section A	Category B

Potential Environmental/Social Risks Impacts of Activities					
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	I don't know	If these risks ('yes') are present, refer to:	Comment

ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts					
Is an Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where a sub-project is undertaken?		**X**		**ESMF**	
Is there a risk of diversion of sub-project benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The construction will be done by a contractor however; sub-project management will carry out awareness about the sub-project details. They will be further trained on how to report any suspicious activities happening on the site through GRM protocols. If the staff get involved in mismanaging sub-project resources, relevant actions will be taken. Through the stakeholder engagement community, all selected subprojects to be final and cannot change either by elites or whatsoever. This is one of the

					assurances that there'll be no diversion of sub-project benefits
Is there a risk of lack of monitoring of sub-project activities due to remoteness of location and insecurity?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	This sub-project is accessible and there are no records security issues
Is there a risk that sub-project benefits may not reach truly vulnerable populations?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The construction of the school will be accessed by all children who are willing to attend school. With involvement of State Ministry of Education in ESS screening and also through validation workshop, the state government will take ownership of this sub-project for it use and sustainability
Is there a risk that subprojects may be manipulated by different factions?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	The location belongs to the community and is centrally located, hence giving accessibility to the catchment area. The possibility of politicians using it as a campaign tool is always there and the sub-project will intensify information sharing about the ECRP being a government sub-project for the community hence the management of the sub-project rests in their hands
Is there a risk that the selection of the activity location or beneficiaries will lead to conflict?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	The community indicated that currently their children are learning under the tree, hence the coming of this sub-project is exciting and much appreciated
Does the activity pose a security risk for local staff?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	

Is there a risk that the activity firms up contested local authority structures?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
SS 2: Labour and Working Conditions					
Does the activity include any of the known labor rights / ESS 2 non-compliance risks in South Sudan (child and forced labor)?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	The community stated that they are aware of the age limit of 18 years. The sub-project will keep having safeguarding tools to monitor the safety of children. Once subcontractors will be on board, WVSS will train all subcontractors and ensure adherence to PMU's regulations and South Sudan Labour Act 2017
Does the activity include a construction component?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP) C-ESMP Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Does the activity include labor-intensive manufacturing?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Does the activity include primary agricultural activities?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	
Will the activity require a larger contractor workforce?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS), C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk for sub-project Workers?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Is there a risk that the operation and maintenance of sub-project facilities cause OHS issues?		X		Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS)	

Is there a risk of lacking OHS for workers at the construction site?		X		Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) Pest Management Plan (PMP)	This may likely happen and hence the need of orientation training with the contractor to make sure that all people at the sites are working with PPE and follow the safety rules for the site
Is there a risk of delayed payment of workers?	X			Labor Management Procedures (LMP	WVSS has deliberately provided milestones in the payment system to make sure that the contractor has the capacity to pay his/her staff
Is there a risk that workers are underpaid?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	
Is there a risk that women will not be included in deployment in equal numbers?		**X**		**Labor Management Procedures (LMP) GBV Action Plan**	
Is there a risk that provision of employment or contracts sparks conflicts?		**X**		**Security Management Plan (SMP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)**	
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Management					
Will the activity result in the production of solid waste? (directly by the sub-project or by workforce)	X			Waste Management Plan, based on *WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines* Pest Management Plan (PMP), C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in the production of toxic or hazardous waste? (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, pesticides, solvents, pharmaceutics, industrial chemicals, ozone depleting substances)		X			
Will the activity result in the generation of dust and noise?		X		C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in soil erosion?		X		C-ESMP	
Will the activity produce effluents (waste water)?		X		C-ESMP, Waste Management Plan	

Will the activity result in increased levels of vibration from construction machinery?		X		C-ESMP	
Will the sub-project produce air pollution? (e.g. significant greenhouse gas emissions, dust emissions and other sources)		X		C-ESMP	
Will the activity disturb any fauna and flora?		X		C-ESMP	
Will the activity result in irrigation water with high TDS with more than 1,500 ppm?		X		C-ESMP Waste Management Plan	
Can the sub-project affect the surface or groundwater in quantity or quality? (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)		X			
Will the sub-project require use of chemicals? (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, paints, etc.)		X			
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?		X			
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety					
Is there a risk of increased GBV/SEA cases due to labor influx?	**X**			**GBV/SEA Action Plan** **Labor Management Procedures (LMP**	The fact of bringing a group of people into one area will likely bring cases. The project, through safeguarding policies, will monitor and investigate any case reported using the appropriate channels. And also, community will be informed to report any incident through GRM
Is there a risk of spread of communal diseases due to labor influx?		X		Labor Management Procedures (LMP); C-ESMP	
Is there a security risk to the community triggered by sub-project activities?		X		Security Management Plan (SMP)	
Does the activity have the potential to upset community dynamics?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	According to community feedback, all approved subprojects are of great importance to the community

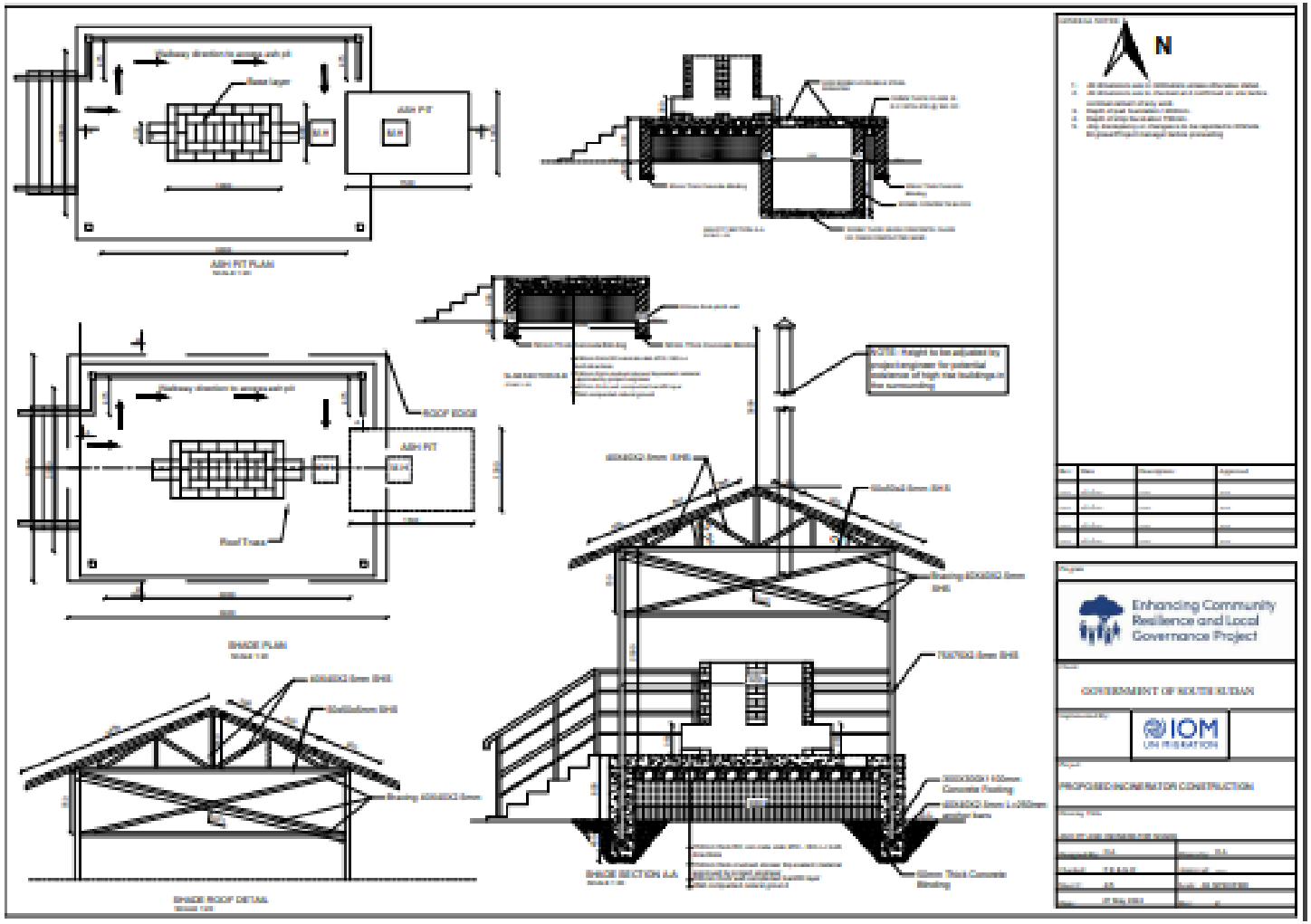
				Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	and thus their contribution is a blessing and cannot result into conflict.
Will the activity include payments or cash transfers?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Will the activity expose community members to physical hazards on the sub-project site?		X		C-ESMP	
Will the activity pose traffic and road safety hazards?		X		C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity contaminates open wells?				Waste Management Plan; C-ESMP	
Is there a possibility that the activity spreads pathogens and other pollutants (e.g. latrines)		X		Waste Management Plan; C-ESMP	
Can the activity contribute to the spread of disease (e.g. health facilities)?		**X**		**Waste Management Plan**	
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement					
Will the sub-project lead to the displacement of a population? (e.g. forceful relocation, relocation of the local community)		X		See negative list	
Is the sub-project located in a conflict area, or has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts, for instance, related to land tenure and access to resources (e.g. a new road providing unequal access to a disputed land)?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Would the sub-project potentially discriminate against women and girls based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)	
Is there a risk that the activity leads to loss of income, assets or means of livelihoods?		X		See negative list	
Will the activity lead to disputes over land ownership?		X		ESMF	WVSS received donations from community Chiefs and elders and

					witnessed by local authorities including RRC
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources					
Will the activity impact sensitive areas?		X		ESMF	
Is there a risk that the sub-project causes ecological disturbances?		X		ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity causes changes in land form and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage or migration routes, water consumption and contamination?		X		ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity causes loss of precious ecological assets?		X		ESMF	
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage					
Will the sub-project be located in or close to a site of natural or cultural value?		**X**		**Chance Find Procedures (ESMF)**	All selected subprojects are not located in any cultural heritage site
Is the sub-project site known to have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?		**X**			
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure					
Is there a risk that the activity fails to incorporate measures to allow meaningful, effective and informed consultation of stakeholders, such as community engagement activities?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	
Is there a historical exclusion of disabled persons in the area?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	
Is there a lack of social baseline data?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	
Are women likely to participate in decision-making processes in regards to the activity?	X			Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF)	

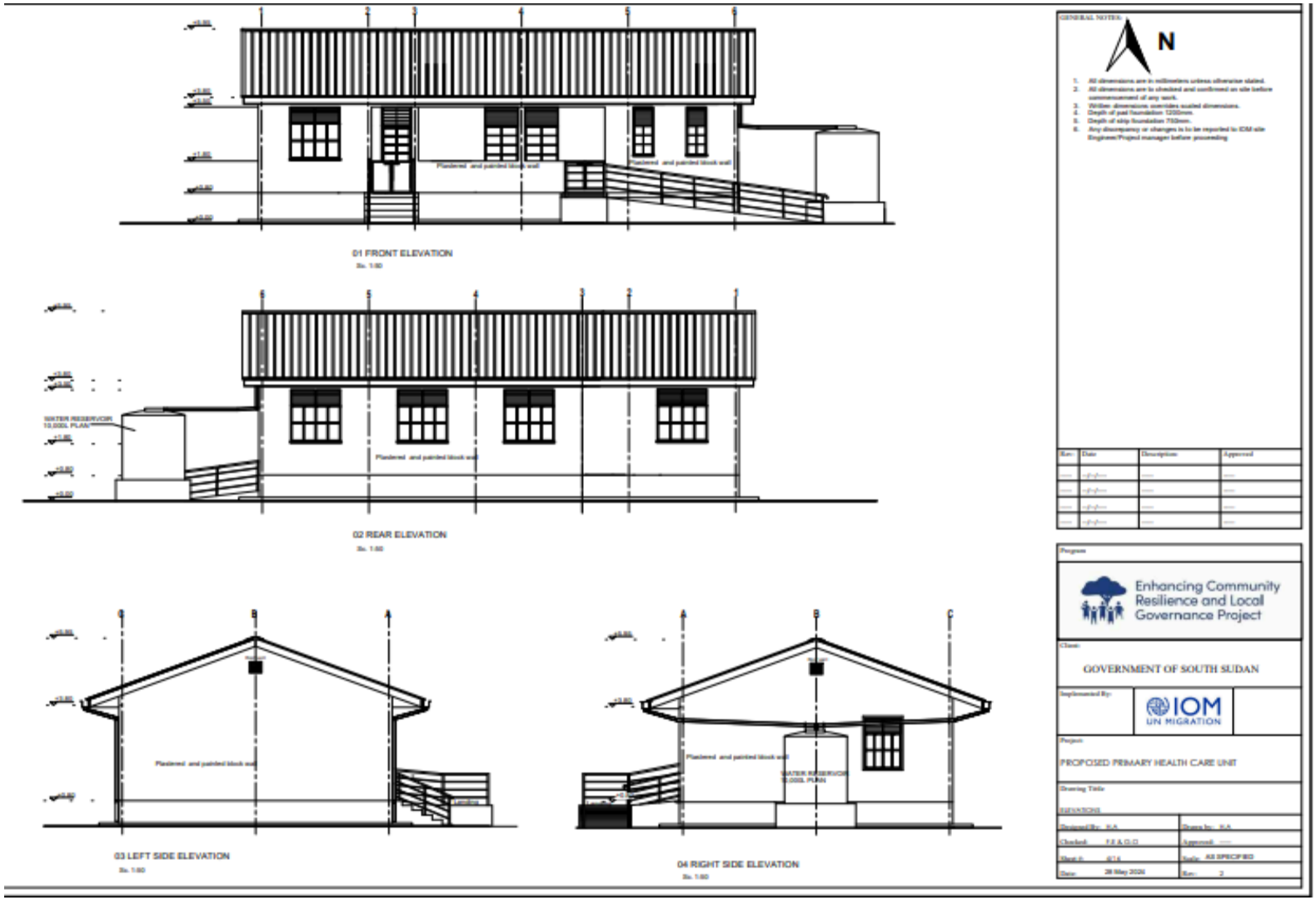
Is there a risk that exclusion of beneficiaries leads to grievances?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Frameworks (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	
Is there a risk that the activity will have poor access to beneficiaries?		X		Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) – see ESMF	

ESS Screening Conducted by :: **Recommended by sub-project Manager**
Approved by PMU
Yuot Bol Yai Patrick Paddy Mugalula

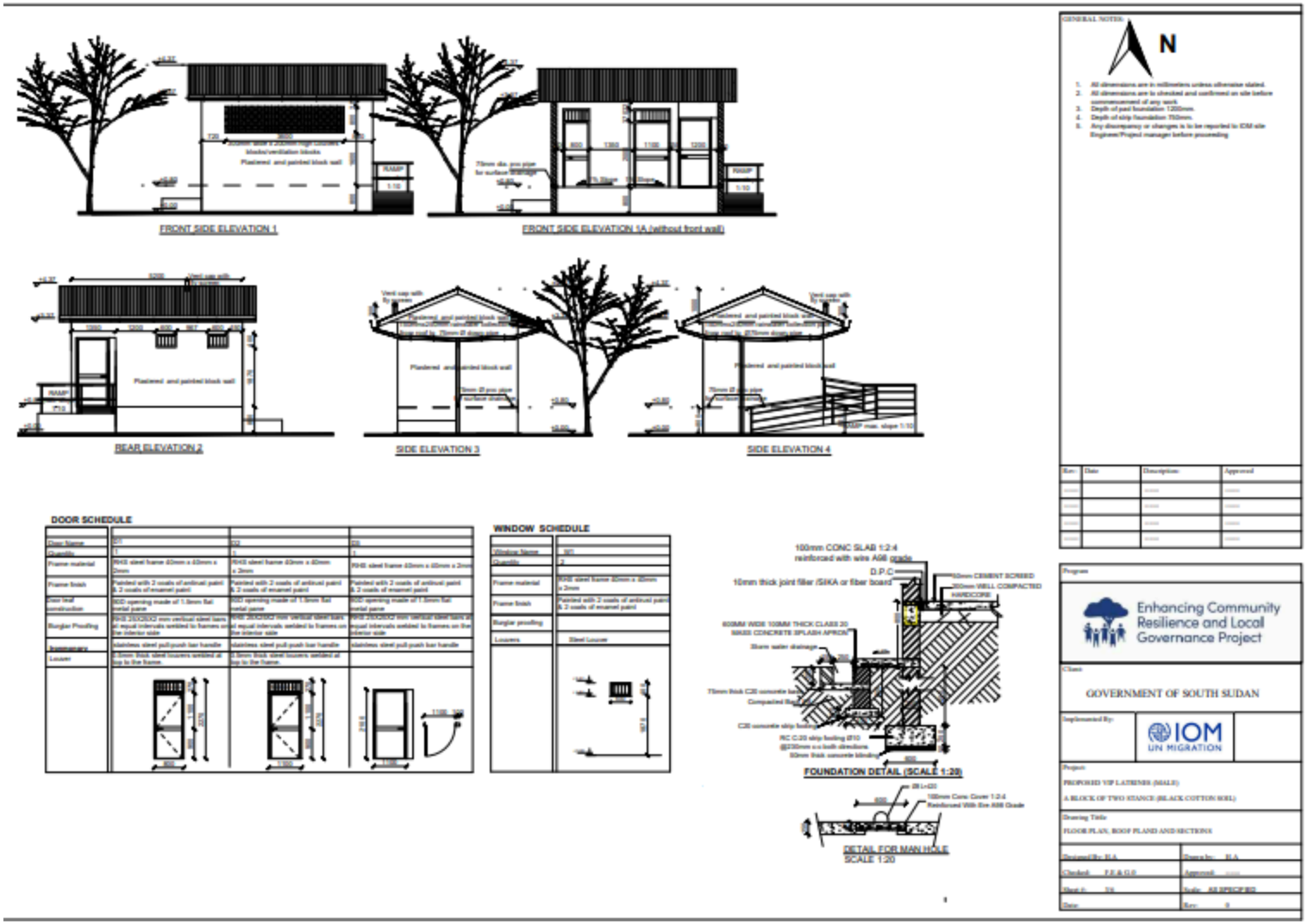
APPENDIX VI : PHCU DESIGN



Incinerator Pit



Proposed maternity ward design



Proposed VIP Latrine design.