

SECTION 1. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant Organization Details *

Legal Name of Organization:

Royal Aid for Development

Acronym:

ROAD

Address:

Hai Jalaba, behind FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Office (former World Food Program office), Malakal Town, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

Telephone:

+211917470297

Website URL:

X / Twitter Account:

Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/Royalaid1>

Lead Author of Proposal *

Full Name:

Richard Opout Adijack

Job Title:

Programs Manager

Telephone:

+211917100012

Email Address:

royalaid9@gmail.com

SECTION 2. ELIGIBILITY CHECKLIST

Type of Civil Society Organization (check all that apply): *

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ A civil society organization with legal entity and a bank account | ☐ A women's or women-led group and/or organization |
| ☒ A local civil society organization | ☐ A youth or youth-led group and/or organization |
| ☐ A regional civil society organization | ☐ An indigenous peoples' group and/or organization |
| ☐ An international civil society organization | |

Thematic Alignment — project must work on at least one theme: *

- ☒ Community-based management of threatened ecosystems and species
- ☒ Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security
- ☐ Low-carbon energy access and co-benefits
- ☐ Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management
- ☐ Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions

Commitment to Knowledge Sharing: *

- ☒ I commit to having the solutions developed or implemented by my project published on Global Giving platform and on other knowledge sharing mechanisms and knowledge products

SECTION 3. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Title *

Maximum 500 characters

Scaling Community-Led Eco-DRR and Climate-Resilient Agricultural and Fishery Livelihoods in Flood-Affected Ecosystems of Upper Nile State, South Sudan

Executive Summary *

Provide a concise description of the proposed project including the problem, objectives, approach, and anticipated impacts. Maximum 1000 characters.

In South Sudan's Upper Nile State (Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo), severe flooding along the White River basin, soil erosion, and climate shocks have caused extreme food insecurity, ecosystem degradation, and heightened gender-based violence (GBV) risks for displaced populations. This 24-month project scales up Royal Aid for Development's (ROAD) proven track record in nature-based adaptation. The objective is to restore 120 hectares of critical wetland ecosystems and secure livelihoods for 1,200 vulnerable households. ROAD will introduce an integrated approach: stabilizing 15km of riverbanks using bio-engineering, establishing 12 Field Farmer/Fisher Schools with flood-adapted seeds, and constructing 3 solar-powered fish hubs to halt deforestation. Leveraging our Protection and FSL cluster leadership, Natural Resource Management Committees will enforce a mandatory 50% women's leadership rule to lower GBV risks and secure resource peace.

Project Duration *

Must not exceed 24 months

Duration (months, max 24):

24

Start Date (MM/YYYY):

June 2027

End Date (MM/YYYY):

May 2029

Total project budget will be auto-calculated in the online portal once the Budget section is completed.

Total Project Budget USD (max \$300,000):

\$300,000

Amount of Co-funding USD (not mandatory):

N/A

Project Location · Country(ies): *

South Sudan

Name of Site(s):

Upper Nile State

GPS Coordinates:

Coordinate Position: 9.4100° N, 31.6600° E (Along the active Sobat River loops), Coordinate Position: 9.5100° N, 31.5200° E (Ad

Attach a location map (Google Earth image with visible geo-coordinates and project intervention areas clearly demarcated) via <https://csochallenge.org>.

SECTION 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Overall Objective *

Describe in one sentence the overall objective of your project. Maximum 250 characters.

To scale up community-led Eco-DRR and sustainable agricultural and fishery livelihoods, restoring 120 hectares of threatened wetland ecosystems to enhance food security and reduce GBV risks for 1,200 vulnerable households in Upper Nile State

Theory of Change *

Describe a simple theory of change using the structure: "If (strategy), then (goal), because (assumption/reason)". Maximum 500 characters.

If ROAD implements integrated Eco-DRR riverbank restoration, climate-smart farming, solar fish hubs, and 50% women-led resource governance,

then 1,200 households will achieve lasting food security, climate resilience, and reduced GBV risks while restoring 120 hectares of wetlands,

because community-managed nature-based solutions and clean-energy infrastructure directly resolve the root ecological drivers

Project Rationale *

Describe the broad socio-economic context and the environmental problem your project addresses, including drivers and how it builds on existing work. Maximum 4000 characters.

Project Context, Problem Statement, and Strategic Approach

1. Socio-Economic Context and Vulnerability

The Upper Nile State of South Sudan—particularly the frontline counties of Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo—presents a complex socio-economic landscape defined by protracted conflict, intense climate vulnerability, and deep-seated systemic poverty. The local population relies almost entirely on climate-sensitive primary livelihoods: small-scale rain-fed agriculture, pastoralism, and artisanal riverine fisheries. Decades of conflict have eroded community coping mechanisms, fractured market access, and induced widespread displacement.

Compounding these structural vulnerabilities is a severe protection crisis. Displaced and marginalized populations face extreme risks. Women and youth bear the disproportionate socio-economic burden of environmental degradation, walking longer distances through unsafe terrain for firewood, clean water, and wild food collection. This heavily exposes them to Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

2. The Environmental Problem and Its Drivers

The primary environmental crisis addressing this target zone is the catastrophic, multi-year flooding of the White River basin, interspersed with acute, localized droughts. This erratic climate regime has permanently altered the local ecosystem. The underlying drivers of this environmental degradation include macro-level climate change, upstream water volume shifts, rapid deforestation for charcoal production, and a total absence of community-led environmental governance.

Unchecked flooding has triggered severe soil erosion, riverbank collapse, waterlogging of fertile arable lands, and the

Project Components, Approach and Activities *

Describe project components, activities and key outputs, and how they work together. Identify key activities for which you seek SGP CSO support and how they contribute to replication or scaling. Activities must be completed within 24 months. Maximum 6000 characters.

Project Components, Approach, Activities, and Scaling Logic

1. Description of Project Components, Activities, and Key Outputs

To deliver lasting global environmental benefits and localized socio-economic resilience within 24 months, Royal Aid for Development (ROAD) has designed an integrated framework consisting of three mutually reinforcing components. These components bridge the gap between ecosystem restoration, climate-smart food security, and protection mainstreaming across Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties in Upper Nile State.

Component 1: Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) and Habitat Restoration

This component focuses on restoring the ecological integrity of degraded riverine environments along the White River basin to act as natural flood buffers.

• Key Activities:

- o Conducting participatory community-led hazard mapping and establishing Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) action plans in 6 high-vulnerability Payams.

- o Launching community-driven reforestation campaigns to plant native, water-tolerant tree species and deep-rooted vetiver grass along 15 kilometers of highly eroded riverbanks to prevent soil erosion and riverbank collapse.

- o Rehabilitating and clearing clogged natural drainage channels to restore natural wetland hydrology and reduce the velocity of seasonal floodwaters.

• Key Outputs:

- o 6 functional, community-validated CMDRR Action Plans established.

- o 15 kilometers of riverbank stabilized through nature-based bio-engineering.

- o 120 hectares of critical riverine and wetland ecosystems put under active community-led restoration.

Component 2: Scaling Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods

This component translates ecosystem health into household food security by introducing climate-smart agricultural techniques and sustainable riverine fishery management.

SECTION 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (continued)

Project Impact *

Describe anticipated changes to local, regional or global context including expected global environmental benefits and indirect impacts. Maximum 4000 characters.

Anticipated Changes to Local, Regional, and Global Context

1. Anticipated Changes to the Local Context

At the local level, this project will transform the frontline communities of Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties from a state of reactive crisis management to proactive climate resilience. Physically, the stabilization of 15 kilometers of the White River basin using nature-based bio-engineering will alter local hydrology, significantly mitigating the velocity and destructive reach of seasonal floodwaters. This environmental protection will safeguard fertile arable lands and local infrastructure.

Socio-economically, the establishment of the Field Farmer and Fisher Schools will shift local production from subsistence, climate-vulnerable farming to adaptive, high-yield agronomy. Vulnerable households will achieve year-round food security through the adoption of flood-tolerant seeds and low-carbon post-harvest technologies, breaking the cycle of seasonal dependency on emergency humanitarian food aid.

Crucially, through the integration of ROAD's Protection/GBV cluster expertise, local social dynamics will change significantly. The institutionalization of 50% women's leadership within the Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees will empower women as central climate leaders. The localized creation of solar-powered fish hubs and integrated safe woodlots will radically reduce the distance women and youth must travel into insecure territories for resource fetching, lowering the incidence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

2. Anticipated Changes to the Regional Context

Regionally, across Upper Nile State and the broader Nile River basin, this project will establish a highly visible, community-led

Project Innovation(s) *

Describe innovative aspects including technological, finance, business model, policy or institutional innovations. Maximum 2000 characters.

Project Innovation(s)

The ROAD initiative breaks away from traditional humanitarian silos in South Sudan by introducing a multi-layered innovation blueprint that merges eco-restoration, gender protection, and low-carbon technologies across Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties.

1. Technological Innovation (Clean Energy Livelihoods)

Instead of relying on wood- or charcoal-fueled fish smoking—a primary driver of regional deforestation—the project introduces communal, solar-powered fish preservation hubs. This clean technology shifts post-harvest processing entirely to renewable energy. This approach preserves critical riverine biomass, lowers carbon emissions, and removes the economic need for communities to clear local forests.

2. Institutional Innovation (The Food Security-Protection Nexus)

By leveraging ROAD's active leadership in both the Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) and Protection/GBV clusters, the project

Project Risks and Mitigation Measures *

Describe key risks (economic, environmental, social/political, organizational) and mitigation measures. Maximum 4000 characters.

Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

To ensure successful project execution over the 24-month implementation period in Upper Nile State, ROAD has conducted a comprehensive risk assessment. The matrix below outlines the critical environmental, socio-political, economic, and organizational risks along with robust mitigation measures.

1. Environmental & Climate Risks

- Risk: Extreme climate shocks, including unpredictable out-of-season flooding or prolonged dry spells along the White Nile River basin, could wash away newly established bio-engineering sites (vetiver grass/native trees) and crop nurseries.

- Mitigation: ROAD will utilize localized early-warning information channels and adjust implementation calendars based on climate data. Reforestation and bio-engineering along the 15km riverbanks will use mature, deep-rooted vetiver systems structurally reinforced during low-water windows. Agricultural distributions will focus strictly on flood-adapted, short-cycle agronomy, including floating rice and early-maturing sorghum varieties.

2. Social & Political Risks

- Risk: Localized, inter-communal conflicts or resource disputes between pastoralist and agriculturalist communities over land use, or general regional insecurity, could disrupt field operations and access to project sites in Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties.

- Mitigation: ROAD will leverage its extensive localized presence and trust built through past PACT and ICCO peace projects. Before field deployment, we will establish gender-balanced Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees. These

Long-Term Sustainability and Replicability *

Describe the potential for replication, scaling, and measures to sustain or replicate results beyond project duration. Maximum 4000 characters.

Long-Term Sustainability and Replicability

To ensure that the global environmental benefits and localized resilience models achieved during the 24-month project cycle endure, Royal Aid for Development (ROAD) has integrated sustainability and replication mechanics into the core design of each intervention.

1. Measures to Sustain Project Results Beyond the Funding Cycle

ROAD's sustainability framework is built upon three pillars: institutional, financial, and technical ownership.

- **Institutional Ownership via Local Governance:** The project avoids creating parallel structures. Instead, it institutionalizes long-term resource management through the 6 community-validated Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees. By securing a mandatory 50% executive leadership threshold for women and embedding traditional local leaders, these committees are socially rooted to outlast the grant. These bodies will hold legal mandates to enforce local environmental protocols, manage community bylaws on woodlots, and resolve localized resource disputes.
- **Financial Sustainability through Cooperative Asset Generation:** The transition away from extractive practices is sustained by making conservation economically viable. The Field Farmer and Fisher Schools (FFS/FFiS) will operate on a self-sustaining cooperative model. Initial SGP CSO support will establish community-managed, flood-tolerant seed banks and sustainable fishing kits. A portion of the surplus yields generated from climate-smart agronomy and the increased market value of solar-preserved fish will be reinvested into a community-managed maintenance fund. This fund will directly finance future tool replacements and solar hub upkeep, removing dependency on external aid.

SECTION 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (continued)

Expected Impact Measures *

Which of the following impact measures (if any) do you expect your project would contribute to? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Urban solutions and outcomes
- ☒ ✓ Land and ecosystems under restoration
- ☒ ✓ Degraded agricultural lands under restoration
- ☐ Forest and forest land under restoration
- ☐ Natural grass and woodland under restoration
- ☒ ✓ Wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration
- ☒ ✓ Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)
- ☒ ✓ Landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity
- ☐ Landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations
- ☒ ✓ Landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems
- ☐ High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided
- ☐ Marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)
- ☐ Marine Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) supported
- ☐ Beneficiaries with diversified, strengthened livelihoods and/or sources of income
- ☒ ✓ Promoting youth participation and empowerment in environmental decision making and action
- ☒ ✓ Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ ✓ Promoting the participation and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples in environmental decision making and action

Location in or near a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) *

To identify whether the project site is within or near a KBA, refer to IUCN's Global Standard for Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas.

Is the project site located within a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is the project site located within 15 km of a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No

SECTION 5. PRELIMINARY STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

List main stakeholders, their role on the project, projected impacts that the project will have on them, engagement to date, and plan for continued engagement during project implementation. Depending on the project, comprehensive stakeholder engagement should include government agencies, private sector, local civil society, international development partners, academia, and Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Leaders, women, youth, and/or other vulnerable groups.

Government Agencies (at different levels)

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
Upper Nile State Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Forestry	Role in the Project • Provide localized extension technical support • Certify training curricula	Engagement to Date Formally briefed on ROAD's localized interventions; provided past administrative clearances for county operations.
National Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, and Forestry	Role in the Project • Provide localized extension technical support • Certify training curricula	Engagement to Date Formally briefed on ROAD's localized interventions; provided past administrative clearances for county operations.
County Commissioners	Role in the Project Administrative and security clearances in target counties Projected Impacts on Them Integration of local field data into national climate	Engagement to Date Formally briefed on past operations; administrative clearances successfully secured for target Payams

Research & Universities

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
Upper Nile University (Malakal) Faculty of Agriculture & Environmental Studies	Role in the Project • Joint technical monitoring of bio-engineering sites. • Baseline and endline soil/biomass data validation	Engagement to Date Academic staff consulted informally regarding native, flood-tolerant vetiver and floating rice varieties

International Organizations

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
UNFAO (South Sudan)	Role in the Project • Provision of technical guidelines, standardized curricula, and global best practices	Engagement to Date ROAD previously implemented emergency flood responses funded by UNFAO in Makal County
IUCN & GEF SGP Technical Teams	Role in the Project • Provision of technical guidelines, standardized curricula, and global best practices	Plan for Continued Engagement Monthly indicator reporting and active participation in IUCN capacity-building packages

Private Sector

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
Local Solar Technology Distributors (Juba/Malakal)	Role in the Project • Supply, installation, and technical maintenance of solar-powered fish hubs. • Transporting surplus yields to wider markets	Engagement to Date Evaluated for technical capacity and equipment specifications during past procurement cycles
Local Artisanal Fishers & Smallholder Cooperatives	Role in the Project • Co-manage solar-powered fish hubs • Adopt sustainable mesh sizes	Engagement to Date Participated in ROAD's previous UNFAO seed and fishing kit distributions in Makal County

Civil Society Organizations

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
National & Local NGOs in Upper Nile	Role in the Project • Peer learning, knowledge exchange, and localized coordination to avoid duplication.	Engagement to Date ROAD is a highly active, voting member of both clusters at national and sub-national levels
National FSL & Protection/GBV Clusters	Role in the Project • Peer learning, knowledge exchange, and localized coordination to avoid duplication.	Engagement to Date ROAD is a highly active, voting member of both clusters at national and sub-national levels

Local Stakeholders

Name	Role and Impact on Project	Engagement Summary and Plan
Traditional Leaders & Traditional Authorities (Reth/Chiefs in Upper Nile)	Role in the Project Mobilize communities Allocate land for restoration Enforce local environmental bylaws	Engagement to Date Consulted during past PACT and ICCO projects; verbally endorsed the expansion of CMDRR models
Women and Female-Headed Households	Role in the Project • Fill 50% of executive roles in NRM Committees • Lead solar fish hub management	Engagement to Date Engaged through sub-national Protection/GBV cluster focus groups to map safety risks in Panyikang & Fashoda
Youth (Male & Female)	Role in the Project • Execute physical bio-engineering along 15km riverbanks • Manage seed banks	Engagement to Date Mobilized as community volunteers in ROAD's previous UNFAO-supported flood responses

Stakeholder · Potential Impact of the Project on Stakeholder · Importance (1-5)

SECTION 6. PROJECT BUDGET

Use the field below to detail the project budget by cost category, with a maximum request of \$300,000. Please also include any co-funding. Note that a budget template will be provided with the full proposal.

Preliminary Budget Notes / Cost Category Summary:

Preliminary Budget Notes & Cost Category Summary

Total Budget Requested: US\$ 300,000

Project Duration: 24 Months

Target Geography: Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo Counties, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

1. Personnel and Staffing Costs — US\$ 72,000 (24%)

This category covers the direct management, field implementation, and protection oversight required to execute the project across three counties securely.

- Project Manager (1): Oversight of all 3 project components, stakeholder reporting, and cluster coordination (24 months).
- Field Officers (2): Localized technical implementation of Field Farmer/Fisher Schools and Eco-DRR works on-site.
- Protection/GBV Officer (1): Mainstreaming safety protocols, monitoring referral pathways, and ensuring 50% women's inclusion in NRM committees.

2. Equipment and Infrastructure (Capital Assets) — US\$ 85,000 (28.3%)

Finances the core technological innovations and hardware that will build long-term, community-managed climate resilience.

SECTION 7. EXPERIENCE OF APPLICANT ORGANIZATION

Relevant Experience *

Describe why your organization is best suited to carry out this project. Provide brief descriptions of up to 3 past projects relevant to this application. Maximum 2000 characters.

Relevant Experience & Track Record

Royal Aid for Development (ROAD) is uniquely positioned to execute this project as a deeply rooted national NGO in South Sudan. ROAD holds active leadership and voting status in both the national and sub-national Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) and Protection/GBV clusters in Upper Nile State. This allows us to seamlessly navigate localized conflict dynamics, mobilize remote communities, and secure administrative clearances where international actors face access barriers. Our operational presence across Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties ensures immediate project launch without mobilization delays.

Three Relevant Past Projects:

1. Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) — Funded by Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (via CORDAID) ROAD successfully implemented a nature-based flood mitigation project in Dolieb Hill (Panyidwai Payam, Panyikang County). This initiative established localized disaster committees and successfully piloted community-led earthworks and environmental risk-mapping. This project serves as the exact operational blueprint for the Eco-DRR scaling proposed in this application.
2. Emergency Food Security & Livelihoods Support — Funded by UNFAO-South Sudan ROAD targeted 1,000 flood-affected vulnerable households in Makal County (Ogod and Lelo Payams). We distributed climate-adapted agricultural inputs and fishing kits, reducing immediate food insecurity. This project established our operational capacity to manage complex, agricultural supply chains and community training networks along the Nile basin.

Key Project Staff

Staff 1 — Full Name:

ERIC BOSCO AKERA

Position in Project:

Programs Manager

Staff 2 — Full Name:

Richard Opout Adijak

Position in Project:

FSL Project Officer

Staff 3 — Full Name:

JUAN LUCY TOMBE

Position in Project:

Finance/HR and admin Officer

Staff 4 — Full Name:

Joseph Samuel Aban

Position in Project:

MEAL Officer

SECTION 8. PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Exclusion List

Review each item and indicate whether it applies to your proposed project (Y or N). A "Yes" means the activity CANNOT go ahead and must be redesigned.

#	Excluded Activity	Applicable? (Y/N)
1	Activities prohibited or deemed illegal under international conventions signed by the country in which the grantee operates, as well as under the laws of the country.	No. All proposed E
2	Activities that infringe on human rights, including the rights of IPs and LCs, where their FPIC to activities affecting their lands, livelihoods, and cultural identity cannot be established.	No. The project is e
3	Activities that result in exploitation of or access to outsiders to the lands and territories of IPs living in voluntary isolation and in initial contact.	No. There are no g
4	Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor or harmful child labor in line with ILO core labor standards.	No. ROAD enforce
5	Activities that are arming rangers and security personnel or involving the direct employment of armed security personnel.	No. ROAD does no
6	Activities that would result in involuntary resettlement (physical displacement) or forced evictions of people from their homes or territories including customary and ancestral domains.	No. The project co
7	Activities resulting in conversion or degradation of High Conservation Value areas, critical ecosystems, or that significantly alter potentially important biodiversity.	No. The project do
8	Activities leading to large-scale or unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, including wildlife, plants, timber, and NTFPs; or involving wildlife or products regulated under CITES.	No. The project act
9	Activities involving use, production, trade, or procurement of highly hazardous chemicals or pesticides (Stockholm Convention POPs; WHO Class IA, IB, or II products); or activities generating unacceptable environmental or human risks.	No. No hazardous
10	Activities knowingly introducing alien invasive species into the project area or surrounding region, promoting their spread, or enhancing their competitiveness relative to native species.	No. Reforestation a

Preliminary Environmental and Social Screening Questionnaire

A "Yes" answer will NOT exclude the project — it flags areas for further review.

Risk Area 1: Adverse Gender-Related Impacts (including GBV)

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Could project activities inadvertently create or exacerbate gender-related inequalities or have adverse impacts on women and girls?	Women excluded from benefits or decision-making; traditional gender roles restrict access; exacerbation of gender inequalities.	Yes Context: Traditional patriarchy in Upper Nile State often excludes women
Is there a risk that the project may aggravate risks of gender-based violence?	Women face violent reprisals; interactions with outside contractors who commit GBV; failure to monitor codes of conduct.	Yes Context: Promoting women into leadership roles can sometimes spark
Could activities affect or restrict women's ability to use, develop or protect natural resources?	Differential access to environmental goods/services based on gender roles.	Yes Context: Unregulated resource zoning could push women further away to
Could the project aggravate risks of gender-based violence including sexual harassment, exploitation or abuse?	Persons employed by the project or third parties engage in GBV; prior incidents in the project context.	Yes Context: The Upper Nile region has high baseline protection risks due to

Risk Area 2: Risk of Affecting Vulnerable Groups

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Could planned activities exclude disadvantaged or vulnerable groups from decision-making or implementation?	<i>Exclusion based on gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, nomadic lifestyle, disability; elite capture of benefits.</i>	Yes Context: In Upper Nile State, deep-seated vulnerabilities exist

Risk Area 3: Risks of Undermining Human Rights

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Is there any history of conflict in the project area? Could the project perpetuate or aggravate such situations?	<i>Conflicts between communities; failure to assess underlying tensions; lack of inclusive consultation.</i>	Yes Context: Upper Nile State has a well-documented history of protracted
Could stakeholders who express concerns or seek information face intimidation, reprisals or retaliation?	<i>Vulnerable groups influenced by majority pressure; lack of confidential channels for complaints.</i>	Yes Context: Marginalized groups, displaced persons, or women who
Could the project inadvertently lead to elite capture of project benefits?	<i>Project support disproportionately benefits local elites; non-transparent beneficiary selection criteria.</i>	Context: High-value community assets like solar-powered fish hubs and flood-tolerant seeds

Risk Area 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Will the project support Protected Area co-management including law enforcement activities?	<i>History of conflict between PA management and local people; inappropriate enforcement practices; prior complaints or press reports.</i>	No. Justification: The project does not involve law enforcement,
Could the project cause or exacerbate community exposure to security risks or human rights violations due to law enforcement?	<i>Inappropriate enforcement; violence between communities and ecoguards; intimidation or arbitrary arrest.</i>	No Justification: As stated above, this project contains no law enforcement or
Could project activities cause or exacerbate community exposure to health and safety risks?	<i>Vehicle/equipment accidents; hazardous substance exposure; water-borne diseases; air quality impacts; dangerous field conditions.</i>	Yes Context: Field operations along the White Nile River basin involve real

Risk Area 5: Labor and Working Conditions Affecting Project Workers

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Could project workers face working conditions that do not meet national labor laws or ILO standards?	<i>Child labor; exploitative contractor practices; unclear terms for community volunteers; harassment.</i>	Yes Context: In remote zones of Upper Nile State, informal labor arrangements and
Could project workers be exposed to occupational health and safety (OHS) risks?	<i>Workplace accidents; gender-based violence; confrontations involving community patrollers and armed poachers.</i>	Yes Context: Field teams, construction technicians, and community

Risk Area 6: Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG Emissions

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Could project activities lead to releasing pollutants into the environment?	<i>Accidental chemical spills; release of pollutant gases or particulates; uncontrolled chemical runoff.</i>	No. Justification: The project completely avoids the use of synthetic fertilizers,
Could project activities cause significant amounts of hazardous or non-hazardous waste or wastewater?	<i>Generation of waste from construction or agricultural activities not disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.</i>	Yes Context: The assembly and installation of the 3 solar-powered fish

Could project activities involve significant consumption of raw materials, energy, or water?	<i>Sourcing construction materials; high energy/water use during operations; impact on vegetation cover.</i>	Yes Context: The bio-engineering of 15km of riverbank and the construction
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Risk Area 7: Climate Change

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Are project outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to impacts of climate change or disasters?	<i>Project efficacy negatively affected by increased precipitation, drought, temperature changes, or extreme events.</i>	Yes Context: The project sites in Upper Nile State are highly vulnerable to
Could the project increase community or environmental vulnerability to climate change or disaster risks?	<i>Project inadvertently reduces resilience of communities or ecosystems; exacerbates drivers of disaster risk.</i>	No. Justification: The project does the exact opposite: it is explicitly designed to
Could the project involve or lead to increases in GHG emissions, black carbon, or other climate change drivers?	<i>Project activities involve significant energy use, transport, waste generation, land use change, or livestock development.</i>	No. Justification: The project actively reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Standard 1: Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Does the project involve establishment, extension or management of a community PA or Marine Protected Area (MPA)?	<i>Settlements within PA/MPA boundaries at time of establishment; new settlements since creation.</i>	No. Justification: The project does not establish, extend, or legally manage any
Could the project involve or lead to temporary or permanent physical relocation of people?	<i>Relocation of people within community or co-managed PA/MPA; loss of residence or livelihood.</i>	No. Justification: The project completely avoids any form of physical
Could the project involve or lead to restrictions or loss of access to natural resources?	<i>Enforcement of restrictive access rules; loss of livelihood for local natural resource users; confiscation of assets.</i>	Yes. Context: To allow newly restored riverbanks and native vegetation to heal, or

Standard 2: Indigenous Peoples

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Does the project site overlap with lands or territories under customary use or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?	<i>Physical or economic displacement; commercialization of traditional knowledge without FPIC.</i>	Yes. Context: The project sites in Panyikang, Fashoda, and Many counties overlap
Have legitimate representatives of Indigenous groups been consulted to discuss the project?		Yes. Justification: Yes, legitimate customary representatives have been directly

Standard 3: Cultural Heritage

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Is the project located in or near a designated cultural heritage site, sacred natural site, or archaeological site?	<i>Infrastructure development; excavation; flooding; adverse impacts to sites with historical, cultural or spiritual value.</i>	Yes. Context: The project operates within the ancestral lands of the Chollo (Shilluk)
Could the project restrict local users' access to sites with cultural, spiritual or symbolic significance?	<i>Tourism development at cultural sites; commercialization of traditional knowledge and crafts without equitable benefit-sharing.</i>	No. Justification: The project has zero commercial tourism or external
Does the project intend to utilize tangible or intangible forms of Cultural Heritage for commercial purposes?	<i>Commercialization of traditional knowledge (recipes, medicinal plants, crafts); inequitable benefit-sharing.</i>	No. Justification: ROAD has no intention of commercializing any form of tangible or

Standard 4: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Guiding Question / Risk Area	Possible Risk Scenarios	Applicable? (Y/N)
Are any project activities proposed within or adjacent to areas of high biodiversity value or critical habitats?	<i>Increased human access; generation of waste; use of pesticides/fertilizers near sensitive habitats.</i>	Yes. Context: The project sites in Panyikang, Fashoda, and Manyo counties are adjacent
Is there a risk of significant adverse impacts on biodiversity outside areas of high biodiversity value?	<i>Conversion of natural habitats; significant agricultural production; soil erosion; habitat fragmentation.</i>	No. Justification: The project completely avoids the expansion of agricultural
Could the project introduce or use invasive or non-native invasive species, including accidentally?	<i>Introduction of invasive species by design; escape from aquaculture or horticulture into local ecosystems.</i>	No. Justification: ROAD enforces a strict native-only procurement policy.
Does the project promote the use of genetic resources from natural habitats?	<i>Over-collection or unsustainable harvesting of natural resources; ecosystem degradation.</i>	No. Justification: The project promotes sustainable, regulated extraction
Is there a risk that the project negatively affects water dynamics, water flows, or water quality?	<i>Extraction, diversion or containment of surface or groundwater; contamination or increased salinity.</i>	Yes. Context: Clearing clogged drainage channels and implementing

DECLARATION

I/We confirm that the information provided in this application is accurate and complete. I/We understand that knowingly providing false information may result in disqualification

Authorized Representative — Full Name:

John Oyeche Lwong

Position / Title:

Executive Director

Signature:

John Oyeche Lwong

Date (DD/MM/YYYY):

9/9/2026