

RESCUE AND RELIEF MISSION PROJECT PROPOSAL

SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT

1.1	Organisation name	Rescue And Relief Mission
1.2	Organization's contact person Name, Position and Contact	Wani Moses Jackson Program Manager +211 929550 800 ceo.rescue.relief@gmail.com

SECTION 2: BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

2.1	Project title	Climate-Smart Livelihoods for Refugee Families
2.2	Project Location	Yei River County -Central Equatoria State
2.3	Duration of grant request (<i>in months</i>)	12 Months
2.4	Project start date (month and year)	Sept 2026 – Sept 2027
2.5	Total project budget Requested?	USD 60,000

SECTION 1: ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

Rescue And Relief Mission (RRM) has demonstrated practical experience implementing food security, climate-smart agriculture, livelihoods and refugee-focused interventions in Yei River County. Through the UNHCR-supported Fostering Agricultural Resilience and Market Linkages for Refugees (FARM) Project, RRM directly supported 140 beneficiaries, including 70% women and 60% youth, with climate-smart agriculture training, farming tools, seeds and cooperative development.

The project achieved 95% adoption of climate-smart farming practices, established 2 operational farmer cooperatives, and reached approximately 600 indirect household beneficiaries through improved food production. RRM worked jointly with UNHCR, the Commission for Refugee Affairs and County Agricultural Department during beneficiary verification, training, input distribution and field monitoring.

RRM's experience includes participatory farmer training, seed and tool distribution, women and youth empowerment, cooperative strengthening, climate adaptation and community accountability. The FARM Project also demonstrated sustainability, with farmer groups continuing to meet, share tools and coordinate production after project support ended.

SECTION 2: PROJECT SUMMARY

South Sudan faces a severe food-security crisis. The IPC estimates that 5.97 million people (42% of the analyzed population) faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) between September and November 2025, driven by conflict, displacement, flooding, disrupted livelihoods and declining purchasing power. In Central Equatoria, approximately 751,000 people (43%) were in Crisis or worse during the same period, with all six counties classified in IPC Phase 3. A cereal deficit, insecurity, economic crisis and the influx of refugees, IDPs and returnees are intensifying pressure on food and livelihoods.

Over twelve months, Rescue And Relief Mission (RRM) will implement a refugee- and women-led Farm-to-Self-Reliance model reaching 300 refugee and vulnerable households (approximately 1,800 people) in Yei River County through a \$50,000 investment. Instead of treating refugees as recipients, the project will position them as producers, decision-makers, trainers and agricultural entrepreneurs.

RRM will establish 5 Refugee Women-Led Climate-Smart Farming Hubs, governed by committees with at least 60% women and 50% refugees. The hubs will serve as demonstration, training, seed multiplication and market-linkage centres. 150 lead farmers, prioritising refugee women and youth, will train and mentor another 150 households through farmer-to-farmer learning.

The project will establish 300 household nutrition gardens, provide climate-resilient seeds and promote maize, cassava, beans, groundnuts and short-cycle vegetables. Water harvesting and low-cost solar irrigation will support selected hubs for dry-season production.

RRM will establish 3 community seed banks and train 30 refugee women seed champions to multiply, conserve and exchange locally adapted planting materials, reducing repeated dependence on external inputs.

Finally, 10 refugee-led producer groups will aggregate surplus, improve post-harvest handling, access Yei markets and establish savings mechanisms for reinvestment. By project end, 210 households (70%) will harvest food for consumption, 180 (60%) will sell agricultural surplus, and 150 households will report improved food security and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies.

The project will be implemented in Yei River County, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan, focusing on refugee-hosting and vulnerable communities and will directly support 300 refugee and vulnerable households (approximately 1,800 people), prioritizing women-headed households, young mothers, youth and households experiencing high food insecurity. Host-community farmers will participate in selected training and market-linkage activities to strengthen social cohesion.

- 300 households increase food production through climate-smart farming and gardens.
- At least 70% of participating households harvest food for household consumption.
- At least 60% of households generate income from agricultural surplus.
- 300 households improve dietary diversity and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies.

This project directly supports South Sudan's 2026 refugee strategy, which calls for short-cycle food production, vegetable gardening, stronger agricultural inputs and market access to reduce reliance on monthly food assistance. By project end, RRM expects 300 households to produce food, at least 210 households (70%) to harvest for consumption, 180 (60%) to sell agricultural surplus, and 150 households to report improved food security and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies.

SECTION 3:	PROJECT CONTEXT AND PROBLEM STATEMENT.
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South Sudan remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, driven by conflict, displacement, climate shocks, food insecurity and economic deterioration. Between September and November 2025, 5.97 million people (42%) were experiencing IPC Phase 3 or worse, including 1.30 million (9%) in Emergency and 28,000 in Catastrophe. The situation was projected to worsen to 7.55 million people (53%) during the April–July 2026 lean season.

The crisis is particularly acute in Central Equatoria State, where approximately 751,000 people (43%) were classified in IPC Phase 3 or worse between September and November 2025, including 71,000 (4%) in Emergency. All six counties were classified as IPC Phase 3. The main drivers include cereal deficits, insecurity, hyperinflation, declining purchasing power and disruption of trade and livelihoods. The continued arrival of refugees, returnees and IDPs is placing additional pressure on already limited food, land, markets and basic services.

Yei River County is particularly important because it has historically had strong agricultural potential but has experienced prolonged displacement, insecurity and disruption of farming and markets. Recent assessments identify significant numbers of displaced and returned households in Yei and highlight the area's limited capacity to absorb additional populations without strengthened livelihoods and services.

The humanitarian context is also changing. The 2026 South Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan calls for a strategic shift from blanket food assistance toward needs-based assistance, self-reliance and resilience, including

short-cycle food production, vegetable gardening, improved agricultural inputs and market access. The plan explicitly seeks to reduce refugees' dependence on monthly food assistance while strengthening household resilience and self-sufficiency.

Against this context, RRM's 12-month, \$50,000 Farm-to-Self-Reliance project will complement life-saving humanitarian assistance by enabling 300 households (1,800 people) to produce food, diversify diets, generate agricultural income and progressively reduce negative coping strategies. Its refugee- and women-led approach is particularly relevant as women and young people often carry disproportionate household food-security responsibilities while having limited access to productive assets, land, finance and agricultural decision-making.

The intervention therefore provides a practical bridge from humanitarian dependence to sustainable food security, livelihoods and self-reliance, while strengthening cooperation between refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities.

SECTION 4:

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION AND RELEVANCE.

The project directly aligns with the 2026 South Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP), which prioritizes short-cycle food production, vegetable gardening, stronger agricultural inputs and market access to reduce refugees' reliance on monthly food assistance and strengthen self-reliance.

It supports South Sudan's Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan of Action (2024) by promoting livelihoods, economic opportunities, local integration, social cohesion and sustainable self-reliance for refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities. The Government reaffirmed in 2026 the need to shift from emergency aid toward recovery, resilience and reduced aid dependency.

The project also supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security's mandate to strengthen food and nutrition security, agricultural capacity, stakeholder coordination and food-security systems.

Globally, it contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through increased food production and dietary diversity; SDG 5 (Gender Equality) through women-led farming and leadership; SDG 8 (Decent Work) through agricultural enterprises and market access; and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through climate-smart farming, water conservation and resilient seeds.

SECTION 5:

PRIMARY PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The project will directly reach 300 households (1,800 people) in refugee-hosting and vulnerable communities in Yei River County, using a refugee-, women- and vulnerability-focused targeting approach.

Beneficiary group	Households	People	%
Refugees	180	1,080	60%
Returnees	45	270	15%
IDPs	30	180	10%
Host community	45	270	15%
Total	300	1,800	100%

At least 150 (50%) of the 300 households will be refugee households, while 180 women and girls (10% of all beneficiaries) will be prioritized for leadership, farming skills, seed multiplication and agricultural enterprise opportunities. 150 lead farmers will receive advanced training and mentor an additional 150 households.

Priority will be given to women-headed households, young mothers, youth, households with high food insecurity, persons with disabilities and households with limited productive assets. The project will also engage host-community farmers in selected training, demonstrations and market-linkage activities to strengthen cooperation between refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities

SECTION 6:	PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.
Overall Goal: To improve food security, climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods for 300 refugee and vulnerable households (1,800 people) in Yei River County by shifting households from humanitarian food-aid dependency toward sustainable, women-led agricultural self-reliance. Specific Objectives: 1. Increase household food production: Support 300 households to establish nutrition gardens and adopt climate-smart production of maize, cassava, beans, groundnuts and vegetables, enabling at least 210 households (70%) to harvest food for consumption. 2. Strengthen women- and refugee-led agricultural capacity: Establish 5 farming hubs, train 150 lead farmers and ensure at least 60% women and 50% refugee representation in hub leadership and decision-making. 3. Improve climate and seed resilience: Establish 3 community seed banks and train 30 refugee women Seed Champions to conserve, multiply and exchange locally adapted seeds, complemented by water harvesting and irrigation. 4. Increase agricultural income and self-reliance: Strengthen 10 refugee-led producer groups to aggregate and market surplus, enabling at least 180 households (60%) to generate agricultural income and reinvest in production.	
SECTION 7:	THEORY OF CHANGE
If 300 refugee and vulnerable households in Yei River County—particularly women, youth and women-headed households—are provided with climate-resilient agricultural inputs, practical skills, irrigation and water-management technologies, farmer-to-farmer mentoring, seed systems and market opportunities; and if refugees and women are empowered to lead 5 Climate-Smart Farming Hubs, 3 community seed banks and 10 producer groups, enabling them to make decisions, multiply seeds, produce food and access markets; then households will increase climate-smart food production, dietary diversity and agricultural income, because they will have the knowledge, productive assets, locally adapted seeds, collective systems and market connections required to sustain production beyond humanitarian support. As a result, at least 210 households (70%) will harvest food for consumption, 180 (60%) will generate income from agricultural surplus, and 150 households will report improved food security and reduced negative coping strategies. Ultimately, the project will contribute to a transition from humanitarian food-aid dependency toward food security, sustainable livelihoods, women’s economic leadership and refugee self-reliance, while strengthening cooperation among refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities. The theory assumes that households can access land safely, markets remain sufficiently functional, climate shocks remain manageable, and refugee and host communities continue participating throughout implementation.	
SECTION 7:	PROJECT OUTCOMES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS.
Outcome 1: 300 refugee and vulnerable households increase sustainable food production Output 1.1: 300 households establish climate-smart nutrition and food-production gardens. Measurable activities:	

1. Establish 5 Refugee Women-Led Climate-Smart Farming Hubs as practical learning and production centres.
2. Provide 300 households with climate-resilient seeds and promote maize, cassava, beans, groundnuts and short-cycle vegetables.
3. Train 150 refugee women and youth lead farmers, who will mentor 150 additional households through farmer-to-farmer learning.

Expected results:

- 300 households establish productive gardens.
- 210 households (70%) harvest food for household consumption.
- At least 150 lead farmers demonstrate and transfer climate-smart practices.

Output 1.2: Refugee farmers adopt water-efficient production systems for climate resilience.

Measurable activities:

1. Introduce 5 community-based water-harvesting and efficient irrigation systems at farming hubs.
2. Train 150 farmers, prioritising women, in water conservation, soil moisture management and drought-resilient production.
3. Conduct 5 seasonal climate-risk planning sessions led by refugee farmers.

Expected results:

- 5 hubs maintain functional water-management systems.
- 150 farmers apply improved water and soil-management practices.
- Participating households improve resilience to rainfall variability and dry spells.

Outcome 2: Refugee women lead sustainable seed systems and agricultural decision-making

Output 2.1: 3 community seed banks are established and sustainably managed by refugee women.

Measurable activities:

1. Establish and equip 3 refugee community seed banks with locally appropriate seed-storage systems.
2. Train 30 refugee women Seed Champions in seed selection, multiplication, storage and quality management.
3. Facilitate 3 community seed exchange cycles linking seed producers with participating households.

Expected results:

- 3 functional community seed banks established.
- 30 women become community seed leaders.
- 300 households gain improved access to locally adapted planting materials.
- External dependence on purchased seed progressively decreases.

Output 2.2: Refugees and women have stronger influence over agricultural decisions and resources.

Measurable activities:

1. Establish 5 hub governance committees with minimum 60% women and 50% refugees.
2. Conduct 5 women-focused agricultural leadership and enterprise sessions.

3. Introduce participatory household and hub-level production planning led by women and refugee representatives.

Expected results:

- 5 inclusive governance structures operational.
- Women and refugees participate directly in production and resource decisions.
- At least 150 women and youth strengthen leadership and enterprise skills.

Outcome 3: Refugee farmers convert agricultural surplus into sustainable income and self-reliance

Output 3.1: 10 refugee-led producer groups develop collective marketing capacity.

Measurable activities:

1. Establish/strengthen 10 refugee-led producer groups, prioritising women farmers.
2. Train groups in aggregation, post-harvest handling, pricing, record keeping and negotiation.
3. Facilitate 10 structured buyer–producer linkages with traders and local markets in Yei.

Expected results:

- 10 functioning producer groups.
- Farmers collectively aggregate and negotiate sales.
- Improved market access and reduced distress selling.

Output 3.2: Agricultural income is reinvested into household livelihoods.

Measurable activities:

1. Establish savings and agricultural reinvestment mechanisms within 10 producer groups.
2. Support groups to develop simple production and reinvestment plans.
3. Track household sales, savings and reinvestment through quarterly monitoring.

Expected results:

- 180 households (60%) sell agricultural surplus.
- Participating households save and reinvest part of agricultural income.
- Agricultural production becomes increasingly self-financing beyond the project period.

Overall Project Result

By Month 12, 300 households (1,800 people) will have increased productive capacity; 210 (70%) will produce food for consumption, 180 (60%) will generate agricultural income, and 150 households will report improved food security and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies.

SECTION 8:

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH / METHODOLOGY

RRM will use a refugee-led, women-centred and community-driven approach, positioning refugees as farmers, leaders, trainers and agricultural entrepreneurs rather than passive recipients. Implementation will follow a Farm-to-Self-Reliance pathway linking food production, climate resilience, seed security and markets.

1. Participatory targeting: RRM will conduct community consultations and vulnerability-based selection to identify 300 households, prioritising women-headed households, young mothers, youth and highly food-insecure families, while involving host communities to strengthen social cohesion.
2. Refugee women-led implementation: Five Climate-Smart Farming Hubs will be governed by committees with at least 60% women and 50% refugees. 150 lead farmers, prioritising women and youth, will provide peer-to-peer mentoring to participating households.
3. Learning-by-doing: Farmers will receive practical training through demonstration plots, farmer field sessions and household gardens covering climate-smart agriculture, soil and water conservation, drought-resilient production and post-harvest management.
4. Community-owned systems: Three seed banks and 30 women Seed Champions will strengthen local seed multiplication, conservation and exchange, reducing dependence on external inputs.
5. Market-led sustainability: Ten refugee-led producer groups will aggregate surplus, access Yei markets and establish savings/reinvestment mechanisms.

RRM will use sex-, age- and displacement-disaggregated monitoring, beneficiary feedback and quarterly reviews to adapt implementation and measure progress toward food security and reduced humanitarian-aid dependency.

SECTION 9:	SUSTAINABILITY, SCALING-UP AND EXIT STRATEGY
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RRM will apply a “community owns, community grows” model so project benefits continue beyond the 12-month grant.

Sustainability: The 5 Refugee Women-Led Climate-Smart Farming Hubs will remain community-managed production and learning centres. 30 refugee women Seed Champions will operate 3 community seed banks, multiplying and exchanging locally adapted seeds. The 10 producer groups will use savings and agricultural profits to finance future production, reducing dependence on external inputs.

Community ownership: Refugees and women will hold decision-making roles, manage shared assets and train other farmers. The 150 lead farmers will continue farmer-to-farmer mentoring, creating a locally owned extension system that does not depend on RRM staff.

Scaling-up: Successful practices will be documented through farmer demonstrations and peer learning. Each of the 150 lead farmers can mentor additional households, creating potential to reach 600+ households in subsequent cycles without proportionate increases in project costs. Partnerships with local authorities, agricultural actors, traders and humanitarian/development partners will support replication.

Exit strategy: RRM will progressively shift from direct implementation to technical coaching and community oversight during the final quarter. By Month 12, hub committees, seed-bank teams and producer groups will assume responsibility for assets, planning, records and financing. RRM will conduct an exit readiness assessment and handover plan, ensuring local leadership, functioning institutions, income-generating systems and community assets remain operational after funding ends.

SECTION 10:	GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY
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RRM will apply a women-led, gender-transformative approach across the full project cycle, ensuring women, men, girls and boys benefit equitably while addressing barriers that limit women’s access to land, inputs, skills, markets and decision-making.

At least 60% of direct beneficiaries will be female, with priority to women-headed households, young mothers and vulnerable refugee women. Five Climate-Smart Farming Hubs will have governance committees with a minimum

60% women and 50% refugee representation, ensuring women influence agricultural planning, resource allocation and income decisions.

RRM will train 30 refugee women as Seed Champions to lead seed multiplication, conservation and exchange through 3 community seed banks. At least 150 women and youth will receive leadership, climate-smart agriculture and enterprise training, with women encouraged to become lead farmers and peer mentors.

The project will promote women's economic empowerment through 10 producer groups, supporting women's participation in aggregation, market negotiations, savings and reinvestment. Training schedules will consider childcare, household responsibilities and women's safety.

Sex-, age- and displacement-disaggregated data will be collected throughout implementation. Regular consultations and confidential feedback mechanisms will identify gender barriers and enable corrective action.

By project end, women will not only participate as beneficiaries but increasingly serve as farmers, trainers, seed entrepreneurs, producers, leaders and decision-makers within refugee and host communities.

SECTION 11:	PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING
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RRM will use a lean, community-centred management structure that places refugees and women at the centre of implementation while maintaining strong technical oversight, accountability and donor compliance.

A Project Manager will provide overall leadership, coordinate partners and authorities, oversee delivery, risk management and reporting, and ensure achievement of the 12-month results framework. A Climate-Smart Agriculture Officer will lead technical implementation, including farming hubs, demonstration plots, climate-resilient production, irrigation and farmer mentoring.

A Livelihoods and Market Linkages Officer will support producer groups, post-harvest management, market connections, savings and agricultural enterprise development. A MEAL Officer will manage baseline data, beneficiary verification, sex- and age-disaggregated monitoring, feedback mechanisms, outcome tracking and learning.

30 refugee women Seed Champions and 150 lead farmers will serve as community-level extension and peer-learning agents, reducing reliance on external staff and strengthening local ownership. Five Refugee Women-Led Farming Hub Committees will oversee community assets, participation and local decisions.

Finance and Administration staff will ensure transparent procurement, financial controls and compliance. RRM management will conduct monthly reviews and quarterly performance assessments, enabling timely adaptation and corrective action.

SECTION 12:	PROJECT INNOVATION.
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RRM will introduce a Refugee Women-Led Farm-to-Self-Reliance Innovation Model that combines community ownership, appropriate technology, peer learning and market-based agriculture. The innovation is designed with refugees, not simply for refugees, with women leading planning, implementation, resource management and decision-making.

1. Community-led design: Before implementation, refugee women, youth and vulnerable households will identify priority crops, farming constraints, water solutions and market opportunities. 5 Refugee Women-Led Farming Hubs will then function as community-owned innovation spaces.
2. Women-led agricultural technology: The hubs will demonstrate low-cost solar irrigation, rainwater harvesting, water-efficient farming and climate-resilient seed production, enabling farmers to extend production during dry periods without expensive technologies.
3. Refugee-to-refugee learning model: Instead of relying mainly on external extension workers, 150 refugee women and youth Lead Farmers will become community trainers, mentoring another 150 households. This creates a locally owned knowledge system that can continue after the project.

4. Women-led seed innovation: 30 refugee women Seed Champions will manage 3 community seed banks, multiplying, conserving and exchanging locally adapted and drought-resilient seeds. This transforms women from seed recipients into community seed entrepreneurs and custodians of agricultural knowledge.
5. Digital-informed, community-based monitoring: RRM will use simple mobile-based beneficiary and production tracking to monitor household production, participation, climate risks, harvests and market sales, enabling timely adaptation.
6. Farm-to-market innovation: 10 refugee-led producer groups will aggregate produce, negotiate collectively with Yei buyers, save income and reinvest in subsequent production cycles.

The model therefore connects community voice, women's leadership, technology, local knowledge, production, markets and reinvestment, creating a practical pathway from humanitarian dependency to sustainable self-reliance.

SECTION 13: MONITORING, EVALUATION, LESSON LEARNING

RRM will establish a participatory, gender- and refugee-responsive MEAL system to track results, strengthen accountability and continuously improve implementation. A baseline assessment will establish household food-production, dietary diversity, income, coping strategies, climate-smart practice adoption and access to agricultural inputs. Results will be disaggregated by sex, age, disability and displacement status.

Progress will be monitored through monthly activity tracking and quarterly outcome reviews, using household surveys, farmer records, hub registers, seed-bank records, training attendance, field observations and market-sales data. Simple mobile-based data collection will support timely reporting and analysis.

Key indicators will include:

- 300 households adopting climate-smart farming and nutrition gardens.
- 210 households (70%) harvesting food for consumption.
- 180 households (60%) selling agricultural surplus.
- 150 households reporting improved food security and reduced negative coping strategies.
- 5 functional women-led farming hubs.
- 3 community seed banks and 30 women Seed Champions operational.
- 10 refugee-led producer groups accessing markets.

RRM will establish community feedback channels, including women- and refugee-friendly consultations, suggestion mechanisms and periodic beneficiary satisfaction checks. Findings will be reviewed with community representatives to identify barriers and corrective actions.

Lesson learning will be embedded through quarterly reflection sessions involving farmers, women leaders, hub committees and RRM staff. Successful practices—including climate-smart technologies, seed systems and women-led market models—will be documented and shared through farmer demonstrations and peer learning. An endline assessment will compare results against baseline and generate evidence for scaling the model to additional refugee and vulnerable households.

SECTION 14: PROJECT RISKS AND MITIGATION

Risk	Likelihood / Impact	Potential Effect on Project	Mitigation Measures
Insecurity and localized conflict	High / High	Restricted movement, displacement and interruption of farming activities.	Conduct security assessments; coordinate with local authorities and community leaders; use community-based implementation; adjust activities to security

			conditions; maintain flexible implementation schedules.
Climate shocks, drought and irregular rainfall	High / High	Crop failure, reduced yields and water shortages.	Promote drought-resilient seeds; introduce rainwater harvesting and low-cost solar irrigation; diversify crops; apply soil and water conservation; use seasonal climate-risk planning.
Limited access to agricultural inputs	Medium / High	Delayed planting and low productivity.	Procure inputs early; establish 3 community seed banks; train 30 women Seed Champions in seed multiplication and conservation; prioritize locally available inputs.
Pests and crop diseases	Medium / High	Reduced yields and household food availability.	Train 150 lead farmers in integrated pest management; establish demonstration plots; conduct regular crop monitoring; promote diversified and resilient crops.
Weak market access and price fluctuations	Medium / High	Low returns, distress sales and reduced reinvestment.	Establish 10 producer groups; aggregate produce; strengthen post-harvest handling; facilitate buyer–producer linkages; promote collective price negotiation and savings.
Low participation of women due to household responsibilities	Medium / Medium	Reduced participation and leadership by women.	Schedule activities around women's availability; prioritize women-headed households and young mothers; establish women-led hubs; provide inclusive participation arrangements.
Elite capture or exclusion of vulnerable refugees	Medium / High	Benefits may not reach intended households.	Transparent vulnerability-based selection; community validation; beneficiary registers; women/refugee representation; complaints and feedback mechanisms; regular monitoring.
Theft or misuse of project assets	Medium / Medium	Loss of irrigation, farming or hub equipment.	Community asset registers; women-led hub committees; clear asset-management rules; secure storage; routine physical verification.
Low sustainability after project closure	Medium / High	Benefits decline after RRM funding ends.	Community ownership from inception; train 150 lead farmers; establish functioning seed banks and producer savings systems; progressively transfer management to community structures.
Safeguarding, GBV or exploitation risks	Medium / High	Harm to women, girls and other vulnerable participants.	Apply RRM safeguarding policies; confidential reporting channels; staff/code-of-conduct training; safe activity locations; referral pathways and survivor-centred response.
Weak data quality or beneficiary duplication	Low / Medium	Inaccurate reporting and difficulty measuring results.	Digital beneficiary registration; sex-, age- and displacement-disaggregated data; verification checks; routine monitoring and quarterly data-quality reviews.
Social tension between refugees and host communities	Medium / High	Reduced cooperation and participation.	Include vulnerable host farmers in selected training and market activities; promote joint learning; use participatory decision-making and conflict-sensitive implementation.

SECTION 15;

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

Key Area / Activity	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
1. Inception & Community Mobilisation												
Stakeholder engagement, beneficiary verification & baseline												
Establish 5 women-led farming hub committees												
2. Climate-Smart Production												
Establish 5 demonstration/learning sites												
Distribute seeds, tools and establish 300 household gardens												
Farmer training and peer mentoring												
3. Water & Climate Resilience												
Install water-harvesting and solar irrigation solutions												
Seasonal climate-risk planning and water-management training												
4. Community Seed Systems												
Establish 3 seed banks and train 30 Seed Champions												
Seed multiplication, conservation and exchange												
5. Markets & Livelihoods												
Establish/strengthen 10 producer groups												
Post-harvest, business and market-linkage support												
Savings and reinvestment mechanisms												
6. Monitoring, Learning & Reporting												
Routine monitoring, beneficiary feedback and data review												
Quarterly review and learning sessions												
Progress reporting												
7. Endline & Exit												
Endline assessment and outcome verification												
Community handover, sustainability and final report												

SECTION 16:

PROJECT BUDGET

SECTION 17: PROJECT BUDGET

The total project budget is USD 60,000 for a duration of 12 months. In line with the requirement that at least 90% of project funds go directly to activity implementation and participants, the budget excludes staff salaries and capital equipment. All costs relate to program activities, farmer/participant support, field operations, and monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL). The budget is structured around the seven implementation areas set out in the Project Implementation Work Plan (Section 15) and the outcomes in Section 7.

17.1 Budget Summary by Category

Budget Category	Amount (USD)	% of Total Budget
A. Inception & Community Mobilisation	4,000	6.7%
B. Climate-Smart Production (Outcome 1)	16,000	26.7%
C. Water & Climate Resilience (Outcome 1)	10,000	16.7%
D. Community Seed Systems (Outcome 2)	6,000	10.0%
E. Markets & Livelihoods (Outcome 3)	8,000	13.3%
F. Training & Capacity Building (cross-cutting)	6,000	10.0%
G. Endline, Handover & Exit	4,000	6.7%
Subtotal: Direct Activities & Participant Support	54,000	90.0%
H. Field Operations	3,600	6.0%
I. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning (MEAL)	2,400	4.0%
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	60,000	100%

Direct implementation and participant-facing activities (Categories A-G) account for 90.0% of the total budget (USD 54,000). Field operations and MEAL together account for the remaining 10.0% (USD 6,000). No staff salaries or capital equipment are included in this budget.

17.2 Detailed Line-Item Budget

Budget Line Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (USD)	Total (USD)
A. Inception & Community Mobilisation				
Community sensitisation, consultations & beneficiary verification	Session	10	200	2,000
Beneficiary registration (forms, ID cards, database set-up support)	Lump sum	1	1,000	1,000
Host-community engagement & social cohesion activities	Session	4	250	1,000
Subtotal A				4,000
B. Climate-Smart Production				

Climate-resilient seed kits (maize, cassava, beans, groundnuts, vegetables) for 300 households	HH kit	300	30	9,000
Basic hand-tool kits (hoe, watering can, panga) for 300 households	HH kit	300	12	3,600
Establishment of 5 Climate-Smart Farming Hub demonstration plots (fencing, seedbeds, signage)	Hub	5	500	2,500
Farmer-to-farmer training & mentoring sessions (150 lead farmers)	Session	10	90	900
Subtotal B				16,000
C. Water & Climate Resilience				
Low-cost water-harvesting structures at hubs	Hub	5	1,200	6,000
Small-scale solar irrigation kits for selected hubs (dry-season production)	Kit	3	1,000	3,000
Seasonal climate-risk planning sessions	Session	5	200	1,000
Subtotal C				10,000
D. Community Seed Systems				
Establishment of 3 community seed banks (storage structures/bins)	Seed bank	3	1,000	3,000
Training of 30 refugee women Seed Champions	Training round	2	500	1,000
Seed multiplication & exchange support (starter stock, packaging materials)	Lump sum	1	2,000	2,000
Subtotal D				6,000
E. Markets & Livelihoods				
Establishment/strengthening of 10 producer groups (record books, scales, storage sacks)	Group	10	300	3,000
Post-harvest handling, business & marketing training	Session	6	250	1,500
Buyer–producer linkage events/market days in Yei	Event	4	375	1,500
Savings & reinvestment scheme start-up support (group savings boxes/ledgers)	Group	10	200	2,000
Subtotal E				8,000
F. Training & Capacity Building (cross-cutting)				

Hub governance committee formation & training	Hub	5	400	2,000
Women & youth agricultural leadership/enterprise sessions	Session	5	400	2,000
Trainer/facilitator honoraria (external resource persons, non-staff)	Session	10	200	2,000
Subtotal F				6,000
G. Endline, Handover & Exit				
Endline assessment & outcome verification survey	Lump sum	1	2,000	2,000
Community handover & sustainability planning workshops	Hub	5	300	1,500
Success-story documentation & final community dissemination event	Lump sum	1	500	500
Subtotal G				4,000
H. Field Operations				
Field transport & fuel for community mobilisation (hired transport, not purchase)	Month	12	150	1,800
Communication & airtime for field coordination	Month	12	50	600
Office & training consumables (stationery, printing, materials)	Month	12	50	600
Venue hire/logistics for community meetings	Lump sum	1	600	600
Subtotal H				3,600
I. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning (MEAL)				
Baseline data collection & tools	Lump sum	1	800	800
Quarterly monitoring visits & data collection	Quarter	4	250	1,000
Quarterly review/learning meetings	Quarter	4	100	400
Beneficiary feedback & complaints mechanism	Lump sum	1	200	200
Subtotal I				2,400
GRAND TOTAL				60,000

17.3 Budget Notes

- No staff salaries are included; training and mentoring are delivered primarily by 150 trained lead farmers (peer-to-peer model) and a small number of external resource persons paid session-based honoraria.

- No capital equipment (vehicles, computers, office furniture) is included. Farming hand-tool kits, seed-bank storage structures and small solar irrigation kits are direct participant/production inputs central to Outcomes 1 and 2, not organisational equipment.
- Costs are budgeted per household, per hub, per group or per session/quarter to align directly with the beneficiary and activity targets set out in Sections 5-7 (300 households, 5 hubs, 30 Seed Champions, 10 producer groups, 4 quarterly MEAL cycles).
- All figures are indicative planning estimates in USD and will be refined during budget negotiation based on final donor requirements and updated local market prices in Yei River County.