# Annex 1. Social and Environmental Screening Template

*The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.*

**Project Information**

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| ***Project Information***  |  |
| 1. Project Title
 | Watershed approaches for climate resilience in agro-pastoral landscapes |
| 1. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)
 | 6011 |
| 1. Location (Global/Region/Country)
 | South Sudan |
| 1. Project stage (Design or Implementation)
 | Design |
| 1. Date
 | 10 May 2021 |

**Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

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| **QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?** |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach*** |
| Livelihoods of ninety five percent of South Sudan’s population depends on climate sensitive natural resources including rain-fed agriculture, livestock raising[[1]](#footnote-1) and forests, which provide all the energy needs of households[[2]](#footnote-2). Eighty five percent of the workforce is employed in subsistence agriculture. Extension services in South Sudan lack technical capacity and resources to effectively support farming and pastoral communities in climate change adaptation. Local level institutional mechanisms and arrangements are weak, preventing necessary coordination, planning and implementation of programmes and projects for climate change adaptation[[3]](#footnote-3). The combination of human development factors with the region’s vulnerability to climate change puts the livelihood of smallholder farmers at risk. The objective of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability of communities in South Sudan and in particular in the region of Aweil to the additional risks posed by climate change. The project has a significant social and human rights benefits which will positively affect the overall well-being of vulnerable[[4]](#footnote-4) communities living in South Sudan. The right to food security and the objective to advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions is hence at the heart of this project. Human rights-based approach to development programming, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and environmental sustainability, are integrated into Project design by mainstreaming the safeguards in the project activities themselves. Capacity building will provide additional social and human right benefits with a specific focus on the access of vulnerable groups to trainings and project benefits. The training will contribute to developing more profitable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. As per the downstream activities to be implemented locally in selected project sites, they are designed to take into account existing tensions and conflicts around the use of agricultural resources, as well as social discriminations between men and women, among women, or between communities, in order to benefit to all stakeholders, particularly to the most vulnerable ones. Conflict-sensitivity has been adopted as a major guidance in project design.Importantly, all project interventions will follow the UNDP Guidelines on equity, fairness and equal distribution of benefits among beneficiaries, and have been developed together with various stakeholders to ensure that no rights or laws are infringed by the proposed activities. This project will ensure that the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination are taken into account by ensuring that there is an effective communication for the various stakeholders to share their insights and suggestions on the project, as well as their complaints if the project is not aligned with human-rights’ principles. The human-rights based approach has also been mainstreamed during the project preparation through consultations with the stakeholders. Consultations were held on the intervention sites in August 2020 in order to identify local key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, communities, locally elected officials, prefectures, civil society, and other key stakeholders. Stakeholders proposed several project sites; however, the final site selection was completed in consultation after this first mission. Additional engagement will be conducted throughout the project, supported by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan. This will be done through consultations with community representatives on the basis of environmental and social criteria integrating participatory approaches to encourage farmer organizations to volunteer to participate and to integrate UNDP’s human rights based approaches into their practices (for instance, pertaining to women’s empowerment and to Indigenous Peoples rights). Reports of stakeholder consultations will be made available as required upon request by the UNDP-CO. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment*** |
| Women have traditionally been underprivileged in South Sudan and are denied land tenure and ownership of assets. Classified as GEN[2] (i.e. gender equality is a significant objective), the project will implement a dedicated Gender Action Plan (GAP) with the aim to adopt a pro-active approach in gender mainstreaming to ensure activities undertaken at all levels support the empowerment of women. This will lead to policy guidelines, training materials and modules and on the ground activities with beneficiaries putting gender equity and representation of women in the forefront. Women based and gender equitable community-based organisations will be created at the grassroots level to ensure women are fairly represented in all decision making pertaining to the project. Awareness and training modules will be designed and delivered keeping in mind prevalent literacy rates among women and activities will be tailored to requirements of women and will strengthen their ownership and control of assets created by the project. The largest proportion of beneficiaries of downstream activities will be women, as they play a dominant role in agriculture and are also active in animal husbandry. The inclusion of women aims to better assess and act upon women’s needs and strategic interests in the planning and sharing of climate-smart agriculture techniques. The project will help women farmers better secure their resources, and will address some of their key concerns including the low level of equipment of women producers and / or the lack of improved equipment for certain essential agriculture activities; difficulties of access to improved seeds (short cycle and high yield) and inputs;  lack of information on existing opportunities; barriers linked to access to appropriate technology and innovation in production, processing and marketing; the weakness of advisory support and technical training and in terms of structuring groups and cooperatives. Consequently, the project is expected to lead to climate change resilience being adopted by women beneficiaries in proportion to their role in the sector. It will strengthen local institutions to give women a fair representation and ownership of project activities and assets and will facilitate their participation in activities leading to mitigation of climate change related impacts on agriculture and animal husbandry and reduced vulnerabilities.During the PPG phase, the project has consulted with women’s group and representatives and prepared a gender analysis which is fully integrated and serves as a basis to the GAP. Consideration of gender specific indicators as well as allocation of budget resources to ensure that gender concerns are comprehensively dealt have been ensured in the project design. The GAP further specifies how the project will (1) Establish a gender-balanced project management team that provides opportunities for women (national staff in particular) to take part and lead decision-making, implementation activities and monitoring processes; (2) Ensure that the project does not perpetuate existing inequalities but promote equitable opportunities for women in targeted areas to participate in, and benefit from activities; (3) Collect gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data/information to inform M&E and adaptive management responses.  |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience*** |
| The project will promote environmental sustainability as a core objective with a focus on sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. It will encourage the development of adapted techniques and approaches that favor agricultural development and environmental sustainability altogether. Interventions will be based on and careful assessment of site conditions. This includes an assessment of productivity potential (soil quality, water availability and prevalent practices). This contextual understanding will be coupled with approaches that seek to enhance natural productivity and resilience, for example conservation agriculture and assisted natural regeneration as opposed to high input agriculture.Practices promoted by the project aim at increasing productivity in a sustainable way, enhancing resilience (adaptation), reducing or removing GHGs (mitigation) where possible, while also contributing to food security and development. This environmental and sustainable approach not only improves the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities, who would otherwise be those most threatened and impacted by climate change, but also contribute to strengthening ecosystem services in the target areas. Community based micro-watershed restoration activities are expected to conserve soil and water, improve ground water recharge and coupled with afforestation and turfing, to significantly improve the productivities of watersheds. The better management of natural resources will directly improve the resilience of natural and semi-natural ecosystems to climate variability and will contribute to the revival of water bodies and streams in the dry seasons. Soil and nutrient management and moisture conservation practices on farms will reduce the loss or nutrients due to erosion and destructive practices such as burning. Improved soil moisture and introduction of micro-irrigation will enhance farm productivities even as water use is optimized. Proposed agroforestry interventions coupled with activities proposed in crop diversification and interventions proposed to diversify livelihoods will lead to a resilient and sustainable management of farmlands in response to changing environmental conditions. Groundwater extraction will be limited to shallow aquifers and coupled with groundwater recharge structures to ensure sustainability and improve resilience of both agriculture and livestock.The project includes improved collection, analysis and utilization of climatic, hydrologic, and agroecological data by project stakeholders. This will lead in the long term to better modelling and decision making regarding the use of resources, particularly water resources, which can have significant environmental and social benefits. |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders*** |
| UNDP will be directly implementing the project. It will have a full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of resources and the delivery of outputs. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>). UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.The project rationale lies on a community-based and gender-sensitive approach engaging deeply with all stakeholders, from government authorities to local communities, including indigenous peoples. Component 1 in particular has been designed to reach community based and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation for agriculture and food value chains across South Sudan, on the basis of national dialogues, extensive consultations, and knowledge sharing. Many activities are linked to capacity-building of the main stakeholders : they aim at reinforcing the State capacity to address Climate change and to take responsibility in supporting the agricultural sector in South Sudan. In these trainings, issues pertaining to State accountability on human-rights based approaches in agricultural interventions, gender mainstreaming and environmental sustainability will be particularly emphasised. Output 2 particularly targets rural communities, including indigenous peoples, and will be supported by an Indigenous Peoples Plan and an FPIC protocol.All stakeholders have been actively engaged from the project design phase so that they are empowered to engage in implementation and monitoring. This will also enable them to request accountability and raise grievances if necessary. Validation of all plans and designs by all stakeholders including community representatives, as requested by UNDP SES Policy, and availability of all key information (including SEP and GAP summaries) in languages understood by these representatives, will be done. The summary in languages understandable by all stakeholders of key documents (ProDoc, SESP, GAP, SEP, ESMF) will be made available at the local level at least 120 days before project approval, according to UNDP stakeholder engagement guidelines. These documents will also be presented and discussed during the validation and inception workshop, to be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement. This will ensure both active participation and accountability. |

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

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| **QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?** *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?***Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5* | **QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**  |
| ***Risk Description******(broken down by event, cause, impact)*** | ***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*** | ***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*** | ***Comments (optional)*** | ***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***  |
| **Risk 1****The use by the project of degraded rangelands or low-productivity agricultural areas for more productive land-uses and for watershed management may reduce open access** **pastures and fields in project areas, and hence restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to vulnerable individuals or groups. This restrictions could potentially result in economic displacement.***Human Rights**P1, P3, P4, P5, P6**Accountability**P13**Displacement and Resettlement**5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4**Indigenous peoples* *6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.9* | I = 4L = 2 | Moderate | Component 2 involves establishing demonstration sites for climate smart agricultural practices, plant nurseries, farmers and pastoral fields schools, as well as modifying land uses at the small-scale. This may, if not led through full and inclusive consultations with all groups, lead to restrictions of availability and access to resources and basic services. Economic displacement could be an indirect consequence of such restrictions (e.g. due to the loss of assets or temporary access to grazing areas due to land acquisition or access restrictions). The volatile security situations and uncertainties around the peace process require additional consideration during site selection to limit this risk. In South Sudan, development projects have in the past year entailed evictions and were identified as one of the cause of internal displacement. Although not yet a large-scale phenomenon, eviction-related displacement were observed particularly in urban areas, including in Aweil[[5]](#footnote-5). No eviction is planned in this project. In the absence of FPIC, forced evictions remain a risk (see risk 15). | * The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines all steps required in order to ensure full compliance with SES requirement during project implementation. In accordance with the ESMF one environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and one social and environmental strategic assessment (SESA) will be carried out at project inception to assess this and all other environmental and social risks. The ESIA will be immediately followed by an ESMP including targeted management plans. The ESIA process will draw upon the ESMF to assess the associated impacts, and to inform the specific management measures outlined in the ensuing Management Plans.
* Given that the project’s downstream interventions (and notably the project’s support to agricultural and pasture activities)are yet to be specified on the basis of selection criteria of projects, the potential direct impacts are yet to be fully assessed and can’t be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty. Further screening will be needed as the projects are selected, through this SESP. The application of standard good practice such as Free Prior Informed Consent and participatory approaches when choosing project sites and discussing specific agricultural practices will be implemented. The SESP will be subject to further consultations on the field after the activities have been specified, leading to a potential update in the first six months of the project.
* Baselines (Activity 1.1.2: Building baselines of climatic, socioeconomic, ecological, edaphic and topographical characteristics of the project sites to inform site prioritization) will be conducted and disclosed (with at least summary report in Arabic) and made available in an accessible location in the first six months of the project, before any field activity starts.
* The SESP conclusion (list of risks, relevant standards) is integrated into the ESMF and will serve as a basis for the SESA and ESIA. The ESMF summary will be translated to Arabic and Dinka and made available and discussed with all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and women, as they should be informed of the project risk and be able to provide input on impact, likelihood and mitigation measures.
* The Indigenous Peoples Plan, together with the enclosed FPIC protocol, will be prepared during implementation and will address conflict resolutions mechanisms
* The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in the ESMF will be subject to revisions based on the FPIC protocol.
* The inception phase of the project will involve a comprehensive, field based and participatory planning exercise which involves stakeholders from the government, development agencies and communities, as stated in the ProDoc
* The project will follow a human rights-based approach and contribute to reducing inequalities and improving livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people.
* The project has been designed with the objective of minimizing risks related to physical and economic displacement. Additionally, during implementation these issues will be addressed in the frame of participatory assessment and planning process within and between the participating communities. Activities will only be implemented in locations, in agreement with the respective communities, and where the risks of economic displacement will be assessed through the ESIA as low or where that risk can be mitigated to a degree acceptable to the impacted communities (e.g. through a Livelihood Action Plan).
* The project will deliver improved services to local communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, and address some of the underlying causes of vulnerability, hence reinforcing their capacities to act on the long-term.
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| **Risk 2****The project’s support to agricultural and pasture activities could lead to adverse impact on the existing social tensions in the area – but not present in the selected localities - between land users, including Internally Displaced Persons. These tensions could also increase violent altercations which have arisen over the last years, and it may affect the repartition of benefits among beneficiaries, to the detriment of women and indigenous peoples.***Human rights**P1, P4, P5, P6, P7**Accountability**P13, P14**Displacement and Resettlement**5.2, 5.4* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | While the project’s locations were chosen carefully and are not currently areas of conflict, the security situation in South Sudan is volatile. Despite progress made by the new Government of South Sudan to create a society where respect for human rights and democratic principles is ensured, challenges remain after a legacy of prolonged civil war and severe under-development. The only recent Peace agreement, added to an inadequate legal framework, with many international human rights instruments yet to be ratified, makes it difficult for State agents to be held accountable and impunity is endemic. Hence, if social tensions were to arise in the localities of the project, the support to agricultural and pasture activities could be a fuel for conflict, especially due to the presence of indigenous communities with poorly defined land boundaries. Aweil is located outside of the area where most violence outbreaks are currently happening. In the first half of 2020, between 7 and 15 cases of intercommunal violence were still reported in the neighboring area, including a major incident involving South Sudan People’s Defence Forces in Aweil East (Northern Bahr elGhazal)[[6]](#footnote-6). The selected sites are south of the traditional pastures of nomadic pastoralists who frequent the Aroyo catchments. However, there might be an overlap and this will need to be further checked. The IDPs said that they’ve been accommodated by the local chiefs and have been accorded equal rights.  | * In order to avoid and manage conflicts, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been designed and made available in English (as well as in Arabic and Dinka) to all stakeholders before the activities start. It specifies the need for a full disclosure of information and providing for meaningful participation of stakeholders during the planning and implementation of site-specific activities including as part of site-specific Environmental and Social screenings and assessments.
* A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism will promote awareness of the grievance mechanism which provides a means for redress of aggrieved individuals or groups.
* A conflict analysis will be conducted together with the ESIA in order to detect (1) potential existing tensions and (2) existing conflict resolution mechanisms, with a particular emphasis on the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Internally Displaced Peoples.
* The Livelihood Action Plan will be conducted on a participatory basis, through the representative management structures set up by the project to manage interventions, both in farm lands and in pasture lands. All communities livelihoods, including nomadic pastoralists and IDPs, will be represented.
* The project will set up representative management structures to manage interventions, both in farm lands and in pasture lands.
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| **Risk 3****The duty bearers of this project may have low capacities to (1) measure and manage the impact of climate change on agriculture, (2) to engage with all members of the communities in depth, and (3) to facilitate and monitor a grievance redress mechanism (GRM)***Human Rights**P7* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | Introducing new adaptation technologies in which there is no prior experience will be particularly challenging. There are several human resources constraints at the grassroots level and among communities and their representatives which could adversely affect implementation, administration and reporting. This means that the project could suffer from a) Poor coordination of on-ground activities which may result in delays and inefficiencies in time-bound interventions (e.g. provision of improved seeds/livestock drugs ahead of the growing season); b) inadequate mobilization and awareness generation leading to low participation, particularly of women and more vulnerable groups and c) weak training and extension services leading to low adoption of adaptation technologies and practices.Administrative boundaries are being reorganized which is causing confusion on roles and jurisdictions of authorities. Because the constitution recognizes traditional authorities, this situation adds to the existing overlap in jurisdictions between government and traditional authorities. Administrative authorities also lack project management capacities as well as capacity to effectively engage with all stakeholders, which may lead to a) delays in procurement and supply of materials to project sites and beneficiaries and b) poor monitoring and reporting of both financial and physical interventions and c) the inability for local stakeholders to channel any demand or grievances through State authorities. This last point is of particular concern in light of the OHCHR conclusions that “the Government has demonstrated a lack of tolerance for political opposition and the press, frequently restricting the freedoms of expression and the press and subjecting those who hold contrary political views to harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention”[[7]](#footnote-7).The lack of available capacities and experts in environmental and social impacts at the national level may also threaten the implementation of safeguards activities which would need recruiting consultants.  | * In order to reinforce the capacities of the duty-bearers to conduct the project effectively and meet their obligations, all outcomes include targeted capacity-building. These activities will be completed by specific capacity-building activities on Safeguards Management, Gender equity, FPIC implementation and Stakeholder Engagement, as planned respectively in the ESMF, the GAP and the SEP.
* Alignment of national priorities and coordination of agricultural policy between the national and the local level will be key. The project steering committee, comprised of UNDP, the MoEF and representatives of local communities, will be in charge of ensuring this alignment. It is key that that prefectures / local authorities are empowered in safeguards management, as planned in the ESMF, to make sure policies are adequately applied.
* UNDP will appoint a full time project management team comprising of professionals with expertise in administrative, social as well as technical aspects of the project. This will include a project manager, but UNDP CO will also recruit a part-time (at least 30%) Gender expert to support the PMU. Thematic experts will provide technical inputs and support the project management unit in building capacities of agencies and individuals tasked with project implementation. The support of consultants working on monitoring and evaluation and safeguards will be needed, but the CO will prioritize the integration of competencies within the PMU and/or at the CO level in order to ensure continuous quality of support. Project staff, particularly at the Payam and Boma levels will be supported on a continual basis through training and refresher courses, and hand-holding during the initial part of the project.
* These measures will ensure that technical staff and implementing partners are well equipped to effectively and efficiently discharge their duties and that project management and administration are handled professionally and meet both GEF and UNDP standards and requirements
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| **Risk 4****As women are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes, they could be excluded from the support planned for farmers and farmers organizations as well as in the national and regional institutions. This could inadvertently reproduce existing discriminations, including in the design of agriculture and natural resources management policies, and even gender-based violence against women in project implementation.** *Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment**P8, P10, P11* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | The society of South Sudan is a patriarchal one that keeps strict gender norms and rigid gender roles. Disputes on marriage, property, and inheritance are often judged according to customary laws at the expense of women’s rights. Harmonization of customary laws with statutory ones is a major issue. Women’s low status and child marriages cause the high Maternal Mortality Rate in South Sudan, which is one of the highest in the world. Moreover, a lack of medical personnel and facilities, and gender-based discrimination limit women’s access to medical treatment.Literacy rates of South Sudan are extremely low. The male literacy rate in 2010 was 40% and the female literacy rate was 16%. Although improvements are being made, the progress is slow. The enrolment rates for primary and secondary schools are also low. The enrolment rates for girls are lower than those for boys at all grades. Accounting for 60.2% of agricultural labour, women play an important role , but their access to productive assets is limited. Because of their low literacy and the lack of female agricultural extension workers, women have limited opportunities for technical extension. Customary lawsthat do not recognize women’s rights to land ownership and inheritance make it hard for them to access productive assets and knowledge[[8]](#footnote-8). This situation contributes to women’s poorer access to financial services, information and communications. Women may find themselves excluded from design, implementation and access to opportunities and resources created by the project. This includes information and training that enables access to adaptation technologies delivered by the project.At the national level, women’s political participation and economic participation are relatively strong. Women account for 29% of the National Assembly members. Nonetheless, their decision-making-power is still limited. The transitional constitution of the republic of South Sudan, 211 indicates that all levels of government shall:(a) promote women participation in public life and their representation in the legislative and executive organs by at **least twenty-five per cent** as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions;(b) enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions which undermine the dignity and status of women; and(c) provide maternity and child care and medical care for pregnant and lactating women. This however not strictly followed by the various administrations.The majority of women are engaged in vulnerable employment or engaged in unpaid work. The interventions by the project will seek to improve the benefits to all stakeholders and promote participation of local communities. However, if the quality of women’s participation is not ensured from the very first steps of the project, the activities might reproduce existing discriminations and benefit less to women or to certain categories of women (internally displaced, widows and unmarried women, or women from Dinga / Jurchol communities). This may deny women the opportunity to participate equally in membership and leadership roles in committees and user groups formed under the project, leading to a) the lack of reflection of inputs from women and vulnerable groups may not be adequately reflected during design and planning stages.b) a less active role of women and vulnerable groups as members or take leadership roles in user groups and committees created for project implementation; c) Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of project activities which may fail to accommodate the view and perspective of women and vulnerable groups.Gender-based violence is a serious issue in South Sudan. Women and children are targeted for sexual assaults and abduction during cattle raiding as well other armed conflicts. Sexual violence has been used as a weapon of war to humiliate, terrorize and tear apart the social fabric of families and communities, to forcibly displace civilians, and to inflict individual and collective trauma. Gender-based discrimination and a continued lack of criminal accountability at both the superior and direct perpetrator levels has fueled this violence, contributing to its normalization in society and further underpinning gender inequality. The project needs to ensure that such violence is not reproduced within the project.  | * Gender aspects are integrated in all outcomes of the project document and supported by the Gender analysis and action plan. The gender analysis develops a comprehensive situational analysis or increase the project’s understanding of gender issues and challenges in the three targeted areas. It enables the project to better understand the levels of participation and involvement of women and men in agriculture and in community-decision-making as well as different experiences of specific development challenges bore by subsets of the women groups. It also enables the project to better take into account women’s priorities, restraints and motivations when designing and supporting alternative livelihoods, as well as toidentify opportunities for greater equality and empowerment for women throughout project implementation.
* All activities have been designed to be gender-sensitive, supported by gender-disaggregated indicators. The project has been designed with particular attention to establishing mechanisms to reduce the risk that existing discriminations against women are inadvertently reproduced in project implementation.
* Output 1.1 (Integration of climate change adaptation strategies in agriculture and natural resources management policies) will be supported by the recruitment of a national gender consultant in charge of developing site specific and national social and environmental safeguards, and in particular to look at Principle 2.
* Consultations held during PPG included women’s group and a needs assessment focusing on the vulnerability and climate adaptation needs of women was conducted to inform the formulation of adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans. The meeting with NGBS Women Association, in particular, led the consultants to listen to many different women’s groups and was the occasion to gather insights on the challenges met by them. Clear recommendations were made such as the implementation of flood control measures (channels and dykes), included in the project. All PPG reports, including proper documentation, pictures and proof of consent are stored and available on demand.
* Gender responsive and inclusive community mobilization and capacity building activities will precede all interventions, according to the SEP.
* Please add a point on GBV.
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| **Risk 5****Even though the project aims at making agricultural practices more sustainable by improving their adaptation to climate change, the support to the development of agribusinesses triggered by the project could cause increased development in the area and potential demographic pressure, leading to degradation of the natural habitats, including to the neighboring Chelkou and Ashana game Reserve** *Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11**Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* *8.1, 8.2, 8.6* | I = 3L = 2 | Moderate | The project targets 75,000 people from agricultural and pastoral communities and bring 15,000 ha of land under improved practices. Because of the objectives of more adapted and increased agricultural production as well as its support to small agribusinesses, it is likely to impact local development, trigger more small infrastructure construction, and potentially attract neighboring communities and / or internally displaced persons. The support planned by the project to an agribusiness policy at national level (Output 1.2.3) with a view of developing a strong and dynamic market-driven private agribusiness sector and a long-term agribusiness approach with a climate-friendly consideration could lead to more economic dynamism and in turn to environmental degradations in the area.Aroyo falls inside the Chelkou Game Reserve and is about 33 km south of Ashana.Wardit is about 6km and Akuem is about 10 km from the Chelkou Game Reserve. The Ashana game reserve (IUCN category: III), a savannah woodland habitat of 900 square kilometers known for its populations of elephants (Vulnerable)[[9]](#footnote-9) and Giant Eland (Vulnerable)[[10]](#footnote-10). The Chelkou Game Reserve has an area of 5,500 square kilometres. The savannah woodland habitat features key species of Elephant, giant eland, and buffalo.Project consequences in the long term, because of the implementation of best practices for climate-smart farmland management, could hence impact a protected area and a critical habitat to protected species, but also the landscape itself. The consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water may be substantial in this semi-arid climate. | * The climate adaptation approach underpinning the project’s design is meant to ensure the sustainability of this system and of the whole landscape, taking into account broader environmental and social constraints.
* Stakeholder consultations will be key to determine local techniques and practices and informed by local planning and landscape management approaches. This is meant to ensure sustainable use of resources and avoid adverse impacts on ecosystems and people’s livelihoods.
* As part of the ESIA/ESMP, a Biodiversity Action Plan will be prepared during implementation looking particularly at biodiversity hotpots and at sites connected through water streams to the project area.
* A SESA will be developed to address Output 1.2.3 as defined in the ESMF
* The project will work to strengthen institutional capacities to ensure effective and efficient management of agriculture in regard to climate change, including the mitigation of potential adverse impacts to habitats.
* Environmental, Social and Technical Assessments, including a cost-benefit analysis of options, will be undertaken for the targeted sites will detail viable options, including UNIDO’s work on soil and water conservation structures. Risks will be examined in the course of these targeted assessments, which will analyze adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems and services. They will identify socially acceptable and environmentally suitable solutions to be supported by the project. Environmental assessment of those alternatives will be included in these assessment, included appropriate measures of avoidance and if not possible of mitigation, if soils and materials are to move through water streams.
* The sites of intervention themselves do not constitute areas considered critical habitat. All potential activities will be carried out in accordance with applicable management plan, and with conditions of approval for the activity as set out by the regulatory authorities.
* Farmers and project extension staff will be trained in soil erosion control, afforestation and soil stabilization methods prior to any on-ground implementation.
* Environmentally harmful practices such as the use of pesticides will be carefully managed through a Pest Management Plan and a Biodiversity Management Plan to guide the Integration of adaptation measures in relevant value chains support policy frameworks. UNDP seeks to avoid use of pesticides in supported activities. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) approaches are to be utilized that entail coordinated use of pest and environmental information along with available pest/vector control methods, including cultural practices, biological, genetic and, as a last resort, chemical means to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage. If after having considered such approaches recourse to pesticide use is deemed necessary in the legal agricultural framework, UNDP will advise, through capacity-building activities, safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management[[11]](#footnote-11) for the safe labelling, packaging, handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. Hazards of pesticide use are to be carefully considered and the least toxic pesticides selected that are known to be effective, have minimal effects on non-target species and the environment, and minimize risks associated with development of resistance in pests and vectors.
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| **Risk 6****The afforestation activities, if not well designed, could potentially lead to an inadvertent introduction of invasive alien species***Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.12* | I = 3L = 2 | Moderate | The project plans not only assisted natural regeneration of forests but also afforestation activities (Output 3.1), mainly through creation of woodlots and energy plantations with fast growing fuel and timber species, and through planting along and on structures for soil and water conservation and harvesting for strength and protection. Project activities envisage afforestation measures and measures to diversify sources of food, fodder, forage, fuel and timber through planting appropriate species of trees and shrubs. The temptation to use fast growing, low maintenance exotic species, along with suitable native species could arise to provide fodder, fuel and timber as an adaptation measure. These species could however prove to be invasive. Moreover, invasive species could also come through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contaminated plant material or seeds.Output 2.1 mentions the use “improved seeds” which may lead to the introduction of genetically modified organisms, with the risk of introducing invasive species.While afforestation activities will be across 5,000 ha (activity 3.2.2 and 3.3.2), the project does not intend to introduce exotic species. However, the risk is present because similar projects in the area often use exotics like eucalyptus and teak (introduced in the colonial times). | * Afforestation with native multi-use species in the catchments will be prioritized
* Protection and re-forestation of existing forest areas, as well as assisted natural regeneration will be prioritized where possible.
* The exact scale of afforestation and forest protection measures as well as the list of species to be used needs to be further detailed, leading to a potential revision (to Low or to Substantial) of this risk.
* Prior to afforestation activities being implemented, a full consultation and assessment will be conducted to develop afforestation plans for each of the focal landscapes in line with international best practice and consideration of the local context. Plans will recommend the use of integrated activities that promote the use of indigenous tree species and through sustainable and environmentally friendly means.
* Overall, these activities will result in reduced de-forestation and conservation of existing forest species. Recommended fast growing species for fodder and fuel will largely be limited to homesteads and village boundaries and the risk could become low if no invasive species will be utilized or introduced and if such activity remains at a small-scale.
* The Biodiversity Action Plan will specifically mention the list of native species to be exclusively used by the project
 |
| **Risk 7****Accidental release of products or waste from agricultural production units, uncontrolled use of herbicides and chemical fertilizers which can contaminate soils and surface water could happen during project implementation if used without proper protocols.** *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* *8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5**Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security**3.4* | I = 2L = 2 | Low |  | As the project is overall Substantial risk, this risk will be assessed in the course of the ESIA and management measures will be included in the ESMP as needed.  |
| **Risk 8****The Project envisages the construction of small-scale check-dams and other small soil and water conservation structures, including water storage, spreading structures and drainage, which could lead to alteration of soils, flows and impound water***Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* *8.1, 8.2**Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management* *1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11**Standard 4: Cultural Heritage**4.2* | I = 3L = 2 | Moderate | The project plans “improved ground water recharge and soil moisture retention through community based soil and water conservation measures in micro-watersheds” (Output 3.2), which include construction work and use of locally available materials. Small scale irrigation and construction of shallow bore-wells, as well as most outputs under Outcome 3 involve movement of soil and materials which could potentially discharge sediment into water bodies and streams, hence potentially modifying the landscape beyond the mere project area.The scale of those activities is however limited to smallholder farmers from the target area, which also limits the risk of groundwater resources depletion. If activities are implemented poorly, or in case of a contingency, such water works could lead to adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities’ health (e.g. food, surface water purification). | * These projects are not yet selected and will need further safeguards assessments. The SESP will be used to screen all construction activities once identified. Technical and feasibility studies will be conducted for each activity.
* The community based watershed committee will coordinate the construction of water harvesting/extraction structures. Project staff including site engineers will design, document and report on the activities.
* The community based watershed committee will coordinate these activities which will be documented and reported on by project staff. On the ground soil and water conservation and afforestation measures, and institution of community based management structures which implement and enforce management measures will contribute to protect the areas from over-exploitation.
* All soil and water conservation measures, constructions of ponds and water harvesting structures will be done by professional engineers after a comprehensive site survey. Safety measures, including measures to minimize pollution and waste will be integral to the design and implementation of these activities. Local materials will be used for soil and water conservation structures. All earth-works will be completed well in advance of rainy seasons to prevent any erosion or sedimentation of water bodies. Soil stabilization with vegetation and geo-textiles will be done to further reduce post-construction erosion.
* Most watershed interventions will be located on unmanaged and degraded lands and water courses which otherwise cause erosion and flooding. Water impoundments will be small in size and designed with optimally placed surplus weirs/overflow channels so that the obstruction is temporary and does not significantly alter the stream hydrology.
* UNDP will appoint a site supervisor who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including use of safe work practices, safe handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices, storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material
 |
| **Risk 9****Climate change, which manifests itself mainly through more violent storms during the rainy season, has generated major shifts in the seasonal calendar, increased heat waves, perturbations in agricultural practices and among the fish populations, and has affected storage capacities – this can increase conflicts and social tensions, and lead to the loss of benefits among farmers’ organizations.***Climate Change and Disaster Risks* *2.1, 2.2* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | The project site is among the most climate vulnerable regions of South Sudan. River flood due to extreme rains, water scarcity, extreme heat all rank as high risk.This means that (1) potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years, with a high confidence in an increase in intense precipitation (which could cause causing rapid stream flow, breaching dykes and checkdams); (2) droughts are expected to occur on average every 5 years, with a medium confidence in decreasing dryness; (4) exposure to extreme heat, resulting in heat stress, is expected to occur at least once in the next five years. According to the most recent assessment report of the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013), continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming, and it is virtually certain that there will be more frequent hot temperature extremes over most land areas during the next fifty years. Warming will not be regionally uniform. In the area you have selected, the temperature increase in the next fifty years will be slightly lower than the worldwide average, but still significant. This will impact not only agricultural practices in the field, but also storage capacities.Rural communities disproportionately face climate risks such as increases in temperature and more erratic rainfall, often experienced as more frequent and extreme weather events such as storms, floods, and droughts. Because these communities are more exposed and sensitive to such impacts and generally have lower capacity to adapt, they are more vulnerable to climate change. Their vulnerability makes them less resilient to the impacts of climate change.  | * The project aims to provide adequate support to the agrarian sector in order to better adapt it to climate change and modified agricultural conditions. The project objectives are specifically to build climate resilience to agriculture among rural communities. While extreme events are likely to negatively impact project activities, by and large, the activities will be resilient to climate change impacts.
* Capacity enhancement of State entities and natural resources users will be supported and monitored to ensure that communities’ livelihoods are better adapted to climate change.
* Alternative livelihood activities are designed to be climate-smart; promotion of innovating agro-pastoral techniques is emphasized.
* River flood, water scarcity, extreme heat and wildfires and hazards management systems will be part of the capacity-building and knowledge sharing activities, which are central to the first and second components of the project
* Trainings to farmer organizations will take into account the whole chain of production in order to ensure that a better adaptation of cultures corresponds to appropriate storage facilities: Activity 1.2.2 particularly targets training materials for farmers to engage in a new and different kind of climate friendly value chain technologies and practices and protocols.
* **Project planning decisions, project design, and must take into account the level of river flood hazard.**
* **Construction methods will also, in their technical studies, integrate climate hazards.**
* Knowledge sharing at global, regional, national, county and community levels will allow to identify prototypes of early warning systems (EWS) that may exist in the project area. Flood early warning systems for instance are designed to provide communities with advanced warning of an imminent flood event based on weather forecasts, rainfall and upstream water levels, and can be used to trigger deployment of portable flood defenses or evacuation to mitigate impacts of a flood.
* A clear reporting of impacts of activities in terms of changes in yields and livelihood indicators of beneficiaries will be done by the project extension team in consultations with the beneficiaries.
* Supporting the inclusion of communities in planning and implementing adaptation actions, as planned in the SEP and in the ProDoc activities, will enable them to become more ready to adapt to climate change.
* The project directly addresses water scarcity/drought management measures to alleviate risk, including water storage facilities and better watershed management.
* The project directly addresses heat management measures in Outcome 2 by introducing more resilient practices: crop diversification, multi-cropping, crop-livestock and agro-forestry systems will be introduced along with best practices for soil and moisture conservation, farm based production of compost, nutrient/fertility management and micro-irrigation. Appropriate varieties of small ruminants and poultry will be introduced along with income diversification options as adaptation measures.
 |
| **Risk 10****The project might generate an increase of GHG emissions at the local level due to the expected increased agricultural production, on the short-term and especially on the long-term***Climate Change and Disaster Risks* *2.4* | I = 2L = 1 | Low |  | As the project is overall Substantial risk, this risk will be assessed in the course of the ESIA and management measures will be included in the ESMP as needed. |
| **Risk 11****Aweil region’s volatile security situation and general low level of labor safety standards, including UNDSS lists the security level of the Aweil regions as Moderate, may pose a risk for occupational health and safety with regard to any physical works (such as during construction, transporting materials). Project activities could lead to work-related accidents involving local workers during the construction of water storage and drainage control***Community Health, Safety and Security* *3.1, 3.3, 3.10**Labour and Working Conditions**7.1, 7,6* | I = 3L = 3 | Moderate | Some of the infrastructures planned in the project for water storage and drainage control may involve machinery and products potentially harmful to workers if used incorrectly.Construction work, though small-scale, may hence have impacts on the health and safety of community workers though potential work-related incidents, as well as on the population themselves who live and work around these future constructions.Volatile security situation may also pose threats to the workers while on duty for the project.In addition, the failure of structures such as dykes or dams may cause flooding and damage to lands and pose risk to livestock and people. The risk of drowning of livestock and people, particularly children, in ponds and water harvesting structures, needs to be taken into account.It is to be noted that contractors and NGOs/CBOs will normally have guards/watchmen on project sites especially during installations or construction for safety of project items, however, ones fitted/installed, there will be no need for the guards/watchmen, besides, community-based management committees and relevant local government departments will oversee the project assets. NGOS/UN compounds have armed guards in place. | * UNDP will follow a procurement process that requires from contractors a site-specific environmental, health, and safety management plans and procedures. They will be part of the technical and feasibility studies.
* The construction impacts on the human environment will be managed through a Health and Safety Plan or workers and for populations
* The risk of work-related accidents of local workers will also be taken into account in the Health and Safety Plan which will set the standard for the technical and feasibility studies.
* Further, the project will designate, within the community, competent individuals to carry out construction monitoring work.
* The project has been developed in a security sensitive way, including selection of safe areas as project sites and adequate responses to changing security situation. To ensure security, the project will work through local NGOs/CBOs, who have experience in project implementation.
* Activity 3.1.2 includes an EIA by engineers during design of structures.
 |
| **Risk 12****Most of the agricultural sector in the project area is informal and fails to comply with national and international labor standards. Hence there is a risk of violation of workers' rights within the cooperatives and small agribusinesses supported by the project, linked to forced labor and in particular to child labor.***Labour and Working Conditions**7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | Forced labor has been reported in the agricultural sector in South Sudan.Child labor is a particularly concerning issue in South Sudan. 45.6% of children are considered to be engaged in a form of labour, and 60% of these children are involved in the agricultural sector[[12]](#footnote-12). While these ratios of children engaged in formal labor are large, even more children likely work in the informal sector.Child labour activities in the project area includes farming, planting and harvesting crops, but also cattle herding, an activity determined as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182. The national law states that the minimum age for work is 14, but rises to 18 for hazardous work. Children may also be employed (particularly girls) in collection of water/fuel etc. | * Inspections of all activities are expected to be carried out by Ministry of the Agriculture and local authorities. In order to ensure the protection of children and all workers against forced labour and other worst forms of labour in agriculture, it is expected to step up inspections of those activities.
* The project will work closely with few farmers organizations and agribusinesses within this project, and responsible parties will ensure that these organizations comply with all national and international labour standards.
* Training to farmers organizations and agribusinesses on adapted practices will recall these standards and monitoring of working conditions and especially child labor will be diligently followed as planned in the ProDoc.
* Written labour management procedures will be established[[13]](#footnote-13) that set out the conditions in which project workers will be employed or engaged and managed, in accordance with the requirements herein and applicable labour laws, rules and regulations. The procedures will be appropriate to the size, locations and workforce of project activities, and the most protective international and /or national standards will apply.
* These procedures will particularly address child labour: a minimum age for employment shall be specified in connection with the project activities, as determined by national law for applicable parties subject to national law and consistent with the ILO Convention No. 138.[[14]](#footnote-14) A child under the age of 18 may not perform hazardous work, as stated in South Sudan national law. In addition, a child under the age of 18 may not, in connection with project activities, perform work that is likely to interfere with his/her compulsory education or be harmful to his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
* Where cases of child labour are identified, immediate steps shall be taken by applicable parties to correct and remedy them, including the rehabilitation and social integration of the child where necessary.
 |
| **Risk 13****The project may act as a disease vector : small scale water storage may have potential to provide breeding areas for mosquitos which represent a nuisance and increase the prevalence of Malaria or other significant mosquito borne diseases, while travels of staff and consultants into the area may increase the risk of COVID-19 spread.***Community Health, Safety and Security* *3.4* | I = 4L = 4 | Substantial | The creation of water works supported by the project to adapt agricultural practices to increased droughts in the two areas may be sources of proliferation of vectors of waterborne diseases (cholera, bilharzia, guinea worms, malaria, etc.) which can harm beneficiaries.The lack of medical facilities and the dilapidated condition of existing facilities, the lack of training for medical personnel, the low number of medical personnel per capita and the excessive burden health-care expenditure represents for low-income households, all lead to believe that an increase in water-borne diseases would lead to a considerable health and sanitation issue at the local level.The project relies on continuous and intensive stakeholder engagement and use of participatory methods and engagement in order to transfer climate adaptation technologies and techniques. It is therefore necessary that measures are put in place to mitigate the risk of transmission to both project staff and stakeholders.The PMU staff, as well as national and possibly international consultants, are expected to travel to the area regularly for support and monitoring. Given the current global COVID-19 pandemic and the low level of medical facilities and healthcare in the region, they could facilitate the spread of COVID-19 into the area, with considerable consequences. | * Because this risk can’t be avoided, mitigation measures will implemented to tackle the adverse effects. The following measures will be taken before the start of operation of the developed site, especially before the rainy season which constitutes a peak of transmission (April to October). Because the risk cannot be entirely avoided, UNDP will ensure that the project minimizes the potential for community exposure to diseases that could result from or be exacerbated by programming activities, including water-relatedand vector-borne diseases. As endemic diseases exist in the project area (e.g. malaria), the PMU will explores cost-effective ways to improve environmental conditions that could minimize the incidence of such diseases. Mitigation measures will be integrated within the Health and Safety Plan.
* These measures will favor the prevention of risks and impacts and taken into consideration the differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of vulnerable groups.
* The Health and Safety Plan will cover COVID-19 prevention measures, as already defined in the ProDoc (section on risks). These measures include (1) A system of delegation of responsibilities to decentralize decision making and action wherever feasible; (3) Local coordination of activities - from the UNDP field office at Aweil and implemented by local extension and line department staff to minimize movement; (4) Adherence to all government directives, such as lock downs and mandatory quarantine as well as restrictions on travel, organization of events or sizes of meetings and workshops, (5) additional precautions to ensure that stakeholders and beneficiaries are not exposed to and that project activities do not in any way, allow spreading of the virus to rural areas; (6) Avoidance of international travel wherever possible; (7) The use of online tools such for video conferencing, project management and collaboration. (8) a strong emphasis on the use of mobile ICT to minimize face to face interactions and facilitate online interactions and transfer of data, information and instructions; (9)The training of trainers approach will effectively transfer capacities to local institutions; (10) Mandated safety protocols and best practices such as use of masks, gloves, sanitizers and maintaining social distancing; (11) Protective equipment ; (12) If and when possible, vaccination of project staff and consultants
 |
| **Risk 14****The project could adversely impact traditional indigenous knowledge by (1) sharing it in a way that is not culturally appropriate ; (2) triggering its loss through the introduction of climate smart agriculture technologies and new practices** *Cultural Heritage**4.3, 4.5**Indigenous peoples* *6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.7, 6.9* | I = 3L = 3 | Moderate | These traditions remain in use to develop guidelines for watershed based interventions in climate-smart agriculture, and the project will prioritize the valorization of traditional indigenous knowledge, practices and existing strategies for coping with climate related stress within communities. However, this knowledge could be shared in a way that is not culturally appropriate, betrayed and wrongly interpreted by PMU and stakeholders external to the communities. Moreover, where deemed appropriate, climate smart practices, more resilient crops and other forms of knowledge will be introduced by the project. This may lead, in the mid-term, to a progressive abandonment of traditional forms of agriculture and hence to a loss of traditional knowledge among the younger generations. | * Preservation of traditional knowledge will happen through the study and encouragement of existing climate smart practices. Activities 1.1.3, 1.3.3, 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 include specific measures to identify potential sites and document traditional and indigenous knowledge, with consultations to be conducted separately for women and vulnerable groups; to acknowledge and build on indigenous and traditional knowledge on pests, diseases, nutrient management, land/nursery preparation, soil and water conservation and appropriate implements and inputs for both the advisory packages and the trainings.
* Where possible, agricultural knowledge will be studied and preserved through the partnership with local research centres.
* The Indigenous Peoples Plan will plan adequate measures to (1) avoid the loss of indigenous agricultural knowledge: (2) define culturally appropriate ways of sharing indigenous knowledge.
* FPIC will be applied when necessary.
 |
| **Risk 15****There is a risk that indigenous peoples, vulnerable or vulnerable groups, might not be involved during the implementation of the project including investments in local adaptation measures for resilient agriculture and implementation of local-level economic activities, and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.***Cultural Heritage**4.3, 4.1, 4.5, 4.4**Displacement and Resettlement**5.2, 5.4**Indigenous peoples* *6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.9* | I = 4L = 3 | Substantial | South Sudan is a culturally diverse country where traditional governance systems and customary practices continue to influence local decisions, particularly in rural areas.Under the constitution of The Republic of South Sudan 2011, the constitution states in its part two the ‘Bill of Rights’ which are numerous and under section 33 specifically states (the right of Ethnic and Cultural Community) that “Ethnic and cultural communities shall have the right to freely enjoy and develop their particular cultures. Members of such communities shall have the right to practice their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions and raise their children within the context of their respective cultures and customs in accordance with this Constitution and the law”. The project area is mainly inhabited by the Dinka people and the Luo (formerly / commonly known as Jurchol. The change of name is at the heart of an on-going advocacy campaign and has been subject to disputes with Dinka groups[[15]](#footnote-15)l). Dinka (who usually call themselves Muonyjang in the project area, and Jieng in other areas) are the largest single southern Nilotic group. They are mostly christian and animist cattle herders living in northern Bahr al Ghazal and areas south and west of the White Nile (with a very small minority of muslim dinka people). They represent approximately 4 million people, 36% of the population of South Sudan[[16]](#footnote-16), including 2 million people in the province of Bahr el-Ghazal. They are divided into a very large number of tribes, the main ones being the Agar, Aliab, Bor, Malual and Rek tribe[[17]](#footnote-17)s. All of them share a common Dinka (Thongmuonyjang) language, and some community members also speak Arabic. Luo tribe is one of the earlier inhabitants of Western Bahr el Ghazal State. They are a small community less than 70 000 individuals, spread in Wau, Tonj, and Aweil. They commonly known for their forest agriculture knowledge, and mainly conduct sedentary agricultural activity[[18]](#footnote-18). Their language is Dho-Luo, but some of them do speak Dinka and Arabic. While some of them are Christian, indigenous beliefs remain strong.Though Luo and Dinka peoples are not experiencing conflict in the project area, careful follow-up of pastoralists / agriculturalists tensions or of politically and economically triggered intercommunity conflict should be done by the PMU throughout the project. Within these indigenous communities, women and vulnerable groups within these communities such as elderly, people with disabilities, may not find adequate representation in traditional and customary institutions and may be excluded during consultations. This presents the following risks:(1) The most vulnerable groups may not be adequately consulted during planning, design and implementation of activities, (2) These groups may not have sufficient representation or influence to ensure equitable sharing of benefits, (3) Project activities may be misdirected to benefit politically and socially dominant groups.This risk is particularly present in light of Outcome 2 which will affect tenure rights at the local level, as land uses will change as a result of the design of various learning crops. The project could cause alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance, as those have not yet been identified. In addition, as project activities will be located in communal lands, politically and socially dominant groups could seize this opportunity to direct the benefits of the project towards themselves, reproducing existing discriminations against minorities and/or vulnerable groups. An appropriate FPIC protocol is still to be designed so that culturally appropriate consultations can be carried out, consent can be achieved on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned.In the absence of FPIC, forced evictions remain a risk (see risk 1). | * As outlined in the ESMF, Responsible parties will make sure that the project activities strengthen national laws and local regulations in line with the respect of UNDP standard and internationally recognized indigenous peoples rights. Specific measures pertaining to the respect of indigenous peoples rights to land, food, services, and participation in project which affect their lands will be enclosed within the Indigenous Peoples Plan, to be developed on a participatory basis.

Separate culturally appropriate consultations have been and will continue to be held in the early phase of the project with indigenous communities on project sites, with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned. All consultations have been appropriately documented and remain available upon request. The FPIC protocol will be further detailed in the Indigenous Peoples Plan.* Training and material support provided to farmers organizations and women’s groups will be based on inter-community dialogue, ensuring that all local and indigenous communities participate equitably (meaning ensuring transation to Arabic, dinka and dho-luo). In that sense, the project represents an opportunity exists to support forums to increase peaceful dialogue and encourage agreement.
* Participation of all communities and farmers in the farmer organizations will be encouraged in a culturally sensitive way. PMU will encourage the participation of a sufficient number of indigenous participants (no single representation) and primarily promote sustainable traditional and customary use practices and prohibit involuntary restrictions on land and resource use.
* The project will ensure that communities are able to represent themselves through their own organizations, not via proxy groups made up of people from other interest groups.
* Farmers organizations are expected to establish transparent and accountable mechanisms for the equitable distribution of local benefits.
* A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed as part of the project design to articulate participation mechanisms and processes. It will inform mitigation and management measures for risks associated with the presence of different ethnic groups in the targeted landscape during project implementation. The breadth and detail of participatory mechanisms and processes are scaled to the Project’s potential social and environmental risks and impacts and particular circumstances.
* A summary of the SEP, IPP and FPIC protocol will be translated in appropriate languages (Arabic and Dinka – it is to be noted that translation in Dho-Luo is very difficult to find. The project will thus need to work with members of the community who understand Arabic and/or Dinka) and made available to all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. They have been designed on the basis of consultations and will be subject to further consultations on the field leading to a potential revision in the first six months of the project.
* The project will engage the services of gender and social engagement expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of social risks for each project site and to develop a clear set of guidelines that ensure women and vulnerable groups are identified and provided opportunities to participate in decision making in the project. Community engagements during the formulation of the concept.
* The PPG phase involved discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare at national, state and payam level. Representatives of vulnerable groups, women community members and gender and community experts will be sought out during consultations to assess the nature and scale of the challenges and incorporate these into project design.
* Vulnerable groups will be supported to develop leadership skills and facilitated to hold positions in committees and user groups created. Mobilisation and awareness generation activities are integrated with all the project components.
* Project staff will be trained in FPIC, participatory approaches and empowered to integrate the needs of vulnerable groups in project planning.
* Careful follow-up of pastoralists/agriculturalists or of politically and economically triggered intercommunity conflict should be done by the PMU throughout the project. The Grievance Redress Mechanism should also consider integrating existing conflict resolution mechanisms such as traditional community justice[[19]](#footnote-19). Further, the complaint and grievance mechanism established by UNDP and the project executing agency(ies) will allow individuals to bring up claims, when they cannot resolve at the level of CBOs.
* The project will ensure that local communities including indigenous peoples, women and landless youths are involved in the assessments, negotiations and dialogue regarding land classification, use and planning and are empowered to eventually influence allocation decisions. They will be empowered to influence allocation decisions and will receive benefits from the restoration and provision of income-generating activities on communal lands.
* Identification of exact activities sites will be done in consultation of national and state government agencies and their line departments up to the Payam (group of Bomas).Local leaders (Chiefs) at the Boma (group of villages) and village levels will be consulted and their approval obtained before initiating any project activities. Communities will retain control over the planning and design of on-ground activities and will be provided access to project management staff.
 |
|  | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?**  |
|  |
| ***Low Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Moderate Risk*** | **☐** |  |
| ***Substantial Risk*** | **X** | Required assessments: ESIA and SESARequired management measures: ESMF, ESMP with stakeholder engagement plan, indigenous people’s plan including Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocol, Gender Action Plan including Gender analysis, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Livelihood Action Plan, Health and Security Plan, Biodiversity Action PlanNote: Although all project activities have been screened in this SESP (in line with SES requirements), the activities under UNIDO (joint GEF Agency) will be managed by UNIDO in accordance with that Agency’s safeguards policy (as noted in the ESMF).  |
| ***High Risk*** | **☐** |  |
|  | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)** |
| Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects  |
| ***Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)*** | **X** |  |  | ***Status? (completed, planned)*** |
| *if yes, indicate overall type and status* |  | **X** | Targeted assessment(s)  | Completed during PPG: stakeholder analylsis, gender analysis |
|  | **X** | ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) | Planned during implementation |
|  | **X** | SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)  | Planned during implementation |
| ***Are management plans required? (check if “yes)*** | **X** |  |  |
| *If yes, indicate overall type* |  | **X** | Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)  | PPG stage: GAP: completedSEP: completedImplementation stage (in ESMP):IPP: plannedHSP: plannedBAP: plannedLAP: planned |
|  | **X** | ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans) | Planned |
|  | **X** | ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework) | Completed during PPG |
| ***Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?*** |  | **Comments (not required)** |
| ***Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind***  |  |  |
| ***Human Rights*** | **X** |  |
| ***Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*** | **X** |  |
| ***Accountability*** | **X** |  |
| ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*** | **X** |  |
| ***2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks*** | **X** |  |
| ***3. Community Health, Safety and Security*** | **X** |  |
| ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | **X** |  |
| ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | **X** |  |
| ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | **X** |  |
| ***7. Labour and Working Conditions*** | **X** |  |
| ***8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | **X** |  |

**Final Sign Off**

*Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Signature*** | ***Date*** | ***Description*** |
| QA Assessor |  | UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted. |
| QA Approver |  | UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC. |
| PAC Chair |  | UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.  |

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| INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the [SES toolkit](https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/ses_toolkit/default.aspx) for further guidance on addressing screening questions. |  |
| **Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind****Human Rights** | **Answer (Yes/No)** |
| P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)? | **Yes** |
| P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project? | **Yes** |
| P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | **Yes** |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of vulnerable groups? | **Yes** |
| P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or vulnerable or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [[20]](#footnote-20)  | **Yes** |
| P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to vulnerable individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? | **Yes** |
| P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | **Yes** |
| **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment** |  |
| P.8 Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)? | **Yes** |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?  | *No* |
| P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | **Yes** |
| P.11 limitations on women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | **Yes** |
| P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*. | **Yes** |
| **Sustainability and Resilience:** Screeningquestions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below |  |
| **Accountability**  |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | **Yes** |
| P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders? | **Yes** |
| P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project? | No |
| **Project-Level Standards** |  |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable** [**Natural**](#SustNatResManGlossary) **Resource Management** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | **Yes** |
| 1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | **Yes** |
| 1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) | **Yes** |
| 1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)? | No |
| 1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade? | No |
| 1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?  | **Yes** |
| 1.7 adverse impacts on soils? | **Yes** |
| 1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | **Yes** |
| 1. 9 significant agricultural production?  | No |
| 1. 10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | **Yes** |
| 1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | **Yes** |
| 1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[[21]](#footnote-21) | **Yes** |
| 1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[[22]](#footnote-22)  | No |
| 1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | No |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** |  |
| *Would the potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions? | **Yes** |
| 2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?  *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events* | **Yes** |
| 2.3 direct or indirect increases in [vulnerability to climate change](#CCVulnerabilityGlossary) impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?*For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | No |
| 2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change? | **Yes** |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** |  |
| *Would the potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams) | **Yes** |
| 3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation? | No |
| 3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)? | **Yes** |
| 3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health? | **Yes** |
| 3.4 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | **Yes** |
| 3.8 adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities’ health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)? | **Yes** |
| 3.9 influx of project workers to project areas? | No |
| 3.10 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities? | **Yes** |
| **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site? | **Yes** |
| 4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes? | **Yes** |
| 4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts) | **Yes** |
| 4.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance? | **Yes** |
| 4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes? | **Yes** |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)? | **Yes** |
| 5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?  | **Yes** |
| 5.3 risk of forced evictions?[[23]](#footnote-23) | No |
| 5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?  | **Yes** |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:*  |  |
| 6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)? | **Yes** |
| 6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | **Yes** |
| 6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk* | **Yes** |
| 6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | **Yes** |
| 6.5 the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | **Yes** |
| 6.6 forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above* | **Yes** |
| 6.7 adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | **Yes** |
| 6.8 risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.9 impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?*Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.* | **Yes** |
| **Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions**  |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)* |  |
| 7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments? | **Yes** |
| 7.2 working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining? | No |
| 7.3 use of child labour? | **Yes** |
| 7.4 use of forced labour? | **Yes** |
| 7.5 discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity? | No |
| 7.6 occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle? | **Yes** |
| **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** |  |
| *Would the project potentially involve or lead to:* |  |
| 8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or [transboundary impacts](#TransboundaryImpactsGlossary)?  | **Yes** |
| 8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | **Yes** |
| 8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?  | No |
| 8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the* [*Montreal Protocol*](http://ozone.unep.org/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/32506)*,* [*Minamata Convention*](http://www.mercuryconvention.org/)*,* [*Basel Convention*](http://www.basel.int/)*,* [*Rotterdam Convention*](http://www.pic.int/)*,* [*Stockholm Convention*](http://chm.pops.int/) | **Yes** |
| 8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | **Yes** |
| 8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?  | **Yes** |

1. Nihal Fernando and Walter Garvey, “The Rapid Water Sector Needs Assessment and a Way Forward.” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Republic of South Sudan, “Intended Nationally Determined Contribution.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Philip Omondi and Elliot Vhurumuku, “Climate Risk and Food Security in South Sudan.” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. We understand 'vulnerable communities' and/or 'vulnerable groups' as a term which describes both the condition and the processes that prevent individuals or groups from reaching sustainable development goals, or fully participating in social, economic and political life. In this document “vulnerable communities/groups” describes individuals or groups of people that face higher exposure to climate change, disaster risk and poverty, including but not limited to women, youth, children, elderly, differently-able people, indigenous peoples, disadvantaged families and those living in high risk areas and danger zones. 'Vulnerable' does not mean that the group is vulnerable per se, but that this vulnerability is the result of social, economic and political processes. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Human Rights Council, Twenty-sixth session, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Mission to South Sudan – June 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Incidence of violence affecting civilians in South Sudan, Quaterly brief, (1) Jan-March 2020, (2) April-June 2020, Human Rights Division United Nations Mission in South Sudan [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Country Gender Profile Republic of South Sudan, Final Report, JICA, March 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/12392/3339343 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/44172/50197518 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. FAO/WHO, The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *Data from 2011, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2020*. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Labour management procedures include relevant human resources policies and policies and procedures for the engagement of contractors. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. To be consistent with the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the applicable minimum age will not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in principle, not less than 15 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Lao are being wrongfully referred to as “Jurchol”, a Dinka phrase that has controversial and disputable meanings. Jur is someone or group of individuals who don’t speak Dinka language, while Chol is a black color which clearly implies that Luo people when called Jur Chol in Dinka means a ‘Black Stranger’. This interpretation and change of name is currently subject to disputes between community-based advocacy groups - <https://thessherald.com/2020/08/17/luo-people-commonly-known-as-jurchol-to-change-their-identity-to-luo/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://www.universalis.fr/encyclopedie/dinka/ [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. http://www.gurtong.net/Peoples/PeoplesProfiles/JurcholLuo/tabid/199/Default.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Existing resources can be used such as <https://sites.google.com/site/gardensfordamascus/case-studies-conflict-resolution/traditional-conflict-resolution-in-southern-sudan> or Traditional Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution in Southern Sudan, by Dr. Samson S. Wassara, Berghof Institute for Peace, March 2007 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](https://www.cbd.int/) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](https://bch.cbd.int/protocol). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](https://www.cbd.int/) and its [Nagoya Protocol](https://www.cbd.int/abs/) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)