United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

[South Sudan]

Project Title: Empowering Women and Youth to drive sustainable Agriculture in South Sudan (EWYSA)
Project Number:
Implementing Partner: Oxfam
Start Date: November 1, 2024 **End Date:** October 31, 2026

Brief Description

Briefly describe the overall development challenge and the expected results of the project.
Agriculture in South Sudan largely remains at subsistence level with average field sizes of two feddans/acres per household, crop yields being very low: hardly one ton per feddan/acre due to use of poor-quality seeds, tools, low technology transfer and use of traditional agronomic practices leaving 84% above predominantly rural farmers population in poverty. The situation is now compounded with conflict and climate change making it difficult for the smallholder farmers to adapt to the changes in climate such as rainfall variability. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects, for the period from April to July 2024, 7.1 million South Sudanese (56 % of the population) will likely face crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, acute food insecurity, and 79,000 people will likely be in catastrophic (IPC 5) acute food insecurity, out of which 28,000 are South Sudanese returnees spread across the country. The situation is largely driven by outcomes of conflict and economic hardships making households unable to produce enough and continued depleted purchasing power.

This project is contributing to the national commitments defined in South Sudan Blue Economy strategy of 2021; the Global Sustainable Development Goals commitments SDG #1 No poverty, #2 Zero hunger and #13 Climate action, and Africa Climate Smart (September 8th, 2023, Nairobi) commitments[1], (ii) Honour the commitment to provide $100 billion in annual climate finance, as promised in 2009 at the UNFCCC COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The design of the project was initiated and discussed with government as it fits into its national strategy on food security[2]: "Stimulate growth and sustainable development of the agriculture sector." The project aims at increasing scale of production of vegetable for smallholder farmers. The project is a follow up to the past implemented project targeting women in Juba and this will enable women led vegetable producer groups to increase production, improve quality of produce and marketing of the produce thus geared towards stabilizing food and nutrition security and income of the smallholder farmers.

Empowering women and youth in the agricultural sector by removing barriers that impede access to quality seeds, and better tools, creating a better space to adapt to climate change and adoption and transfer of best agronomic practices and technology and as well enable smallholder farmers to access UNDP credit facility and market agents and hubs. This approach utilizes conflict sensitivity and safe programming to ensure programme is safe, maximizes positive outcomes through reducing or mitigating negative impact of project on beneficiaries, environment and social cohesion thus enable meaningful

[1] https://africaclimatesummit.org/resources
[2] https://mafs.gov.ss/#

participation and ownership of programme by women and youth. The initiative is a model that is geared towards climate resilience, food stability and incomes of targeted beneficiaries.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD): CPD Pillar II "sustainable environment, economic empowerment and Resilience" Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[3]: GEN 2

Total resources required:	$1,082,000 USD	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	$82,000
	IBSA:	$1,000,000 USD
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)[4]:

Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare	**DSRSG/HC/RC**
Hon. Aya Warille Benjamin	Ms. Anita Kiki Gbeho
Date:	Date:
UNDP	
Mr. Mohamed Abchir	
Date: 5/11/24	

[3] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

[4] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Problem Analysis of horticultural sector, women and youth in agriculture, climate change and poverty

South Sudan has a total area size of 2400,368 square kilometres and yet only about [1]6 % of arable land was cultivated and planted for agriculture in 2020 (World Bank 2020). [2]Agricultural production and productivity accounts for only 15% of the GDP and it employs 80% of the population. The sector remains poorly resourced, and the government has limited capacity to operationalize agricultural policies. The microfinance sector is used to cushion the limited government lending to producer groups and grassroot savings models such as the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) or Village Savings Group (VSG). Uptake of VSLA is limited, with 86% of respondents stating they are not a member of any VSLA or VSG operating in their community and only 14% were members of a VSG as of SIDA 2022.

Other constraints consist of the use of rudimentary tools, poor crop planning, inadequate supply of clean drought tolerant and quick maturing crop varieties, poor pest and disease management and harvest management practices, all of which threaten to keep the communities more vulnerable amidst the worsening effects of climate change.

A lack of extension service (training) to improve women skills and knowledge in agricultural production and productivity meaning only [5]12% access extension services, and so the sector stagnates due to a lack of fresh ideas and practices, affecting output production and productivity, combined with cultural patriarchal power imbalances which perpetuates poverty disproportionately on women and youths. This has left the farming groups with challenges, such as lack of tools and seeds 60%, flood & drought due to climate change 14%; insecurity 11%, a lack of working capital 9%, a lack of awareness support 3% and pest and disease 3%.

Vegetable production is limited with 58% practicing subsistence production and reaping 50,000 SSP equivalent of US$ 50 per season. Most households produce vegetables to meet household demand for food consumption and income. Horticultural production potential can employ the youth and women to transform their incomes and achieve diversification of their livelihoods through application of sustainable and climate adaptive technology.

SIDA project baseline conducted in 2022 revealed that 25% of HH across all project locations (Awerial, Pibor, Juba), with majority [6]35% selling below 10kg per month (figure 39). 58% of the survey respondent have also reported that they have got support mainly with Fishing tools and equipment and majority are earning Less than SSP50,000 per month 79% and only 24% reported some increase in income from fish production. The lack of appropriate fishing nets, gears, boats, skills and safe fish storage limits the potential of commercializing the fishery sector.

II. STRATEGY

2.1 Project strategy

The intervention will support installation of irrigation systems using solar energy (green energy) to power the supply of water for irrigation. The source of water for the irrigation is Nile River through surface irrigation method, targeting areas where the population live along the Nile River. The solarized water

[5] SIDA Baseline findings April 2022
[6] SIDA programme baseline 2022

irrigation system will address the need for additional water and remove the reliance on women, who are already overburdened by domestic water needs, childcare, cooking and taking care of the elderly and the sick. Irrigation also ensures that farmers can adapt to climate change such as long droughts by having a consistent water supply

Increased vegetable will come about through improved cultivation practices such as the use of improved/good tolerant varieties of seeds, climate adaptation, application of good agronomic practices and provision of improved farming tools which will enhance the production and productivity capacity of the targeted youth and women in agriculture and so increase their income. The project in addition to increasing scale of production, it will support marketing of the produce vegetable by ensuring that farmers are connected and linked to consumers such as hotels, shops, supermarkets and other urban markets. The project will support the processing and packaging, transportation of vegetable to their identified market. The project will also help to provide access to markets and credit.

Empowering women and youth in the agricultural sector involve removing barriers that impede access to quality seeds, and better tools, creating a better space to adapt to climate change challenges and the lack of credit facilities to finance their production activities. This approach through a gender responsive programming will enable meaningful participation of women and youth to increase their production, earn better incomes, stabilize household food security and general well-being of households. The approach of working in hybrid model of joint partnership with the Government line ministries, UNDP and Oxfam as an international non-governmental organization creates stronger ground for sharing expertise, experiences and thus contributes towards achieving the national vision and commitments through a long-term partnership that ensures mutual accountability of the government, development partners and communities.

2.2 Description of beneficiaries

The project will be implemented in Juba County Central Equatoria state. The communities within the targeted Payams live close to the Nile and are agriculturalist who practice vegetable production predominantly on a small-scale, using rudimental tools, lacking the skills and knowledge of overall vegetable production and supply chain. They have access to low acreage, and hence do not benefit from the economies of scale. Vegetable producing groups will be established in three Payams. The direct total vegetable production groups will be 4 and each group will be composed of at least 30 members at HH level, a total of 1200 beneficiaries. All categories of activities, beneficiaries and at least 60% women. Each project site for vegetable will cultivate 2-3 feddans each and 1 each feddan will be composed of at least 15 members. The project implementation by Oxfam in collaboration with the MAFS and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Development and UNDP will ensure the continuity of the project activities through further funding or government funding, this innovative project will have the potential for replication and scale up.

2.3 Alignment to Development Frameworks:

The project is aligned with the following development frameworks:

South Sudan National Development Strategy (2021-2024): Consolidate peace, reduce humanitarian footprint, stabilize the economy, and return to sustainable development.

This project is contributing to the national commitments defined in South Sudan Blue Economy strategy of 2021; and Africa Climate Smart (ACS 2023 Nairobi) commitments. The design of the project was initiated

and discussed with government as it fits into its national strategy on food security. "[7]Stimulate growth and sustainable development of the agriculture sector."

The project is aligned with the Government's policy priorities, as stipulated in the Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and with its five development themes, and the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

This project is aligned to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the national goals and targets as provided in the National Development Strategy, the UNSDCF 2023-2025 and the CPD 2023-2025. It will contribute to the achievement of: (i) SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) and SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) through implementation of RPO development activities that promote good governance and accountability systems among their constituents, enhance their sustainable business models and economic initiatives and strengthen capacities to provide services to farmers, including facilitating access to financial services, technology, inputs and markets; (ii) SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) through mainstreaming activities that directly target women's participation through a 50 percent quota in READ activities; (iii) SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) by helping youth find work or roles that provide value addition that rely on uptake in knowledge, technology and new practices; (iv) SDG 10 (Reduced inequality within and among countries) by focusing on people with disabilities and reintegration of IDPs; SDG 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact) by promoting climate smart agriculture through trainings to RPO leaders and their constituents.

It will contribute to the pillar II of the CPD 2023-2025 based on "sustainable environment, economic empowerment and Resilience". The project will contribute to Youth and women empowerment, economic diversification, support environment and climate change adaptation. The project also reinforces the cooperation between the Government of South Sudan and South Africa, India and Brazil through South-South Cooperation.

2.4 Theory of Change

IF vulnerable women and youth are supported through efficient, effective and coordinated interventions through transfer of technology; **IF** women and Youth acquired the required knowledge and practices to increase, improve and transform agricultural production; **IF** market linkage and expansion is established for the agricultural production; and **IF** strong partnership and collaboration with other partners are established to reinforce results and learning, **THEN** vulnerable women and youth will have continuous access to food and income; **THEN** women and youth are empowered and engaged in an inclusive agricultural production and market sector and **THEN** a resilient agricultural production, poverty reduction and socioeconomic growth will be achieved in South Sudan.

This project is contributing to the national commitments defined in South Sudan Blue Economy strategy of 2021; the Global Sustainable Development Goals commitments, and Africa Climate Smart (ACS 2023 Nairobi) commitments. The design of the project was initiated and discussed with government as it fits into its national strategy on food security. "[8]Stimulate growth and sustainable development of the agriculture sector."

Cross cutting

Gender mainstreaming. The project aims to address the limitations faced by women by increasing and expanding their contribution to a meaningful and profit oriented agricultural production that meets the

[7] https://mafs.gov.ss/#

[8] https://mafs.gov.ss/#

demand for food and income. Access to productive inputs, financial resources and technology will increase the capacity of women and youth small holders to commercialize farming to achieve surplus production. These resources will also ensure that women have access to agricultural production inputs. It is expected that women will have a decent participation in production and better returns towards improving income and food availability stabilizing food and nutrition security and income for women and youth. A target of at least 60% women is deliberately set to ensure that more women benefit from the project. Gender analysis for the project will be conducted to understand the needs, challenges and opportunities of women and youth and other approaches such as the Gender action learning systems will be rollout such as the tea talk sessions to create safe spaces for women and youth to discuss on gender discourse issues such as challenges, opportunities and aspirations.

Safe programming. The project will ensure that all partners will work with communities to ensure safe programming principles which at all costs contributes to maximizing positive impact while contributing to reducing unintended negative impact. Oxfam will ensure all staff have signed code of conduct and receive training on safeguarding to ensure safe staff interactions with beneficiaries. In addition, Oxfam ways of working and reporting mechanisms will be made available to the communities to ensure timely and safe reporting of safeguarding cases, complaints and feedback. Safeguarding training will be provided to volunteers, community leaders.

Environmental sustainability. The project will ensure training of producer groups in vegetable production cycle/supply chain with emphasis on improved production practices that safeguards soil and water health, use of renewable energy with zero greenhouse gases emission and use of pure lines of varieties of seeds that are of high yields and tolerant to prevailing climatic conditions supporting adaptation. The solutions are also green contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and making the production risk free from legislations on reduction of greenhouse gases.

Conflict sensitivity. This project builds on UNDP and Oxfam work in the identified project locations, where UNDP and Oxfam understand the people and their interests thus are able to manage sources of conflicts. Oxfam has a peacebuilding project and is expecting to use the same model that will help improve community social cohesion. The groups are currently benefiting from other Oxfam programmes. The targeting of beneficiaries for this project will be conducted through transparent and participatory processes that gives everyone equal right to be selected or not. Oxfam has a tested community-based targeting processes that involves a community-centred targeted process where the community own the process of targeting in accordance with an agreed criteria and verification process has the ability to address inclusion and exclusion errors in the targeting process.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The general objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of women and youth in vegetable production to improve food security, income and address the unemployment in the Republic of South Sudan.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Contribute to stabilization of food security in South Sudan
- Contribute to employment of women and youth.
- To increase income of women and youth in the targeted county
- Contribute to adaptation of women and youth in agriculture to climate change.
- Contribute to the attainment of the sustainable development goals.

Output 1: ***Setting up Irrigation system***

1. Hydro-geological survey for borehole drilling
2. Borehole drilling and solarization
3. Setting-up of 20 HP solar-powered water system
4. Construction of water concrete tank stand and fencing
5. Land preparation (columns) feddans
6. Establishment of farmland water management infrastructure

Output 2: Provision of seeds, materials and other inputs **to producer groups**

1. Procurement of seeds and farm inputs
2. Provision of seeds and farm inputs to producer groups

Output 3: Strengthened agricultural extension services

1. Training of farmers on financial literacy
2. Training of groups on business skills (business plan and basics of bookkeeping)
3. Institutionalization and registration of the farmers' cooperative society/unions
4. Strengthening the delivery of agricultural extension services to the producer groups, monitoring, studies, gender mainstreaming, evaluation and institutional support
5. Refresher training to Payam agricultural extension agents
6. Capacity building for vegetable producer groups on good agricultural practices and postharvest handling and management (GAP)
7. Incentive payment for the Payam agricultural extension agents
8. Provision of fuel for Payam extension agents
9. Procurement and provision of protective gears for Payam agricultural extension agents
10. Procurement and handover of motorcycles for Payam extension agents to facilitate monitoring

Output 4: Access to markets and credit

1. Training of farmers on e-commerce and digital market
2. Registration and engagement of farmers in the digital marketplace
3. Provision of business development services
4. Conduct of business-to-business linkages
5. Facilitating access to MSE financing

This output will be entirely financed and implemented by UNDP as co-financing for the project.

Output 5: Conduct Gender action learning sessions (GALs)

1. Gender action learning system GALs rollout with different vegetable groups (Tea talk sessions on gender topics). This will contribute to gender discussions on issues constraining women and youth in agriculture sector as well increased social interactions between women and men and meaningful participation in which voices of women and youth are heard and contribute to grassroot advocacy of local voices on the issues affecting women and agriculture to the duty bearers.
2. Conduct gender analysis

3. Conduct gender and safe programming training for staff, partners and other stakeholders to ensure to adherence to 'do no harm' principles and ensure feedback mechanism are established/strengthened
4. Print and disseminate IEC materials on gender, GBV, SEA and safe programming

Output 6. Inception, Monitoring and supervision of project

1. Project monitoring (Checks on progress, meetings, reviews)
2. Project closure workshop to harvest impact of the project, challenges and opportunities to inform future scale up of similar interventions.
3. Project baseline and endline surveys
4. Visibility including sign boards, wearables etc
5. Support stakeholder engagement and Government Ministry of Agriculture Support
6. HACT Assessment/UNDP

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The project will be implemented during 18 months with a total budget of US$ 1 million financed by IBSA Fund. The project requires resources for investment for the irrigation system setup including (Use of perennial water resources to irrigate gardens and drilling of borehole and solarization of boreholes for irrigation purposes and strengthening of capacity including payments to extension staff, mobility equipment. The project will procure and distribute essential basic tools, equipment, seeds and materials. In addition to the defined project consumables inputs, software activities including research, analysis, Gender Action Learning. The project funds will contribute LOE to Oxfam, UNDP monitoring and finance staff and Government budget for joint monitoring and capacity strengthening.

Partnerships

National and local authorities: The Minister of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare shall be the main government partner for the project. The project will work closely with the Central Equatoria State, particularly the State Ministry of Agriculture in the execution of project activities. Furthermore, different government (at national and state levels) ministries and local government executives will be engaged in all facets of project planning and implementation to ensure that this project feed towards the achievement of national/government priorities and targets.

IBSA Fund: Principal development partner of the project. The project is also aligned with its priorities and the reporting to the development partner will be done as appropriate, on a quarterly basis following the IBSA Fund project template and submitted through the IBSA Fund Secretariat at UNOSSC, while also shared with the Project Steering Committee. The fourth quarter report for the calendar year will serve as the annual report, and a final project completion report will also be prepared reflecting on the project and lessons learnt.

Partnership and Collaboration with UNDP

UNDP will have oversight into project implementation and will be the main interlocutor between the IBSA Fund and the Implementing Partner.

The African Development Bank (AfDB), the Kingdom of Netherland, the Government of Japan, and UNDP support the delivery of skills and agricultural value chain development programs, private sector development, and rural/MSE financing. To date, UNDP is the main organization supporting private sector development, financial inclusion, trade and e-commerce, and the youth and women employment and empowerment agenda in the country through the strengthening of the private sector and critical value

chains of high-potential products, addressing skills gaps in the labour market, and facilitating increased engagement of women and youth in local and national governance.

This project will complement the other UNDP project mentioned above. UNDP will share its expertise to OXFAM and other implementing partners in order to maximize the results of the project. UNDP will work closely with OXFAM, the MAFS, the Ministry of Gender and the IBSA Fund.

UNDP brings into the project a comprehensive approach that provide significant value addition to the project. UNDP has a robust financial management system that assures proper utilization and accountability of development partner resources. UNDP's financial management system is recognized globally and broadly accepted by donors and organizations. UNDP has a Fiduciary Principles Agreement with multilateral financial institutions (WB, AfDB) and is implementing projects in South Sudan on behalf of MFIs.

UNDP will add value to the project through the direct implementation and funding of output 4 which will help link farmer groups to markets and finance through training farmers in e-commerce and the digital marketplace, registering and engaging farmers in the digital marketplace, providing business development services, conducting business-to-business linkages and facilitating access to finance for MSEs.

Partnership with OXFAM

OXFAM has been identified as the main implementing partner of the project. The project implementation by Oxfam in collaboration with the UNDP, MoGCSW, and the CES Government will ensure the continuity of project activities through further funding or government funding, this innovative project will have the potential for replication and scale up. The government will provide technical and monitoring support to the project and provide the regulatory framework on the technical choices of modalities/technology and disseminate knowledge and learning from the project to inform co-creation of similar programmes. UNDP will be responsible for the management of the funds providing oversight at country level to the IBSA funding stream, as well as provide technical guidance and provide in-kind support to the project as part of its co-financing to the IBSA project. Oxfam is the lead implementer of the project and leads in planning, execution, quality control and community engagement, monitoring and conduct assessments and analysis defined in this project. The project will create linkages with different works of partners such as linking smallholder farmers to the UNDP financed credit facility, the market hubs and other existing digital engagement spaces for youth and women empowerment.

Risks and Assumptions

Key risk assumptions	Likelihood of incidence	Impact of incidence	Mitigation measures of the project	Responsibility
Political instability and resurgence of intra- and intercommunal conflict may lead to lack of access to communities as well as affect business and other economic activities.	Medium	High	Relative peace and order have been among the criteria for selection of the project areas to mitigate this risk. The Government of South Sudan has also been actively ensuring that the provisions of the R-ARCSS are carried out of which providing the necessary service to the people is a major pillar of intervention. UNDP is part of and is providing information to a	GoSS UNDP

			conflict early warning system of which appropriate measures while adherring to established safety and security principles and liaison with partners will be undertaken.	
Delay in project implementation	High	Medium to High	The preparation of annual workplans will ensure subscription to set timelines and allow for proper planning and execution	OXFAM UNDP MAFS
Failure to sustain the project by participants	Medium	Medium	The programme will support capacity building for different target groups on business development.	OXFAM
Government interference on which group to benefit. Government may influence and interfere in defining who should benefit and where to the blessings of their political and leadership position.			Oxfam will create awareness and transparently agree on criteria for targeting locations and beneficiaries and a transparent and accountable representative committee will lead the targeting in coordination with stakeholders.	OXFAM
Interruption of project implementation due to frequent occurrence of extreme weather conditions such as flooding.	Low	Low to Medium	UNDP is establishing the National Climate Early Warning System that will be operational by end 2023. The NEWS has predictive, modelling capacity on climate, weather, and the anticipation of climate-induced disasters. Planning the execution of project activities will take into consideration weather patterns and seasons, as well as ground conditions as provided for by the NEWS. In the event of unlikely extreme weather vagaries, adjustments will be made in the program schedule and where delays are anticipated these will be consulted with the partners/donors. The possibility of shifting	UNDP OXFAM

			activities will also be considered.	
Economic instability that can lead to higher project cost	Medium	Medium to High	The Government of South Sudan has been undertaking prudent measures to stabilize the economy. Public financial management reforms including some that are supported by UNDP are also underway.	GoSS

Safe programming. Oxfam grounds its works with communities to ensure safe programming principles which at all costs contributes to maximizing positive impact while contributing to reducing unintended negative impact. The project in its planning will develop a risk matrix to ensure timely monitoring of risks that might affect the achievement of project outcome. Oxfam will ensure all staff have signed code of conduct and receive training on safeguarding to ensure staff safe interactions with beneficiaries. In addition, Oxfam ways of working and reporting mechanisms will be made available to the communities to ensure timely and safe reporting of safeguarding cases, complaints and feedback. Safeguarding training will be provided to volunteers, community leaders.

UNDP rules and procedures must also apply in the safe programming, especially to ensure transparency and competitiveness in all aspects of the project including procurement.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project will target women and vulnerable youth with focus on young mothers who are disadvantaged with no sustainable source of income. The beneficiaries will be targeted in accordance with agreed criteria including: female-headed household, widowed women, households with large size of children, young mothers, persons with disability but able to participate in production activities, households with severe food insecurity outcomes, women exposed or victims of GBV through direct targeting or referrals. An informed and transparent beneficiary targeting committee will be formed and oriented on targeting beneficiaries in accordance with agreed criteria. Appeal committees will be formed, and verification of beneficiaries will be conducted to address inclusion and exclusion errors.

The project will apply an inclusive approach to beneficiary targeting ensuring the project applies a non-discriminatory approach to targeting of eligible beneficiaries regardless of race, religious and sexual orientation and including persons living with disability, marginalized groups and non-nationals as long he/she stays in the targeted location. The project embodies the intervention with a focus to gather complaints and feedback from beneficiaries and ensure that project activities are monitored on its effect on environment.

Coordination and Partnership

Oxfam will jointly implement with the Ministry of Gender- Child, and Social Welfare and UNDP at the national level as well collaborate with the respective ministry and local authority structures in Central Equatoria State. Oxfam coordinates the implementation of the project with the local authorities to gather pertinent information and secure the necessary permits and permissions. Additionally, Oxfam will liaise with line ministries to ensure precise targeting, efficient service delivery, and integration of our response plans into government action plans. UNDP will have an oversight on project implementation.

The specific main roles and responsibilities of project partners are:

Oxfam

- Lead Project Implementation: Oxfam will take the lead in the day-to-day implementation of the project, including coordinating activities, managing resources, and ensuring project timelines are met.
- Capacity Building: Oxfam will provide training and capacity-building programmes for women and youth in vegetable and fruit production, emphasizing best practices, agronomy, and sustainable farming techniques.
- Technical Assistance: Oxfam will offer technical expertise in setting up vegetable gardens, including designing garden layouts, drilling boreholes, and installing irrigation systems.
- Procurement: Oxfam will be responsible for procuring agricultural inputs, tools, machines, and equipment required for the project, ensuring they meet quality standards.
- Market Linkages: Oxfam will facilitate access to vegetable and fruit markets by establishing connections with buyers, improving post-harvest management, and providing transport and market services.
- Linking farmers to credit facility: UNDP will create links between project beneficiary groups and microfinance institutions to enable access to financial resources for agricultural activities.
- Shed/Warehousing Support: Oxfam will facilitate the establishment of sheds or warehouses for vegetable and fruit producing groups, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and standards.
- Gender Action Learning System (GALs): Oxfam will lead the rollout of GALs with different vegetable groups, organizing gender-focused discussions, promoting social interactions between women and men, and advocating for gender issues in agriculture.
- Project Monitoring: Oxfam will conduct regular project monitoring activities, including progress checks, meetings, and reviews, to ensure project objectives are met. UNDP will also conduct project monitoring
- Reporting: Oxfam will prepare and submit project reports to UNDP according to agreed-upon timelines, providing detailed updates on project activities, achievements, challenges, and outcomes.

Central Equatoria State Ministry of Agriculture

- Technical Expertise: The State Ministry will provide technical expertise and guidance to ensure the success of vegetable production activities, including garden setup, agronomy, and quality control.
- Regulatory Support: The State Ministry will assist in regulatory compliance, ensuring that all project activities adhere to relevant agricultural regulations and standards.
- Quality Assurance: The State Ministry will collaborate with Oxfam to maintain and monitor the quality of agricultural inputs and equipment procured for the project.
- Market Access: The State Ministry will support market access efforts, including facilitating market information systems and ensuring that project beneficiaries have access to markets.
- Extension Support: The State Ministry will offer agricultural extension service delivery through the existing extension workers and experts, promoting sustainable and efficient farming practices.
- Cooperative Formation: The State Ministry will assist in the formation and registration of the farmers' cooperative society, ensuring compliance with cooperative regulations.
- Value Chain Study: The State Ministry will collaborate with Oxfam in conducting a rapid value chain study on selected vegetables to inform project strategies.
- Capacity Building: The State Ministry will participate in capacity-building efforts, particularly in providing agricultural extension services and training for beneficiary groups.

- Monitoring Participation: The State Ministry will participate in project monitoring activities, attending progress checks, and providing feedback on project implementation.
- Data and Information Sharing: The State Ministry will provide necessary data, information, and insights to support project reporting and decision-making.
- Conduct business development and marketing training for the vegetable and fishery groups to promote long-term development plans and marketing strategies.

UNDP

- Oversight of the project
- UNDP will share its expertise to OXFAM in order to complement project implementation.
- Project Monitoring: UNDP will conduct regular project monitoring and HACT assessment on OXFAM.
- Reporting: Oxfam will prepare and submit project substantive and financial reports to UNDP according to agreed-upon timelines, providing detailed updates on project activities, achievements, challenges, and outcomes. UNDP will review, clear, and submit all reports to IBSA Fund.
- UNDP will implement and fund output 4 to link farmer groups with the market and funding.

Digital Solutions

Oxfam uses digital tech for registration, verification and management of beneficiary data. The Oxfam digital beneficiary data management is governed by the GDPR policy with digital data management ensuring data inter-operationability and use in accordance with Data protection Impact assessment (DPIA) and data protection agreement. This is intended to increase contact traceability and reduce duplication of assistance and clientele assessment for access to credit schemes and other formal regulated assistance. Oxfam teams and implementing partners will leverage digital tools like Survey CTO for data collection, enabling quasi real-time tracking of key project indicators, risk identification, and result documentation. This approach will cover baseline and end-oriented information, as well as Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys. Household interviews and focus groups, including discussions with girls, women, older persons, and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), will ensure diverse perspectives are considered.

To enhance community participation in monitoring efforts, the MEAL team will engage in existing community structures. The Survey CTO tool will also facilitate beneficiary registration and complaint feedback management. This will enable real-time access to beneficiary data, speed up targeting and enrollment processes, ensure timely delivery of assistance, reduce data errors, and maintain high data quality (completeness, accuracy, data protection, etc.), thereby enhancing accountability and providing secure data storage for years after project completion. On the ground, data collection for each activity will be a collaborative effort led by Oxfam and partner staff responsible for implementation. The use of Survey CTO allows the team to conduct surveys without relying on an internet connection or specialized equipment.

Knowledge

The project will conduct gender analysis to understand the gender dynamics, needs of women and youth, opportunities and challenges facing different gender groups to ensure interventions are cognizant and contribute to reducing identified barriers and challenges facing the groups while maximizing the opportunities to achieve better results.

The project will conduct endline study to score the achievement of outcome, impact indicators and outputs achieved to measure progress and achievement of the action. The project will not conduct baseline but instead will use the SIDA project midterm findings as baseline values as the project is aimed to target and

scale up the production capacity of the SIDA beneficiaries. The findings of the endline will be part of the final project reporting to the development partner.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Sustainability is a guiding principle of the project strategy. It ensures functions and components supported by the joint programme and the resulting benefits and deliverables are maintained and continue to operate as the project phases down and ends. This project is a pilot that will be used to be replicated and scaled up in order to reach more beneficiaries.

Project Linkage and Sustainability

At local level, the project will ensure transitioning of the groups to become self-sustaining, in which they are able to raise resources, embark on savings through village savings and loan association and groups self-management and governance. At the onset, land allocated to groups will be leased through a signed memorandum of understanding between the local land committees, landlords and groups of which they are members of the same community or seek land through informal cultural land requests to safeguard the land for production purposes for the groups protecting it from unscrupulous people.

Strong focus on formation and training of the groups on group dynamics; leadership, project management and financial controls will ensure self-governing procedures and processes are put in place. The groups will develop constitutions that guides governance of the project allowing members to co-exist and regulated within defined group rules, values and norms. A leadership structure will be instituted with defined timeframe for management roles through group self-governance processes for better management of the members, resources and affairs of the groups.

Market linkages will be created with supermarkets, hotels; shops and major vendors to provide ready market to the producer groups. Market external representation in market forums, producers' spaces such as produce exhibitions, commemoration of international days, field days, exposing producer to wider networks of producers and buyers/consumers will be enhanced. Farmers groups with collective action link producers and consumers, have shown sustainability through shorter food value chains and benefits for their members and wider communities, done through local, diversified rural economies with the objective of achieving scale and risk sharing for group members and supporting solidarity-based partnerships between farmers and consumers. Oxfam foresees the duration of 20 months as enough contact time with communities for providing such technical support, capacity building and facilitating signing of contract farming. The improvement of production to satisfy the markets and creating demand for agriculture produce from South Sudan as compared to buying from Uganda and Kenya (the current situation) will provide a steady flow of income needed to sustain the projects.

The technology employed is environmentally sound and healthy for the natural balance of the biodiversity and other natural microbial activities that regulates natural life of the soil. The equipment will be procured in South Sudan and where these are not available, will be procured within the region and in Africa, thus allowing growth of business within the Africa region. The solutions are also green contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and making the production risk free from legislations on reduction of greenhouse gases a commitment to keep temperatures to 1.5° Celsius. The technology is also suitable for expected output as a measure for input and output ratio within which return on investment is possible to achieve. The training provided to the producer groups will enhance their knowledge on water and soil management and other related activities that support their continuous production safeguarding environmental health.

The in-built project implementation system where Oxfam will directly implement the activities with oversight from ministries ensures that the project cycle is owned outright by the government and

communities, thus enhance community active participation, guaranteeing sustainability. The State Ministry of Agriculture extension workers will continue to monitor and provide support services to the vegetable and fish production groups during the implementation and after the completion the project.

The project is designed to build on the existing and new groups in Juba County where Oxfam has implemented its food security and livelihood programme, using same approach that was initiated with Sida funding that has proved to be sustainable. The farmer groups are linked to markets in Juba town, closely work with agriculture extension workers and micro-finance institutions. These synergies have strengthened group investments. The training and support to the groups including graduation from subsistence vegetable production into a market-oriented fruit and vegetable production has enabled the beneficiaries to double their income from sells. By virtue of Oxfam being present, understanding the dynamics in these communities, has an advantage, Oxfam also has established its footprint and has good acceptance within the communities.

South-South Cooperation

The project will ensure South/South cooperation by working closely with IBSA member countries present in South Sudan, particularly South Africa and India. The project will ensure that they are included in the implementation of the project and the use of their expertise in certain areas will also be taken into consideration. They will be part of the monitoring visits to the project activities in coordination with UNDP, relevant line ministries, and Oxfam. These visits are essential for ensuring that the project is on track and achieving its intended outcomes.

Furthermore, utilizing the resources available to them, IBSA member countries will support research on vegetable value chain analysis. This research will help identify key areas for improvement and opportunities for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the vegetable sector.

Finally, IBSA member countries will also support advocacy efforts to upscale the project model. They will share evidence of the model's success with other like-minded donors, aiming to secure additional support and expand the project's impact.

Visibility and Due Credit

UNDP and OXFAM are committed to acknowledging and highlighting the IBSA member countries' generous support for the project through various communication strategies. This recognition will be executed through multiple channels to ensure widespread awareness of IBSA member countries' contribution. Press releases will be issued to disseminate information about the project and their role in it to a broader audience. Additionally, human interest stories and photo stories will be crafted and shared, showcasing the tangible impacts of their support on the lives of the beneficiaries. These narratives will serve not only as a testament to the effectiveness of the project but also as a clear acknowledgment of their pivotal role in facilitating these positive changes.

Furthermore, visibility materials and supplies used in the project will prominently feature the logo of the IBSA Fund. Banners for example, will be designed to visibly display IBSA's emblem, ensuring that the end beneficiaries, as well as the wider community, are consistently reminded of IBSA member countries' substantial contribution. This approach aims to create a lasting impression of gratitude and recognition for IBSA member countries' support, fostering a sense of global cooperation and partnership. Through these concerted efforts, UNDP and OXFAM will effectively communicate their vital role in the project, thereby honouring their generosity and strengthening the bond of collaboration between the IBSA Fund country members, the Ministry of Youth, UNDP, OXFAM and the communities served by the project.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The approach is envisioned to support smallholder vegetable producer to transition from subsistence vegetable production into a market-oriented vegetable production through use of climate smart technology, transfer of improve knowledge and practices and marketing of produce to increase their production capacity and access to markets. The approach increases adaptation and resilience to climate change while increasing production at sustainable manner to stabilize income and food security.

The defined actions increase cost efficiency and effectiveness through promotion of farmer collective action to maximize resources, increase learning, and transfer of technology. The partnership with government, UNDP and Oxfam brings about the sharing of expertise, resources and shared learning in programming for better results and achievements of collective commitments both national, regional and global.

The joint operation maximizes utilization of partners resources (financial and in-kind) in the delivery of the project and increase accountability and transparency of operations to increase development partner confidence, maximizes impact on communities on every dollar spent and shared learning on models that works in a context and co-creation of programmes for scale up.

Project Management

The project will be implemented in Juba County, Luri, Rejaf. The project will adopt a hybrid irrigation model – Surface water and ground water irrigation system setup. The project will reach a total of 200 beneficiaries (HHs) and a total of 4 project sites will be supported.

UNDP will conduct a HACT assessment for Oxfam upon expiry of the existing HACT assessment to be compliant with UN agencies agreement on financial management. Budget for internal audit by UNDP has been factored into the budget to meet the project audit costs. Audit will be organized by UNDP through its third-party Auditor. The project through IBSA Fund will contribute to UNDP a total of $63,736 broken down as follows: 5% GMS: $47,619 USD (mandatory – confirmed by the Fund); HACT Assessment: $2,500 USD One-time Spot-check : $3,100 USD; M&E salary (5%) : $4,067 (for 18 months Communication (at 5% cost-share for 18 months) $6,450. UNDP will perform an oversight role of the project that will be implemented by OXFAM, under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare.

The output 4 will be entirely financed and implemented by UNDP as co-financing for the project.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[9]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Empowering Women and Youth to drive sustainable Agriculture in South Sudan (EWYSA)

Goal	**Sustainable agricultural production for food and income security for vulnerbales women and youths in South Sudan**				
Outcome	**Outcome indicator**	**Data source**	**Baseline**	**Targets**	**Data collection methods and risks**
Improved agricultural resilience to climate for increased productivity and increased income	**% women and youths adopted new technologies and practices** **% increase of yields per feddan** **% of women and youths reporting increased income from the sale of vegetable produce.** **% of women generating their own income who decide on its use** **Number of people directly receiving support**	**Baseline and endline survey report**			**HH survey, qualitative data colletion through FGD and KII**

[9] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

	through South-South trust-fund projects **Number of people indirectly benefiting through South-South trust-fund projects** Number of examples of good practices in South-South cooperation transferred to developing countries with support by the India-UN Fund project Number of South-South cooperation knowledge exchanges supported/facilitated by the India-UN Fund project							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**OUTPUT INDICATORS[10]**	**DATA SOURCE**	**BASELINE**		**TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)**			**DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS**
			Value	**Year**	**Yr 1**	**Yr 2**	**FINAL**	
Output 1 ***Setting up Irrigation system***	*1.1. # of* boreholes drilled and solarized	BOQ, Completion certificate		2024	*2*		*2*	Observation and count of established structures
	1.2 # of surface water irrigation system established	BOQ, Completion certificate		2024	*2*		*2*	Observation and count of established structures
Output 2 ***Provision of seeds, materials and other inputs* to the**	*2.1 # of producer groups provided with vegetable seed, tools and pesticide*	Beneficiary registration and distribution list		2024	*4*	4	*4*	Digital beneficiary registration using SCTO

[10] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

producer groups								
Output 3 ***Strengthened agricultural extension services***	*3.1 # of farmer trained on improved agronomic practices, group dynamics and post-harvest handling*	Training report, training attendance		2024	*200*	*200*	*200*	Training report
	3.2 # of extension agents capacited to deliver extension services to farmers	Training report, training attendance		2024	*4*	*4*	*4*	Training report
	3.3 # of staffs and extension agents trained on safe programming and gender mainstreaming	Training report, training attendance		2024	*10*	*10*	*10*	Training report
	3.4 # of gender analysis conducted	Completed Gender analysis report		2024	*1*		*1*	Qualitative data collection
Output 4 ***Access to markets and credit***	*4.1 #Linking of farmer groups to markets and financing*	Farmers' registration and training		2024				Training and registration report
Output 5 ***Conduct Gender action learning sessions (GALs)***	*5.1 # of men and women farmers engaged in GALS sessions*	Event attendance list		2024	*200*	*200*	*200*	Event attendance, session review report

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Technical support unit (supervision, monitoring and reporting arrangements)

The project will put in place routine quarterly monitoring visits by committees and government officials from the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare and the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Agriculture (both county, state and national levels). Reviews will be conducted by technical project committees, project steering committees and communities to track progress of the project, challenges and drawing recommendations to mitigate foreseen risks and challenges in the project implementation.

The project will support learning and sharing events between IBSA countries on experiences, innovations, successes and synergies of the model. The project will ensure sharing of technical expertise from region on similar projects to capitalize on impact and promote knowledge sharing.

The project will also support project inception events with government, UNDP, communities and other relevant stakeholders to explain the objectives of the project, expected targeted beneficiaries. A community consultative process will be carried out to seek collective meaningful participation and validation of the project interventions.

A baseline survey will be conducted by external consultants to set benchmarks for tracking impact and at endline to show change that has been created in both qualitative and quantifiable indicators against the set values of indicator milestones. In addition, end of project evaluation workshop will be conducted to determine impact of the project, challenges and opportunities for future reference.

On the reporting schedule, OXFAM as the implementing agency, must submit a progress (substantive and financial) report every six months to UNDP as the Executing agency. The report will be reviewed, cleared, and sent by UNDP to the UNOSSC for its records and for submission to the Board of Directors. Further, project update and information will be shared immediately in case of unforeseen incidents that significantly affect project implementation.

Once a project is completed, the Implementing Agency submits a completion report (Annex 6) to the Host Government, the Executing Agency and the UNOSSC for feedback and comments. This report must contain details on the historical progress of the project activities and on its budget expenditure. Whenever UNDP is involved as a partner in the activities of the project, the completion report should reflect such participation. All financial surpluses shall revert to the Fund. After duly reviewed, the completion report and a request of the project closure are sent to the Board of Directors. The Board shall receive the completion report no later than three months after the conclusion date. The Board will assess the completion report and send it to the IBSA Focal Points. At its subsequent meeting, the Board will either approve the report or request further clarifications and/or adjustments. A closure ceremony will take place after the conclusion of the project. The dates and the format of the event will be agreed upon by the Host Government, the Executing/Implementing Agency and the IBSA partners

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key	Quarterly, Annually, and at the end of			

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	the project (final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan[11]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Baseline survey		Completed baseline report with benchmarks for key programme indicators	Improved agricultural resilience to climate for increased productivity and increased	December 15, 2024	Local authorities, and pertinent ministries, beneficiaries	USD 3000

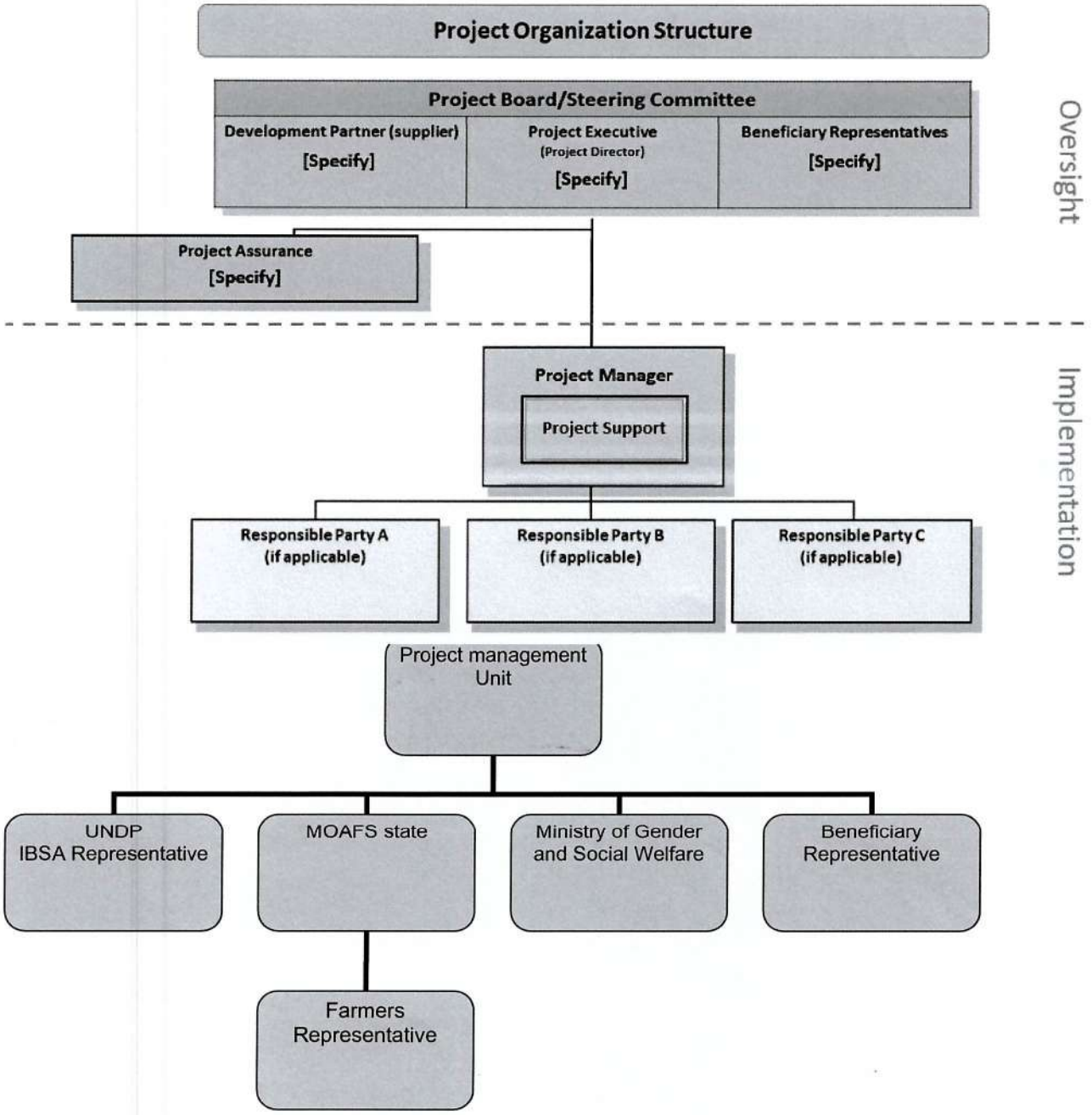
[11] Optional, if needed

			income			
Endline survey		Evaluation report indicating the key findings on project contribution to the targeted community	Improved agricultural resilience to climate for increased productivity and increased income	September 30, 2026	Local authorities, and pertinent ministries, beneficiaries	USD 3000

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [12][13]

Refer to attached file: Project Budget-IBSA.xlsx

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



[12] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[13] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

The Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare has the leadership of the project. UNDP is the Executing Agency while OXFAM will be the implementing agent. UNDP will have oversight of the project. The day-to-day project implementation will be carried out by Oxfam, except for output 4, in close coordination with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Agriculture, and UNDP. Oxfam will be the direct project implementor of the activities. Oxfam is a women focused organization and so would like to capitalize on this women-focused programming, bringing women to the heart of our agricultural interventions creating meaningful engagement of the women and youth in the agriculture sector and so contributing to its gender equality programme.

A joint project steering committee will be set-up, comprising of members from the MoGCSW, CES MoA, South African Embassy and other IBSA Representatives, Oxfam, UNOSSC, and UNDP. The steering committee will be charged with the responsibility of management and oversight of the project where it agrees to routine scheduled meetings, checking project progress, understanding, and addressing any challenges with solutions, aimed at improving the quality and timeliness of the programme.

A project technical committee will be made of Oxfam project staff (specialized agronomists) and staff from the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Agriculture. The technical committee is responsible for supporting the project through technical training, regular field monitoring of activities and justification to the development partner if there are modifications to the project required. The technical committee will work closely in coordination with project steering committee.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

CSO/NGO/Non-UN or other IGO with no signed SBEAA with UNDP

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required

hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner[14].

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Sanctions Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and such sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

[14] Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. 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).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (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.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. UNDP is committed to the highest ethical standards and will not tolerate the diversion of the resources entrusted to it through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing and will not partner with entities that tolerate the diversion of resources through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing. To that effect, the Implementing Partner represents and warrants that it has not, and it shall not, at any time in the implementation of the Project engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering. The Implementing Partner shall communicate the restriction of this paragraph to its and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Documents and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that such persons do not engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering.

10. The Implementing Partner shall immediately disclose to UNDP any actual, apparent, potential or attempted Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that it becomes aware of. The Implementing Partner shall fully cooperate with any investigation or review of Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity by UNDP.

11. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering constitute financial irregulates and that if the Implementing Partner or any of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document engages in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that would constitute a material breach of this Project Document, which entitles UNDP to immediately terminate the Project without incurring any liability or penalty.

12. Furthermore, the Implementing Partner expressly acknowledges and agrees that, in the event that UNDP were to determine through an investigation or otherwise that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering occurred, UNDP shall have, in addition to its right to immediately terminate the Project, the rights to:

i. apply and enforce the relevant sanctions in accordance with UNDP internal regulations, rules, procedures, practices, policies and guidelines, including referral of the matter to national authorities when appropriate; and

ii. recover all losses, financial or otherwise, suffered by UNDP in connection with such Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity.

13. For the purpose of this Project Document the following terms shall have the definition ascribed to the below:

i. "Money Laundering" is generally considered as concealment of the origins of money obtained illegally, typically by passing it through a complex sequence of financial or commercial transactions. ML usually involves three stages: (i) introducing the proceeds of crime into the financial system (placement); (ii) transactions to convert or transfer the funds to other locations or financial institutions (layering); and (iii) reintroducing the funds into the legitimate economy as "clean" money and investing it in various assets or business ventures (reintegration) appearing to have been legally obtained. The FATF recommends that ML be criminalized by every country on the basis of article 3(1)(b) and (c) of the Vienna Convention and article 6(1) of the Palermo Convention.

ii. "Terrorist Financing" means providing support to individuals or entities that appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List accessible at https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

14. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using the UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

15. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

16. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

17. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption or other financial irregularity, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of

Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

18. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

19. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

20. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English] [French] [Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions

4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found here.

6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner[15].** On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here.

[15] Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.

Project Title Empowering Women and Youth to drive sustainable Agriculture in South Sudan (EWYSA)
Donor IBSA/through UNDP
Project Period Two years

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
Output 1: Setting up Irrigation system	20 HP Solar powered dewatering pump (self-priming pump) with a water head of 100 meters	3,000.00	3,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	6,0
	Borehole drilling and solarization	20,000.00	20,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	40,0
Gender marker:	Submersible pumps for boreholes	2,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Main drip HDPE irrigation pipe 100 meters 25mm	21,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	21,0
	Drip HDPE pipes 0.9inch irrigation laterals 75meters	168,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	168,0
	Raised platform for T90 tank	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,0
	Soil testing kit	1,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,0
	Automatic control system	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,0
	Solar panels (450watts each) for ground and surface lifts	14,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	14,0
	T90 Tank (price, shipping overseas and taxation and field delivery)	40,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	40,0
	Hydro-geological survey for borehole drilling	2,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Assorted materials (connectors, rods, sole tape, drip filters etc)	8,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	8,0
	Water concrete for T90 tank stand						
	Cement for water elevation, fencing reinforcement	1,960.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,9
	Sand for fence erection	2,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Gravels for water elevation	3,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,0
	Hire of labour for erection of fences and supporting irrigation layout	15,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	15,0
	Fencing of garden site (2-3 Acre each site)						
	Chain link 4feet height 18 meters length for fencing	36,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	36,0
	Bag of cement 50Kg	1,680.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,6
	Sand	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,0
	Metallic stand to fence 12 acres of land	18,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	18,0
	Coarse gravels	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,0
	Metallic gate	2,800.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,8
	Binding wire roll	2,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Chain link rail tightening to the metallic stands (100 meters)	2,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Irrigation layout						
	Green shade	3,200.00	3,200.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	6,4
	Land preparation (columns) feddans	6,000.00	6,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	12,0
	Farmland water management infrastructure	2,000.00	2,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,0

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
	Assorted materials (connectors, rods, sole tape etc)	7,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	7,00
	Direct program staff contributing to the output & monitoring						
	Agriculture Engineer	60,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	60,00
	Snr. EFSL coordinator	9,000.00	9,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	18,00
	Funding advisor	618.75	618.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,23
	Logistic officer	268.25	268.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	5
	Finance officer	536.38	536.38	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,07
	Driver	1,800.00	1,800.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,60
	MEAL officer	1,072.75	1,072.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,14
	Reporting officer/ UNDP	508.38	508.38	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,01
	Monitoring cost-Oxfam	7,496.25	7,496.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	14,99
	Monitoring and communication cost-UNDP	1,193.75	1,193.75	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,38
	Sub-Total for Output 1						**536,82**
Output 2: Provision of seeds, materials and other inputs to the producer groups	**SEEDS and other inputs to the producer groups**						
	Green peppers seeds	1,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,00
Gender marker:	Onions seeds	1,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,00
	Kale (Sukuma)	1,250.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,25
	Carrots	750.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	7
	Cucumber seeds	750.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	7
	Pesticides and disease controls assorted	12,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	12,00
	Knapsack sprayers 15 Litre capacity	3,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,00
	Dusters sprayers 5 Litre capacity	3,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,00
	Bone Meal Fertilizer 3-15-10 or NPK 5-10-10	36,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	36,00
	Basic farming implement						
	Hand hoe	280.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2
	Rakes	144.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1
	Axe	192.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1
	Transplanting Shovel	240.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2
	Spade	192.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1
	Watery cans 15 liters	480.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4
	Organic pesticides sprays	1,200.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,20
	Measuring tape	100.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1
	Planting line (rope)	80.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	
	Wheelbarrow	600.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	6

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
	Machete	168.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	16
	Programme activities/Outputs						
	Assessment of garden sites for the setup of vegetable gardens.	1,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,00
	Soil testing kit	1,500.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,50
	Toilets at the garden sites (VIP)	16,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	16,00
	Training of farmers on financial literacy	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,00
	Training of groups on business skills (business plan and basics of bookkeeping	4,000.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,00
	Institutionalization and registration of the farmers' cooperative society/unions	1,200.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,20
	Direct program staff contributing to the output & monitoring						
	Project Agronomist	20,264.00	20,264.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	40,52
	Funding advisor	618.75	618.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,23
	Logistic officer	268.25	268.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	53
	Finance officer	536.38	536.38	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,07
	Driver	1,800.00	1,800.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,60
	MEAL officer	1,072.75	1,072.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,14
	Reporting officer/ UNDP	508.38	508.38	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,01
	Monitoring cost-Oxfam	7,496.25	7,496.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	14,99
	Monitoring and communication cost-UNDP	1,193.75	1,193.75	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,38
	Sub-Total for Output 2						**157,64**
Output 3: Strengthened agricultural extension services	**Strengthening the delivery of agricultural extension services to the producer groups, monitoring, studies, gender mainstreaming, evaluation and institutional support**						
	Refresher training to Payam agricultural extension agents	1,500.00	1,500.00	Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,00
	Capacity building for vegetable producer groups on good agricultural practices and postharvest handling and management (GAP)	4,000.00	4,000.00	Government/Extension agent	IBSA	Direct-program cost	8,00
	Incentive payment for the Payam agricultural extension agents	4,800.00	4,800.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	9,60
	Fuel for Payam extension agents	1,280.00	1,280.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,56
	Protective gears for the Payam agricultural extension agents	400.00	400.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	8
Gender marker:	Procurement of motorcycles for Payam extension agents to facilitate monitoring	4,000.00	4,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	8,00
	Rapid value chain study on the selected vegetables to inform the sector	3,750.00	3,750.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	7,50

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
	Project monitoring (Checks on progress, meetings, reviews)	8,000.00	8,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	16,0
	Funding advisor	618.75	618.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,2
	Logistic officer	268.25	268.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	5
	Finance officer	536.375	536.375	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,0
	Driver	1800	1800	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,6
	MEAL officer	1072.75	1072.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,1
	Reporting officer/ UNDP	508.375	508.375	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,0
	Monitoring cost-Oxfam	7496.25	7496.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	14,9
	Monitoring and communication cost-UNDP	1,193.75	1,193.75	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,3
	Sub-Total for Output 3						**82,4**
Output 4: Access to markets and credit	**Linking of farmer groups to markets and financing**						
	Training of farmers on e-commerce and digital market		20,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	Co-financing	20,0
	Registration and engagement of farmers in the digital marketplace		2,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	Co-financing	2,0
	Provision of business development services		40,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	Co-financing	40,0
	Conduct of business-to-business linkages		10,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	Co-financing	10,0
	Facilitating access to MSE financing		10,000.00	UNDP	UNDP	Co-financing	10,0
	Sub-Total for Output 4						**82,0**
Output 5: Conduct Gender action learning sessions (GALs)	Gender action learning system GALs rollout with different vegetable groups (Tea talk sessions on gender topics). This will contribute to gender discussions on issues constraining women and youth in agriculture sector as well increased social interactions between women and men and meaningful participation in which voices of women and youth are heard and contribute to grassroot advocacy of local voices on the issues affecting women and agriculture to the duty bearers.	2,700.00	2,700.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	5,4
	Conduct gender analysis	2,257.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,2
Gender marker:	Conduct gender and safe programming training for staff, partners and other stakeholders to ensure to adherence to 'do no harm' principles and ensure feedback mechanism are established/strengthened	1,000.00	1,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,0
	Print and disseminate IEC materials on gender, GBV, SEA and safe programming	1,500.00		Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,5
	Gender Officer	4,291.00	4,291.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	8,5
	Funding advisor	618.75	618.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,2
	Logistic officer	268.25	268.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	5

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
	Finance officer	536.375	536.375	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,07
	Driver	1800	1800	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,60
	MEAL officer	1072.75	1072.75	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,14
	Reporting officer/ UNDP	508.375	508.375	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	1,01
	Monitoring cost-Oxfam	7496.25	7496.25	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	14,99
	Monitoring and communication cost-UNDP	1,193.75	1,193.75	UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,38
	Sub-Total for Output 5						**46,72**
Inception, Monitoring and supervision of the project	**Assessment/evaluations**						
	Project validation and inceptions with stakeholders and beneficiaries	3,500.00		OXFAM, UNDP and Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,50
	Project monitoring and supervision of the progress of the project by the steering committee, project technical committee and other stakeholders including refreshment	6,000.00	6,000.00	OXFAM, UNDP and Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	12,00
	Project baseline and endline surveys	3,000.00	3,000.00	OXFAM, UNDP and Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	6,00
	Project closure workshop to harvest impact of the project, challenges and opportunities to inform future scale up of similar interventions.		4,000.00	OXFAM, UNDP and Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	4,00
	Visibility including sign boards, wearables etc	1,250.00	1,250.00	OXFAM, UNDP and Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	2,50
	Support stakeholder engagement and Government Ministry of Agriculture Support	15,000.00	15,000.00	Government	IBSA	Direct-program cost	30,00
	Transportation of materials/Lorry/Truck hire	9,866.00	9,866.00	Oxfam	IBSA	Direct-program cost	19,73
	HACT Assessment-Audit / UNDP	3,500.00		UNDP	IBSA	Direct-program cost	3,50
	Subtotal-Assessment/evaluation						**81,23**
Direct Program Cost					**IBSA**		**904,88**
					UNDP	**co-financing**	**82,00**
					IBSA+UNDP		**986,88**
General Management Support							
	Operational/Admin						
	Office Rent Juba	9,900.00	9,900.00	Oxfam	IBSA	General Management Su	19,80
	Accommodation Apartment	10,250.00	10,250.00	Oxfam	IBSA	General Management Su	20,50
	R&R Allow and flights International staffs	3,000.00	3,000.00	Oxfam	IBSA	General Management Su	6,00
	Laptop Computer	1,200.00		Oxfam	IBSA	General Management Su	1,20
	Sub-Total - General Management Support				**IBSA**		**47,50**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amou
					IBSA	Sub-total programme and indirect costs	952,3
	GMS (grant Management System/UNDP			UNDP	IBSA		47,6
TOTAL IBSA Fund							1,00
TOTAL UNDP							8
TOTAL PROJECT (IBSA + UNDP)							1,08

General Management Support (maximum 10 %)		
Direct Program cost		