

# Right2Grow South Sudan Annual Report 2024



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2024- 31 Dec 2024

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# List of acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BMET	Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CC	Coordination Committee
CEGAA	Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSC	Country Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CRC	Child Rights Civil Society Coalition
CU5	Children Under 5
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFD	General Food Distribution
GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IT	Information Technology
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTMSG	Mother to Mother Support Group
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSJR	South Sudan Joint Response
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association.
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan association.
S4T	Saving for Transformation
SCI	Save the Children International

<b><i>FSL</i></b>	<i>Food Security and Livelihood</i>
<b><i>SWUCs</i></b>	<i>School Water User Committees</i>
<b><i>ToT</i></b>	<i>Trainer of Trainers</i>

# 1. Programme overview

<b>Country name</b>	South Sudan
<b>Programme number</b>	PoV activity number 4000004339 MFA impact number: 100001237
<b>Lead Partner</b>	SAVE THE CHILDREN SOUTH SUDAN
<b>Period the report covers</b>	1 JAN- 31 DEC 2024
<b>Lead implementing Partner</b>	SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL
<b>Contact person:</b>	Joyce Akandu Ayume
<b>Lead funding office</b>	SAVE THE CHILDREN NETHERLANDS
<b>Contact person:</b>	Laurence Caron

## Project Intervention Areas

Area	Scope	Partners
<b>National level (Juba), Jonglei state, Bor South County.</b>	Save the Children (SC) is the lead organization (Chair) for the Right2Grow project in South Sudan. Responsible for coordinating with the relevant stakeholders and ensure the quality of program service delivery. Additionally, SC focuses on implementation of outputs 1,2,4,5,6,7 & 8.	SC
<b>National level (Juba), Upper Nile state, but re-located from Renk county to Melut county.</b>	Is contributing with its Health, Nutrition, food security and Advocacy expertise in the implementation of the Right2Grow project focusing on outputs 1,3,5 and 8.	World Vision
<b>National level (Juba), Jonglei state, Paguir</b>	ACF implements Health, Nutrition, WASH and advocacy component of the project.	ACF
<b>Unity state, Mayendit and Leer counties</b>	Is co-chair and is implementing Health, Nutrition, Food security, WASH & advocacy projects.	UNIDOR
<b>Jonglei state, Akobo &amp; Pibor counties.</b>	Contributes to community mobilization and advocacy and on Health & Nutrition programming to achieve outcome 1 of the Right2Grow programme.	CIDO
<b>National level (Juba), Upper Nile state; Fashoda counties and Unity state; Panyikang, Leer, Panyijiar, Mayendit &amp; Koch counties.</b>	Implementing, health, nutrition, WASH, food security and advocacy projects.	SPEDP
<b>National level (Juba) and across the three states.</b>	Work in partnership with Child Rights Civil Society Coalition (CRC) are advocating & lobbying Government at both state and national levels through community voice for changes in policy and budgets; as well plan to build the capacity of the consortium members on economic policies and financial systems allow for effective economic governance in South Sudan.	CEGAA/CRC

## 1.1 Country Context

The country continues to experience significant displacement due to human-induced factors, including intercommunal violence, political clashes, and escalating conflicts both within and outside its borders, particularly the ones with Sudan. These circumstances have led to a growing influx of refugees and returnees, compounded by climatic shocks such as flooding.

Despite the increasing displacement rates, limited decisions and actions have been taken to implement long-term solutions. Critical areas such as livelihood improvement, infrastructure rehabilitation, and the promotion of political, social, and economic stability have received insufficient attention. Consequently, displaced individuals find themselves reliant on short-term humanitarian assistance.

This situation is exacerbated by a decline in humanitarian funding, which has proven inadequate to meet the needs of the population requiring services. The current economic crisis has severely impacted the nation, resulting in high inflation and a decline in oil production. These challenges have left the government struggling to provide essential services and failing to compensate civil servants for the previous year.

The 2023 Global Peace Index classified South Sudan as a medium-intensity conflict zone, ranking 160 out of 163 countries. However, in 2024, this ranking deteriorated to 161, designating it as the least peaceful country within the sub-Saharan African region. Additionally, South Sudan was identified as the poorest nation globally in 2024. The security situation remains precarious despite some improvements in militarization and ongoing conflict zones. The crisis in Sudan has further complicated the return of refugees and negatively affected South Sudan's economy by disrupting oil exports. The persistent conflicts exacerbate extreme poverty and hinder private-sector development and livelihood improvement prospects.

The launch of the nutrition policy, initially anticipated for mid 2024, delayed due to government conflicting priorities and unforeseen complexities. This delay significantly impacted our planned development of multi-sectoral nutrition strategy. We also began pilot testing new, potentially impactful strategies, such as school-based nutrition programs (initiation of school vegetable garden), in selected schools and formation of School Water User Committees (SWUCs). To ensure the nutrition policy is launched, we continued engagement with key stakeholders, including government agencies, community leaders, and NGOs. It is critical ensuring successful policy launching and ensuring this crucial policy is a success.

According to the humanitarian snapshot published by the UN United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in May 2024, multiple factors including food insecurity, economic shocks, conflict, climate hazards, and disease outbreaks—exacerbated by the influx of displaced persons stemming from the Sudan crisis—continue to drive humanitarian needs in South Sudan. Projections indicated that the number of individuals facing starvation may nearly have doubled between April and July 2024, compared to the same period in 2023. At least 20 counties in Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states are at significant risk of experiencing severe flooding in the coming months, owing to rising levels of Lake Victoria and above-average rainfall. Furthermore, in September 2024, OCHA confirmed that flooding had impacted over 735,000 individuals across 38 counties and one Administrative Area, further aggravating the critical humanitarian crisis. Additionally, 65,000 individuals were displaced across Jonglei, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, and Western Bahr El Ghazal states, with Warrap experiencing the highest number of displacements, accounting for 41,000 individuals, followed by Jonglei, which recorded 10,370 displacements.

## 1.2 Risks

Risks identified that also materialized	Impact on the programme	Mitigation measures taken and effectiveness of these measures
Unclear national budget process and timelines	High	Keep up to date with informers in parliament.
Political uncertainties	High	Work with a large number of people to avoid individuals and specific agencies from being spotted by the authorities while carrying out advocacy and dissemination.
Long bureaucratic tendencies in the government towards the budgeting process.	High	Work with key influencers after careful stakeholder analysis
Perennial Floods cause destruction of WASH infrastructure, loss of livelihood, destruction of crops leading to increased burden of malnutrition due to food insecurity and disease outbreak. Constrained movement in the field (counties) and increase in the cost of transport.	High	Ensure activities are completed earlier enough before the rainy season peak. Use of available means of transport e.g., canoes, speedboats to follow the population to the high lands where they have gathered.
Safety and security deterioration.	Medium	Closely work with organizations' security focal points, coordination with the community, other NGOs, local authorities, and UNOCHA/UNDSS.
High government and Consortium staff turnover	High	Make efforts to continually establish new networks and while maintaining healthy working relationships.
Gender Based Violence against women (Intimate partner violence and other forms) because of their involvement in the project. This has led to shift in power dynamics within the household's thus limiting participation of women in project activities limiting key advocacy messages from reaching to the wider community	High	Mainstreamed protection throughout the project to ensure women benefits, while simultaneously dialogue with the men to ensure their buy in to the project to mitigate such risks. Reported and referred cases of gender-based violence following the reporting and referral pathway. This was through close collaboration with the protection team.
Funding gaps attributed to shrinking funding in the country	High	Shortage of resources for meeting the humanitarian needs of the affected population, which are a core complement to the Right2grow efforts. So, the consortium continued to lobby for additional resources
Influx of Refugees and returnees from Sudan due to the internal war that has persisted since the April 2023 war, increased the load for the support needed for all aspects of survival to the host and displaced population.	low	Collaborative initiative with other partners to scale emergency situations at the entry points including the General Food Distribution (GFD) at the communities by World Food Programme (WFP) played a great role in managing the situation. Prioritizing the uptake of kitchen gardens by Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (MtMSGs) acted as a source for nutritious vegetables.
The lack of financial support for non-Right2Grow CSOs (third tiers)	High	The absence of financial support impacts their role in carrying out activities independently. Facilitated their logistics and refreshments when carrying out Right2Grow-related activities.
Lack of proper private sector engagement strategy	High	Most businesses in South Sudan are owned by foreigners, which are more benefit-oriented than providing services to the society. As a result, the consortium focused on investing in grassroots community groups.
Political instability and sporadic conflicts.	High	Working in close coordination with the relevant actors like OCHA and UNMISS. Engage the community leaders and key influencers on peace activities.

## 1.3 Adaptive programming

The launch of the nutrition policy, initially anticipated for mid 2024, delayed due to government conflicting priorities and unforeseen complexities. This delay significantly impacted our planned development of multi-sectoral nutrition strategy. We also began pilot testing new, potentially impactful strategies, such as school-based nutrition programs (initiation of school vegetable garden), in selected schools and formation of School Water User Committees.

To ensure the nutrition policy is launched, we continued engagement with key stakeholders, including government agencies, community leaders, and NGOs. This is critical to ensuring successful policy launching and ensuring this crucial policy is a success.

The ongoing conflict, along with the proposed elections pushed, has prompted consortium members to persist in their advocacy efforts directed toward both communities and government entities. This advocacy primarily focuses on the areas of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) as well as Nutrition. Additionally, there remains a continued emphasis on investing in peacebuilding and stability initiatives through the enhancement of service provision.

South Sudan's vulnerability to climate-related shocks, particularly flooding, necessitated a shift in project focus. Right2Grow now emphasizes advocacy for the construction of dikes in collaboration with local authorities to mitigate the adverse effects of flooding on residential areas.

Moreover, cultural and religious norms that impede women's decision-making power at both the household and community levels are more actively addressed. This is achieved through the engagement of local authorities, influential community members, and marginalized groups in awareness-raising activities that highlight the detrimental impacts of harmful gender norms and the significance of women's involvement in decision-making processes.

Considering the declining donor funding during this reporting period attributed to donor fatigue, hyperinflation, and emerging crises elsewhere, the consortium has implemented a cost-sharing strategy. This includes the organization of collaborative events with parliamentarians and encouraging the government to host some activities on public premises rather than in hotels.

Recognizing the vital contributions of the youth groups engaged by some of the consortium partners, i.e., ACF and SCI, more efforts have been intensified to empower the youth network within the project's engagements. To ensure the sustainability of the project beyond its closure, Right2Grow has prioritized the capacity strengthening of national civil society organizations (CSOs) to sustain the advocacy approach advocating for service improvements.

Lastly, we continued to proactively identify and establish new networks, particularly with successors of key government personnel, such as new chairs of the parliamentarian specialized committees, the new minister of the ministry of finance, the new undersecretaries of ministry of water resources and irrigation and ministry of health., to guarantee the ongoing implementation of the project's objectives.

## 2. Programme progress

### 2.1 Results across the outcomes

#### 2.1.1 Community mobilisation

*Right2Grow Outcome 1: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners)*

##### Interventions

- Right2Grow has remained committed to engaging children, youth, women's groups, and community leaders to foster sustainable change. This initiative aimed to empower these groups to effectively address emerging threats and identify and establish advocacy opportunities that amplify their voices, ensuring that their rights are promoted, respected, and realized. It also acknowledged their critical role in facilitating dialogue with decision-makers regarding service gaps that directly impact their daily lives and threaten their future well-being. This is done through evidence-based reports and recommendations, targeting areas most urgently needing intervention.
- As the project is preparing to close out, the focus was put on innovation that scales up the sustainability of the project impact, leveraging working with the different community structures like mother support groups through activities like Income Generating Activities (IGA) and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA). Direct project staff had benefited from training in these areas, subsequently transferring their acquired skills to social groups. In the efforts to improve the children's health, mothers in the functional MtMGs expanded the individual and group kitchen gardens beyond the demonstration sites, incorporated animal protein sources by rearing chicken and use of eggs and, introduced plant proteins such as cereals (sorghum) and groundnuts in the kitchen gardening to improve dietary diversification. The increased consumption of eggs also signifies a positive shift in social behavior, countering previous misconceptions that forbade mothers from feeding eggs to children under two years of age due to a belief that it would impede their speech development.
- Furthermore, the initiative has engaged men, youth groups, community leaders, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities to enhance their capacity and involvement in key developmental processes. This empowerment includes training in advocacy skills necessary for effective engagement with local authorities through dialogues, lobbying activities, and other influencing events, as well as new competencies in food production, such as climate-smart agricultural practices and innovative fish preservation techniques to bolster resilience against food insecurity.
- In collaboration with relevant line ministries and lawmakers, the consortium has utilized the country's situation information regarding affected populations—specifically concerning food insecurity, lack of access to basic WASH facilities, inadequate access to quality of these services, and malnutrition—as an evidence-based tool to influence decision-makers. Furthermore, the initiative has mobilized community groups, including children, youth, and women, to advocate for government actions addressing the critical developmental need and humanitarian situation.

##### Results

- Through partners supporting and empowering MtMSGs to establish their own vegetable (kitchen & group gardens), there has been significant improved children's nutritional intake through access to green vegetables and promoted essential hygiene and sanitation practices, despite the community's limited Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities
- Additionally, some community members, particularly women, received orientation on fish salting, smoking, and sun drying in Bor, of which several women emerged as successful small business owners, notably those selling milk and green vegetables at the Marol market, generating income that supports their families' needs, including children's nutritional and educational expenses, as a direct outcome of these interventions.
- The campaigns, awareness sessions, and exhibitions have effectively garnered support from the parents and relatives of young children in promoting maternal care and nutrition. This initiative has empowered mothers to diversify their children's diets i.e. cooking demonstration are conducted in the community and nutrition facility by utilizing affordable, locally sourced such as eggplants, groundnuts, okra, Jews mellow, and animal products, *such as fish, chicken, eggs, and meat* for both children and households. The involvement of influential community leaders and gatekeepers, including local chiefs, youth representatives, women's organizations, and

church leaders, has been instrumental in advocating for women's and girls' access to their rights and justice. Their engagement has facilitated a shift in cultural perceptions, allowing women and girls to consume previously restricted foods, such as pork, fish heads, and beef.

- The advocacy initiatives promoting hygiene and sanitation have demonstrated their effectiveness in Mayendit, evidenced by forming a sanitation committee through the Payam administrator. This committee has been instrumental in promoting proper waste disposal practices and has initiated communal market cleaning. Observable improvements in household practices include the increase in the construction of compost pits. Furthermore, to enhance dietary diversification, MtMSGs have integrated protein sources into their kitchen gardening projects, with support from ongoing initiatives that include chicken layering (rearing) for animal protein and groundnut and sorghum cultivation for plant protein to aid in malnutrition prevention.
- Furthermore, the Melut county director of the local government allocated a 70 by 60-meter parcel of land for MtMSGs to enhance their kitchen garden demonstrations and increase the local production of vegetables. Additionally, the construction of an elevated water tank and the installation of piped water in Pariak, funded by the Community Development Fund (CDF) from the Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC), has significantly improved access to safe and clean drinking water within the community.
- The rehabilitation of the broken borehole at the Dingtoma Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp, undertaken by Solidarity International (SI), represents a significant outcome of the advocacy efforts led by Water User Committees (WUCs) and community leaders. Furthermore, maintaining a damaged water tank in Wunthon, facilitated by local county offices, has enhanced community accessibility to safe drinking water. Similarly, the town chief of Melut Payam has provided a water pump generator to Mother-to-Mother Support Groups, enhancing the water supply for kitchen gardens and subsequently increasing local vegetable production. Moreover, the hospital administrator has designated a space for breastfeeding, enabling mothers to breastfeed and nourish their infants in a comfortable environment within the health facility.
- Registration of the Small-scale business by the county director of agriculture to empower local entrepreneurs was supported by enhancing their management skills in income-generating activities and connecting them with private-sector financial support.
- Continuous consortium advocacy efforts focused on community engagement regarding gender-harmful practices had effectively mitigated gender disparities, resulting in a significant increase in women's participation in community dialogues; the number of women-led groups had risen from five to fifteen.
- Moreover, the number of farmers empowered with climate-smart agricultural knowledge and skills in Fangak had expanded from 500 to 1,200. These achievements underscore the significant impact of the project's advocacy, training, and capacity-strengthening efforts in fostering inclusive participation and promoting sustainable practices within the community.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline value	Overall target (2021-2025)	Target 2024	Year 4 achievement	Cumulative achievement	Narrative for actual value 2024
	# of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	3		N/A	10	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of sanitation committee that worked to ensure market cleaning to promote hygiene and the compost pits cited at different households indicated adoption of good doable WASH practices by the communities.</li> <li>• MtMSGs introduced protein farming in the kitchen gardening to complement vegetable farming in order to improve dietary diversification of complimentary feeding for children and also ensuring access of nutritious foods at the household level.</li> <li>• Demand by MtMSGs with soft skills on entrepreneurship like soap making, baking and tailoring to improve their source of income to support the families.</li> <li>• Request by communities for support with fruit trees to address climatic hitches like exacerbated flooding that has affected the communities for the last 4 years consecutively as well as the trees to play as a source of fruits in the communities</li> <li>• In Lualdit and Pariak, the community demanded through the chiefs the repair of the boreholes that were producing dirty water, which were successfully repaired. Unfortunately, the one at Pariak later got broken again, and the community is following up with their chief to repair it.</li> <li>• Paloich community led by youth representatives demanded for improved delivery of safe and clean drinking water from water tracking to installation of water pipes from Community Development (CD), a Department within Dar Operating company (DPOC), one of the biggest operating companies in Melut County.</li> <li>• The youths and the local chiefs initiated a meeting with CD officials to advocate for installation of water pipes using funds from CD.</li> <li>• The community, during world breastfeeding week (WBW) event launch, also advocated for allocation of space for breastfeeding corner space</li> </ul>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the hospital for mothers to nourish their babies.</li> <li>Community requested the rehabilitation of borehole in Dithoma IDP camp by solidarity international.</li> <li>The repair of the broken water tank in Wunthon by the county commissioner.</li> </ul>
	# of barriers to good nutrition and WASH services successfully addressed by joint community, fathers/brothers, women group and private sector initiatives.			N/A	4	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the leaders' engagement on gender awareness, they encouraged women and girls to eat any food; they were being prevented from eating like meat of pigs, head of fishes and cows.</li> <li>Installation of water tank in pariak using the community development fund (CDF) from Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC) was completed.</li> <li>Dispel some of the myths and cultural barriers that affect the nutrition status of the community.</li> <li>Adaption of best nutrition practices such as feeding habits, dietary intake, breast feeding, hand washing, waste/faecal disposal etc. to foster learning, contributing to overall reduction of under nutrition among women and girls, as well as pregnant and lactating women.</li> </ul>
	# of WASH and nutrition products identified for production by local private sectors.			N/A	4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soap</li> <li>Dry/ smoked fish</li> <li>Fresh Milk</li> <li>Vegetables</li> </ul>
	# of CSOs involved in R2G			8	7	13	<p>SCI, ACF, WVI, CRC, CIDO, UNIDOR, and SPEDP are Right2Grow contracted partners, while Samaritan Purse SP and Hope Restoration South Sudan HRSS collaborated with UNIDOR in Mayendit to provide seedlings for kitchen gardening, GBV sensitization, and referral. UNICEF supported the adaptation of chicken layering and cereals like sorghum and ground nuts for protein sources. In Bor, SCI collaborated with the Jonglei Civil Society Network, Voice of Women, and ITERFID South Sudan.</p>
	# of water user committees trained on maintaining water sources and			N/A	46	46	<p>All the 10 (5 Mayendit/5 Pariang) functional water committees received refresher training. CIDO R2G team engaged 3 Water User Committee (WUC) members that composed of 24 individuals through refresher training on WASH/Nutrition and Advocacy within</p>

	sanitation within the communities.						<p>the water points and community at large in Pibor within Pibor County</p> <p>The R2G team in Akobo county also organised a refresher training for 3 WUCs which attracted 27 individuals on WASH/Nutrition Advocacy within the water points and community at large.</p> <p>The teams have extended awareness campaigns around other WUCs: There are three in Bor county i.e, Baidit, Lualdit, and Pariak; there are seven in Melut County. 20 WUC in Leer, Koch, Panyijar and Fashoda.</p>
	# of MTMSG and Men groups trained.			N/A	53	53	<p>Capacity strengthening efforts continued for the functional 20 MtMSGs with skills and knowledge on doable wash and nutrition actions to improve dietary diversification for children and promote hygiene at the household level, including innovative ideas like chicken layering in Mayendit and Panyijar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 MtMSGs in Pibor were engaged in awareness sessions on importance of production of nutritious foods affordable to them during world breast feeding week.</li> <li>• 2 MtMSGs in Akobo county participated in awareness sessions on importance of production of nutritious foods affordable to them during world breast feeding week in August 2023.</li> <li>• Six in Melut County and 15 in Bor county</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Leer</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Koch</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Panyijar</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Fashoda</li> </ul>
	# of meetings organized by CSOs and private sectors to promote appropriate technologies on food processing and preservation.			N/A	9	13	<p>On the small business entrepreneur, two income generation sessions were held with male and female community members from three locations (Pariak, Lualdit, &amp; Baidit).</p>
	# of awareness sessions conducted on local production of nutritious foods			N/A	32	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued awareness-raising sessions were conducted, and from these, MtMSGs demanded support in layering chicken and legumes as a protein source for the households.</li> </ul>

	affordable to the local community						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 cooking demonstrations were conducted to caregivers of children on how to prepare nutritious meals for children without losing nutritional value and promoting hygiene. Four MtMSGs and vegetable farmers groups carried out awareness sessions with the community on the local production of nutritious food affordable to the community.</li> </ul>
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## 2.1.2 Strengthening Civil Society Organisations

*Right2Grow Outcome 2: Representative and empowered civil society organizations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition*

### Interventions

- Right2Grow (SCI) has worked closely with CSOs, Jonglei Civil Society Network (JCSN), Voice of Women (VoW), and INTERFID in strengthening their various capacities in various areas, among which were the budget monitoring and expenditure tracking (BMET), Bridge4Voices (B4V), establishment of kitchen gardens and cooking demonstration for the MtMSGs, campaigns and awareness raising activities, and advocating for leadership and good governance to gain community participation and sustainability of the project approaches. Upon the completion of the South Sudan national budget analysis, SCI engaged five CSOs, two of which are youth-led organizations, GCAF and Generation 711, while three were Women-led organizations, SIHA, EVE, and WAYEO, to empower them with advocacy skills to enable them to engage with the decision-makers on the issues of nutrition and WASH services gaps.
- Additionally, in collaboration with the global team, Right2Grow (SCI) supported two national organizations and two international organizations' staff to participate in the African Union (AU) summit in Addis Ababa, the Nutrition4Growth workshop in Arusha, the Regional L&L event, and AIDEX in Nairobi. Furthermore, SCI continued to engage one of the trained journalists in documenting community stories on Right2Grow intervention in Jonglei state.
- CRC worked with 37 member organizations and collaborated with the Institute of Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR), a Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group, to align BMET advocacy efforts and join forces to continue after project closure.
- CIDO engaged CSO organizations such as Nile Hope, Intersos, Oxfam, AICO, Medair, SALIT, Peace Corps, GREDO, and CMC in Akobo and Pibor, respectively, on Waste Management and WASH/Nutrition advocacy, and the WUC teams on radio talk shows.
- UNIDOR, an active member of the National Nutrition Cluster Strategic Advisory Group in collaboration with Ministry of Health (MOH), UNICEF, WFP, CARE, MEDAIR, IMC, and other partners, contributed to advocate for the endorsement of the Nutrition Policy during the South Sudan partner call with Global Nutrition Cluster GNC on South Sudan emergency nutrition response in May.

### Results

- Right2Grow contributed through BMET engagement with stakeholders at different levels concerning the budget lines of three sectors, except for the health sector, and as a result allocations were increased in the national approved budget from the initial indicative budget. For instance, the national budget allocations in South Sudanese Pounds were increased from 5,762,911,303 to 31,262,911,302 (542%); 79,091,189,153 to 96,855,062,106 (122%) and 185,899,777,710 to 186,399,777,710 (0,2%) for WASH, FSL and Humanitarian sectors respectively.
- The public cleaning days were initiated in Akobo and Pibor, Radio talk show carried out that allowed the community members to interact with the local government and duty bearer on nutrition and WASH service gaps.
- The collaboration between the nutrition cluster and other nutrition partners on the nutrition policy made it easy to influence them to include it in the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) call on the South Sudan Nutrition Response agenda in May. Children, youth, and Women were empowered with advocacy knowledge and skills, which they admitted the engagement was an eye opener to some women and youth who thought that budget allocation was purely prerogative of the government. "This is a very important training. I did not know that I have a role to play in influencing budget allocation in the country", said Ajak Atem Ding, a youth who attended the training."
- Adaptation of Right2Grow's two recommendations presented during the N4G workshop into the draft resolutions of the N4G document (Resolution #6 page 14) developed in Arusha.
- Following the MFA regional learning event in Nairobi, the Netherlands Embassy in South Sudan engaged the event coordinating body to follow up on the recommendation that **"donors leave a proportion of funding unearmarked to allow partners flexibility to adapt implementation to the context."** These discussions were further reinforced by subsequent conversations with the Food and Nutrition Security focal point within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), coordinated by and in collaboration with the European Knowledge Network (EKN) during their visit to South Sudan.

- Establishment of Melute county budget monitoring committee comprised of committee representatives, CBOs and local government with clear objective and well-defined roles and responsibilities to support Through community dialogues, community members were empowered with skills, which were instrumental in enhancing cohesion in the community and build members' confidence to hold local and national government structures accountable to provide adequate essential services.
- Increased youth network permanent membership enrolment from 150 to 500; official registration of the youth network and establishment of their website and social media platforms to enhance visibility and engagement and one notable achievement was the youths' role in **moderating the regional webinar**, organized by ACF team to connect **East African stakeholders**, demonstrating their growing confidence and leadership.
- Documentation of videos and stories of the local government and the third tier CSOs.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline value	Overall target (2021-2025)	Target 2024	Year 4 achievement	Cumulative achievement	Narrative for actual value 2024
SCS 3:  (disaggregated for SCS031+SCS032)	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions.		SCS031: 10 SCS032: 30		2  3	National level SCS031: 7  Sub-national level: SCS032: 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Initiated a 2 days' campaign on free open defecation and solid waste management zone in Akobo &amp; Pibor</li> <li>▪ The Government Stakeholders/ and communities were mobilized and sensitized on waste collection in a major town clean up exercise</li> <li>▪ The radio talk show provided an avenue in which stakeholders were able to interact with communities by sensitizing the communities on WASH/Nutrition messages and responding to the concerns of the listener.</li> <li>▪ Due to the continued evidence-based advocacy, CRC was granted access to the national budgets' booklet and approval of expenditure data for the line ministries</li> <li>▪ CRC was recognized by the ministry of finance and economic planning alongside World Bank during the national budget preparation process.</li> </ul>
SCS 4:  (disaggregated for SCS041+SCS042)	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by, or with their membership/constituency		National level (SCS041): 15  Sub-national level (SCS042): 30	SCS041:2 SCS042: 8	2  1	National level (SCS041): 13  Sub-national level (SCS042): 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engaged the WUC teams on radio talk shows both in Akobo and Pibor.</li> <li>▪ The South Sudan partner call with the GNC and donors advocating for prioritization of funding and inclusion of South Sudan to the horn of Africa.</li> <li>▪ Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCl, advocated with the WASH specialized committee and WASH caucus the dire WASH</li> </ul>

							needs in the country, which resulted in the signing of the WASH compact and initiating the Water Bill review process.
	# of consultative meetings with stakeholders (Parliamentarians) to advocate for budget allocation for WASH and Nutrition.		N/A		5	10	
	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities		N/A		20	20	The 20 CSOs were trained for three days on budget analysis in August 2024, that equipped them with knowledge and skills on budget analysis. They use the acquired knowledge and skill to develop the evidence-based position papers on food security, health, WASH, and humanitarian affairs which were presented to the relevant specialized committees in the national parliament.
	# of platforms used by CSOs and CBOs to advocate for the rights of marginalized and women groups.		N/A		10	14	The global events such as World Breastfeeding Week, World Food Day, Global Handwashing Day, and 16 days of activism. The clusters (FSL, WASH, Nutrition, Education, and CP) and Parliament.
	# of CBOs and CSOs who received training on technical skills for advocacy on budget analysis.		N/A		21	21	JCSN, WOW, INTERFID, SUN, <i>Institute for Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR) (third tiers) including the seven Right2Grow partners.</i>
	# of CSOs, children led groups and women who attended workshop in budget sector working groups.		N/A		9	9	Four schools' children representatives, two youth-led organizations and three women led- organizations.

## 2.1.3 Multi-Sectoral approach to under nutrition

*Right2Grow Outcome 3: Adoption and mainstream of a multi-sectoral approach to address undernutrition.*

### Interventions

- The consortium members, most of whom are members of the South Sudan nutrition cluster and the SUN CSO movement who also works closely with the MoH, continued to engage with the nutrition cluster through its different technical working groups, such as the Advisory Task Force and the technical working groups such as the MIYCN, CMAM technical working groups. This engagement aims to advance the multisectoral agenda, which is also a core of the humanitarian response in supporting the government to fast track the launching of the National Nutrition Policy, a pre-requisite for the development of the multisectoral nutrition strategy.
- Similarly, in collaboration with the Nutrition Department within the Ministry of Health, Right2Grow supported developing the 2024 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) strategy paper, which was tailored to a multisectoral approach to be adopted by all partners.
- Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI in collaboration with its partners, supported the WASH specialized committee and WASH Caucus in raising the awareness of the parliamentarians and other government stakeholders' knowledge on the existence of the irrigation development Master plan to acquaint themselves with the strategic framework, priorities, and implementation mechanisms. At the event, the national assembly Deputy speaker acknowledged the contribution of the Right2Grow consortium to advocating for improved service delivery and emphasized that the workshop on orientation of the MPs on the national irrigation master plan cannot be underrated as it was going to strengthen the MPs' capacity to discharge their mandate to oversee the WASH services particularly after the signing of the Nile Basin comprehensive framework agreement to benefit the government of South Sudan and its citizens. The director of planning backed the deputy speaker speech by acknowledging the establishment of the WASH Caucus which will act as a catalyst in WASH related intervention in the country.
- A quote from one of the PM said, "as a result of the frequent questions ask by the parliamentarians through such platforms organized by Right2Grow, Terms of Reference was developed under the leadership of the Undersecretary of the ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MIWR) to review the Water Bill".
- Additionally, Right2Grow supported the WASH Caucus and specialized committee to equip its members with knowledge of the United Nations World Water Convention and strengthen its relationship with other specialized committees, particularly from the Economic Cluster, before tabling it in the Parliament to support South Sudan's accession in joining the Water Convention.

### Results

- The attempts and efforts of the consortium members and other stakeholders secured the endorsement of the National Nutrition Policy by the senior management of the Ministry of Health, including the Health Minister and the service cluster led by Vice President Abdulgadir.
- Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MWRI) developed a TOR to review the pending Water Bill, and MWRI is sourcing for a firm through UNICEF to hire the consultant to facilitate the review process.
- The national parliamentary WASH Caucus and the WASH specialized committee drafted a constitution framework that is currently under review for legal input.
- As a result of the active participation and influence of the WASH Caucus active fast tracking of the WASH Compact was enabled by the President in May, which resulted in an increase in budget allocations for the FSL, WASH, and Humanitarian sectors.
- Despite the delayed launching of the national nutrition policy, which further delayed the development of the nutrition multi-sectoral strategy, Right2Grow, through its partners Action Against Hunger, was able to successfully unlock key advocacy spaces, such as the N4G Accountability Spaces through the (The East, Central, and Southern African Health Community (ECSA-HC) in Arusha, and IGAD summit where Action Against Hunger with members of Right2Grow national organizations CRC and CIDO had the opportunity to present the cutting-edge Right2Grow approach in these events. Eventually, this led to the invitation of Right2Grow to participate in the ECSA-HC interministerial engagement in Malawi and the N4G Commitment events in Paris, both main and side sessions, to showcase the significant impact of Right2Grow in South Sudan.
- Following Right2Grow's dissemination of the N4G Accountability recommendations after the Arusha engagement, South Sudan line ministries and lawmakers convened to review South Sudan's Tokyo N4G commitments to draft the country's commitments in preparations for the Paris N4G Summit, set to take place in March 2025.

- Despite notable accomplishments, the current landscape of complex and significant priorities confronting the government and various stakeholders is primarily influenced by the impending 2024 election, which has been postponed to 2026, the effects of climate-related incidents, particularly the flooding caused by rising water levels in Lake Victoria, the ongoing conflict in Sudan that resulted in a more significant influx of returnees and refugees and the deteriorating economic situation have intensified these challenges, that hindered the ability to achieve related more in this outcome.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline value	Overall target (2021-2025)	Target 2024	Year 4 achievement	Cumulative achievement	Narrative for actual value 2024
SCS2	# of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development		2	0	0		The nutrition policy has not been officially launched due to conflicting government priorities. Right2Grow continued engagement with key stakeholders, including government agencies, community leaders, and NGOs, is critical to ensuring successful policy implementation and ensuring this crucial program is a success.
	# of events held to disseminate new findings on WASH and nutrition gaps.		N/A		5	12	Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI, advocated with the WASH specialized committee and WASH Caucus on the country's dire WASH needs, which resulted in the signing of the WASH compact and the initiation of the Water Bill review process.  ECSA-HC, AU Summit, WASH (Water) Conference

## 2.1.4 Mobilizing international development actors

*Right2Grow Outcome 4: Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition*

### Interventions

- UNIDOR, through its technical team represented at different national groups like the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), advocacy initiatives were conducted in collaboration with MOH, Nutrition Cluster, UN and other partners to the donors and the GNC to emphasize the importance of addressing malnutrition through a holistic and multi-sectoral approach, advocating for integrated solutions to drive sustainable impact and to prioritize and allocate multisectoral resources for the Horn of Africa and also inclusion of South Sudan which was missing in the list of the Horn of Africa Countries. Additionally, UNIDOR, being the co-lead of the SSJR was able to present the recommendations to mitigate the likelihood of the flood effect in the country, which was a success as additional funds were committed to respond to the climatic changes with a specific focus on flooding.
- Also, through the business development team, UNIDOR continued to advocate for additional resources to address the gaps in nutrition and WASH services with several multisectoral proposals submitted to donors and partners including the proposed 2024 HNRP. Localization was clearly considered in the proposals submitted with an objective of building local government actors' capacities for transition purpose, through UNICEF additional resources were secured to support the County Health Department on skills and equipment.
- ACF hosted a high-level donor engagement that brought together South Sudan's donor community and the First Vice President on the Triple Nexus, highlighting the interconnectedness of hunger, conflict, and climate change and fostering critical discussions on sustainable solutions. Moreover, the event underscored the urgent need for collective mobilization to build resilient food systems, strengthening health systems, and enhancing climate adaptation strategies to secure sustainable and development-focused grants to address the root causes of malnutrition. Key focus areas included building resilient food systems, strengthening health systems, and enhancing climate adaptation strategies.
- Similarly, World Vision engaged the Vice President of South Sudan, the Minister of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, donors, heads of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), the other Right2Grow partners, and community partners during the launch of the ENOUGH campaign in Juba and other states. In Upper Nile, communities supported by World Vision, especially those backed by R2G, participated in the campaign, which coincided with World Food Day celebrations.

### Results

- UNIDOR through its technical team represented at different national groups like the SAG in collaboration with MOH, NC, UN and other partners to the donors and the GNC to prioritize and allocate multisectoral resources for the Horn of Africa resulted into inclusion of South Sudan into the list of the Horn of Africa Countries which was initially missing. Additionally, UNIDOR through the SSJR project secured additional funding for the flood response following the presentation of the recommendations to mitigate the likelihood of the flood effect in the country. Similarly, UNIDOR, a key nutrition intervention player, secured additional resources from UNICEF through the localization approach to empower the county health department with skills and equipment.
- The high-level donor engagement resulted in significant commitments and a renewed sense of urgency from both the government and the donor community to consider multisectoral and multi-year grants to address malnutrition. The Office of the First Vice President also pledged to raise the issue of malnutrition in the Council of Ministers' discussions and to address system gaps across all sectors impacting nutrition, such as health, agriculture, water resources and irrigation, and gender, child, and social welfare.
- Donors emphasized the importance of partners' collaboration with relevant clusters to ensure prioritization during planning and allocation of grants. Additionally, the donors urged the audience on the importance of continuous engagement to adapt to unforeseen changes in the humanitarian landscape.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline value	Overall target (2021-2025)	Target 2024	Year 4 achievement	Cumulative achievement	
	# of meetings held with donors to advocate for multi-sectoral funding in nutrition.		N/A		4	6	
	# of consultative meetings organized for the development of national policy and long-term nutrition program framework.		N/A		7	11	National nutrition policy preparatory meetings were held with the steering committee members, the MoH, MoHE and MoGE leadership.
	# of advocacy workshops for members of parliament leading health, nutrition, food security and social development committees conducted.		N/A		2	5	

## 2.2 Contributions towards IGG indicators

South Sudan reported 546,187 people being indirectly reached by the programme in 2024. More details are included in annex 2.

## 2.3 Technical support

The failure to have a private sector engagements strategy due to the complex nature of business in South Sudan such as the domination of the private sector by foreign business owners, and lack of application of Right2Grow's Bridge4Voices advocacy approach were identified as gap in South Sudan consortium interventions. To address the private sector engagement to make the advocacy efforts impactful, a shift was put to strengthen the local entrepreneurship rather than the big companies, which included TOT of twenty-four participants from the seven Right2Grow partners and other CSOs at the national level who supported to convert the mothers' groups and other community groups into VSLAs groups. With the support of the Right2Grow global MDC team, a 5-day training on VSAL/IGA was conducted through the consortium partner World vision where 3 tiers received marketing skills.

On the Bridge4Voices which is crucial in amplifying community voices and demanding duty bearers to address service gaps, Action Against Hunger with the support of the Right2Grow global team conducted the five days' workshop on that drew over 30 participants from the consortium, second-tier CSOs, third tiers CSOs, and youth champions.

## 2.4 Cross-cutting themes

### 2.4.1 Gender, youth and inclusion

Right2Grow continued to intensify its actions to strengthen the nutrition integration with GBV and protection at the community level to minimize the vulnerability of women to gender-based violence. Equal participation of women and men was encouraged in the selection of third tier CSOs, community groups such as the water user management and committees, and in activities such as the focus group discussions, kitchen/ demonstration gardens, cooking demonstrations, public cleaning days etc.

In Akobo and Pibor, CIDO, in collaboration with the Oxfam FSL programme, trained the MtMSGs and water user management and committees on the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) model for transformational change on topics with connectedness to agriculture. The model aims to increase the creation of spaces for women and men to engage in joint planning, implementation of plans together, and shared decision making, which necessitated a transformation space to ensure the participation of women and men in processes and consultations on pertinent issues related to household development.

Similarly, CIDO in collaboration with Oxfam established a Disaster Risk Management Committee in Akobo that was composed of men, women, local leaders, people with disability & youths who were trained on array of issues around Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR). The committee continued to sensitize the community members on problem that gender disparity causes towards growth and development.

The Child Rights Coalition actively promoted gender equality and inclusion by ensuring diverse representation, including women, youth, and individuals from marginalized groups such as people with disabilities. Training sessions emphasized inclusive advocacy approaches, highlighting the unique challenges faced by these groups in accessing food security, nutrition, and WASH services. The Right2Grow Consortium reinforced their roles as active contributors in local, state, and national decision-making processes by empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups with evidence-generation and advocacy skills.

WVI in Melut county prioritized gender equal representation when seeking their voices and perspectives demand for increased access to services during the stakeholder meetings and community dialogues.

One notable example of youth inclusion was their role in moderating a regional webinar, organized by ACF team to connect East African stakeholders, that demonstrated the youth growing confidence and leadership. This empowerment earned the youth network legal registration, solidified its legitimacy as an advocacy body; their social media presence has significantly expanded, amplifying their voices and influence. The youth members have gained valuable skills in communication, advocacy, and leadership, positioning them as key drivers of change in their communities.

Beyond the project, this strengthened youth movement ensures the continue to advocate for improved WASH and nutrition, food security services, and national budget allocations for these critical sectors to ensure sustained impact and policy influence across South Sudan.

## 2.4.2 Climate Change

In Bor, the arrival of the rainy season was both a blessing and a burden as it is vital for agriculture but also comes with increasing flood risks because of climate change. Bor is prone to flooding, and floods have now defined its landscape for the last three consecutive years though it was not too much in some parts during 2024. Every year, as rain sweeps the plains, homes are inundated, crops submerged, and families displaced.

For mothers and children in Bor, the flood is not a mere seasonal challenge but a significant obstacle to their feeding and health. When water begins to rise, the mothers (MtMSG) relocate to higher ground to establish their kitchen and groups demonstration gardens and practices irrigation methods and move to riverbanks close to water during the dry seasons.

In Akobo and Pibor, CIDO collaborated with Oxfam and supported six women-led vegetable production groups (MtMSGs) with climate-smart technology such as the use of solarized water pumps through capacity building, linking them to the farmer field school model. The training empowered them with knowledge and skills to adopt actions that improve practices in agriculture as they participate in market-oriented vegetable production to maximize their production and income and raise awareness on better nutrition and WASH practices while supporting grassroots groups in their respective communities.

Akobo A & B primary school and Redeemer and Kondago primary schools' hygiene clubs that host 60 pupils planted indigenous trees, established a kitchen garden within their school compound as a mitigation to climate change, and also were given chickens as part of the IGA that yields not only income but also address the nutrition component.

In Fangak, farmers were empowered and embraced lowland rice cultivation and floating gardens, reducing the impact of floods on their livelihoods. Engaging the media local media and communication structures enabled effective dissemination of early warning signals and preparedness tips to the communities that helped the communities to mitigate climate-related risks.

### 3. Impact story:

## Right2grow Provides Antidote for Malnutrition Among Children & Pregnant Women In South Sudan



*A group of women tends to their chicken garden, one of the innovative approaches aimed at combating malnutrition in the community. By cultivating their own food, these women are ensuring better nutrition for their families*

**JONGLEI, SOUTH SUDAN:** Thirteen years after gaining independence from Sudan in 2011, South Sudan remains one of the most food-insecure countries globally. 5.83 million people were projected to experience similar levels of acute food insecurity at the peak of the lean season in the second quarter of 2024, when food is most scarce, according to Acute Food Insecurity Classification (IPC) situation overview (April-July 2024). Jonglei is among the five states with a high concentration of acute malnutrition cases.

According to John Hopkins Medicine, malnutrition occurs when the body is deprived of essential vitamins, minerals, and nutrients needed for healthy tissue and organ function. Malnutrition remains one of the leading causes of death among young children worldwide. Symptoms of malnutrition often include weight loss, reduced appetite, tiredness, and irritability

Barely three years after the introduction of the Right2Grow project in Akobo East and Bor South in 2021, vegetable most families no longer buy vegetables in major markets, signaling the impact of the project to minimize hunger and malnutrition among families in the communities.

“The quantity of vegetables people are bringing to the market has improved, indicating that the idea is being embraced and implemented at home,” Jacob Ajak, 40 years a Community Public Health Officer in Bor, has said.

Nyawal, is among the few beneficiaries whose lives have been impacted by the Right2Grow project. The 28-year-old mother of five attests that her family has seen total transformation ever since she joined the programme adding that she no longer visits the hospital frequently as she used to do due to malnutrition which was common among her children before she learnt how to grow own food from her kitchen garden.

“Before, I didn’t have proper knowledge on how to do farming, but today I am able to produce nutritious food and even sell surplus in the markets. I use part of the cash earned from selling the vegetables to buy clothes for my children,” affirmed Nyawal, a member of the Right2Grow group in Akobo, has said.

Ayen is another mother of six children and a member of the Mother-to-Mother Support Group, supported by Save the Children, which trains women to screen for malnutrition cases among children and teaches them how to prevent malnutrition in the community.

“We have been trained on agriculture and the types of crops to grow to prevent malnutrition in our community. We started planting okra, vegetables, tomatoes, and onions and from then, malnutrition have reduced, “We also sell some of the crops, and it has helped us a lot in the community,” Ayen said.

She added, “I am now healthy, and this is thanks to the support provided to us by the Right to Grow program. The community has now improved—we can send our children to school by selling the crops that we have planted.”

According to Ayen, most women in the village used to depend entirely on their husbands before being introduced to the Right to Grow program. However, after the first planting season, they have become more self-reliant, as they can now sell their harvested produce and no longer wait for their husbands to provide money.

“Through the support we have received from the organizations, we women have totally changed. I want to say thank you to Save the Children for the support they have given us. Now we can identify when a child is malnourished. “As the mother-to-Mother Support Group, we go from house to house to support young mothers, and we have managed to reduce malnutrition cases,” Ayen said.

The project focuses on returnees from Ethiopia and Sudan, the host community, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from neighbouring counties. Beneficiaries are enrolled in agricultural activities designed to empower them to not only grow food but also increase their access to capital through the sale of surplus produce. Beneficiaries receive basic skills on how to grow local vegetables, a major source of essential minerals such as vitamins, iron, zinc, and copper found in leafy vegetables like spinach.

The Right2Grow idea was stirred by a baseline survey that showed that few vegetables were produced in the area. This led to higher malnutrition rates among pregnant and lactating mothers and children. In the last six months of 2024, about 5,623 people in Akobo and Bor West County, including 1,300 children with severe malnutrition, 2,406 with moderate cases, and 1,917 pregnant and lactating mothers, benefitted from the project, according to local health officials.



*Eggplants flourish in a demo garden where women are trained to identify nutrient-rich crops that support healthy child growth. This initiative aims to boost vegetable production and tackle malnutrition among children and mothers.*



*Mothers in Bor participate in a training session led by the Mother-to-Mother Support Group, learning essential breastfeeding techniques and hygiene practices to protect their children from malnutrition.*

According to a report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), High rate of malnutrition in South Sudan is attributed to Economic decline, conflict or insecurity, climate shocks and low agricultural production. In response to the high rates of malnutrition, Save the Children and other local partners have trained the local population, especially mothers, on growing nutrient-rich local food. Today, beneficiaries of the Right2Grow program are playing a pivotal role in their communities by providing healthy diets for their families and surrounding villages.

The Right2Grow partners play a crucial advocacy role, organizing mothers to receive

food supplements at centers for malnourished children. Once enrolled in the program, beneficiaries are trained to grow nutritious crops like groundnuts, which have the same nutrients as plumpy'nut—a peanut-based paste used for treating severe acute malnutrition. They are also encouraged to grow fruits and vegetables such as watermelon, cucumber, amaranth, eggplant, okra, kale, and cabbage.

“Because of Right2Grow, we now have enough vegetables in the local markets, which is crucial in the fight against malnutrition. I want to thank Save the Children and other partners for this project because, without them, these vulnerable people might succumb to diseases”, Ajak said.

Chan, 27 years old who spent most of her youth in civilian protection camps, says the training she received from CIDO, the implementing partner of the Right2Grow project, came at a crucial time for her and her young family. “If CIDO still has the capacity, they should continue this work because it has positively impacted the community,” she adds.

Taban Arkangelo 38 years old, Team Leader at CIDO, noted that the project has helped the community to protect themselves against diseases that were rampant due to malnutrition. “Beneficiaries receive hands-on training on modern skills for producing quality vegetables. Our training focuses on practical aspects like identifying and removing weeds, spacing, and thinning,” Taban said

Each group is provided with tools such as hand hoes, seeds, wheelbarrows, and machetes to enhance large-scale production. In Akobo, CIDO is also mobilizing communities around access to basic WASH and Nutrition services through a start-up poultry farming where a package of 60 chickens was set up for a livelihood project to support the private sector. Additionally, they initiated a school garden and tree-planting project in Akobo Boys and Girls primary schools.

# 4. Linking & Learning

## 4.1 Linking and learning initiatives

### Learning questions and activities

Learning questions for Y4	Partners & Stakeholders involved	Outputs from learning activities (ex: workshop, learning brief....)	Summary of the key learnings	Changes made or planned changes based on response to learning question
How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programming?	Right2Grow partners and CSOs	MCD workshop on B4V	-Difference between an approach and a strategy. - Principles of B4Vs - Importance of evidence-based advocacy. -7 key steps of developing policy briefs.	- The same knowledge and skills are to be cascaded to the field team.
How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programming?	CSOs and academia in Bor	MCD workshop on B4V	- The CSOs and CBOs have acquired the basic skills and Knowledge on BMET and Bridge4Voices. 2- Using community engagement tools and the evidence-based budget advocacy approach will mitigate local-level advocacy efforts in the shrinking civic space environment. 3-The participants expressed interest in practicing the skills and Knowledge acquired on BMET and Bridge4Voices during the 2024 budget analysis.	Non-Right2Grow CSO (third tier) inclusion in participating in the national budget analysis.
How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programming?	Lawmakers	Workshops on irrigation and development master plan (IDMP), and SSD accession to the UN water convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of the water bill compromised the implementation of the IDMP.</li> <li>Benefit of SSD accession to the UN water convention.</li> </ul>	-Review and finalization of the water bill. - PMs support the SSD UN water convention secretariat on the accession processes.
How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programming?	Community Groups	Training on water points maintenance, soap production, public spaces cleaning, Climate smart gardening and local food processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair of broken boreholes.</li> <li>Production of soap</li> <li>Kitchen, community and school club gardens.</li> <li>Drying/ smoking fish</li> </ul>	Access to clean and safe drinking water. Public town cleaning campaigns.  Vegetables, soap, and fried fish for small businesses.
How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved toward sustainability of R2G programming?	Community members, R2G consortium partners. Government (Relevant ministries, MPs) CSOs (nutrition & WASH partners, media, and private sector)	Improve stakeholders' engagement in R2G activities. Improve the working environment among R2G consortium partners. Improved quality of program implementation. Enhance collaboration with Members of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be frequent community engagement and feedback mechanisms to enable the timely addressing of community needs and the implementation of activities' reflections.</li> <li>Members of Parliament should be invited to the program launched to enable them to understand the details of the program implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R2G partners to schedule frequent community engagement meetings and document feedback for planning, implementation, and reporting purposes.</li> <li>Members of the parliament to be invited to relevant R2G activities to enhance collaboration between the R2G consortium and MPs.</li> </ul>

		Parliament (MPs) on fund allocation for nutrition and WASH activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strength in the different organizational strengths exhibited.</li> </ul>	
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## 4.2 Lessons learned

- Coordinating and leading the Consortium partners' project activities was a testament to our efficiency and coordination. Information about other project developments that require collective, effective administration and management was timely shared with the people concerned. Examples are mutual capacity development, Bridge4Voices, and local private-sector training led by ACF, CRC, and WV leveraging the unique strengths of each organization. This had avoided duplication of services and cemented the team spirit among the consortium members, making the team maintain healthy relationships and feel accomplished and united.
- Establishing and maintaining healthy working relationships with all government and community stakeholders, including the consortium colleagues, Member office, donors, external partners (third tier), and supporters, are strong and profoundly valued. The continuation of ongoing, regular, and effective communication ensured the timely sharing of essential information to keep the team informed and connected, enhancing our collective understanding of the project and the context we operate in.
- The use of evidence-based advocacy and multisectoral collaboration to raise awareness and influence decision-making processes such as the budget analysis, country's situation overview, and government commitments creates trust with the government stakeholders and duty bearers.
- Right2Grow's global and regional technical support (CEGAA, CSBAG) have proven to be a sustainable budget advocacy resource available to other partners, strengthening capacities of local partners in budget advocacy
- Similarly considering local partners to participate in regional and global advocacy showcased the effectiveness of the consortium in strengthening local partners capacities, ownership and their contributions in decision making.
- Media engagement, both local and international, had remained a crucial component of the project's advocacy strategy. It has played a key role in communicating our messages, amplifying impact, and increasing visibility on critical issues.

## 4.2 Best practices

- The continued leadership, technical expertise provided by SCI as the consortium lead and the strong coordination with, and support of the global team has been instrumental in achieving programme success through routine monthly meetings and the establishment of communication platform ease communication at the consortium level continued to positively impact partners and enabled them to share milestones achieved and address any challenges on a timely manner.
- The high levels of engagement and coordination with consortium partners with different stakeholders and continued effective community mobilization strategies implemented had significantly enhanced participation and successes, while the complementarity of multisectoral integration and synergy with existing nutrition and WASH projects have complemented one another, leading to a greater impact. Bringing all partners together and involving different stakeholders has also strengthened the country's nutrition and WASH activities. For instance, making the lawmaker aware that the water and the hygiene situation in Juba were not favoring the ordinary citizens, and the condition of El Sabah, the only children's hospital in the country, was not conducive and was being funded by external financing during parliamentary budget analysis exercise motivated them to amplify these issues during budget reading. Similarly, the close working relationship and support to the WASH specialized committee and the WASH Caucus enabled them to actively participate in fast tracking the signing of the WASH compact by the president, orientation of the parliamentarians and other government stakeholders on the irrigation master plan and on the South Sudan water convention accession processes which are key action in advancing WASH related interventions.
- The program's flexibility allowed for adaptations to activities that suites the ever-changing context. However, the collaboration with the non-contracted Right2Grow local partners (third tier) remained a challenge in terms of them independently carrying the intervention due to limited funds constrain. Despite the equal gender participation in project activities, including MtMSGs, FtFSGs, WUCs, and WMCs, was a positive step towards addressing gender inequalities, a primary focus of the Theory of Change, nevertheless, there was a need for further dedicated and detailed work to address harmful gender norms and historical inequalities in these communities.

Overall, the program's success can be attributed to the effective leadership and technical support provided by SCI as the consortium lead, the effective community mobilization strategies implemented, and the multisectoral integration and building synergies with existing Nutrition, health, FSL and WASH projects. The good partnership collaboration and coordination with different stakeholders were exemplary, including the government that ensured the government ownership of activities and policy changes processes. Additionally, the flexibility of the program allowed for adaptations to activities suites the changing context, and the promotion of the equal gender participation in project activities, including MtMSGs, FtFSGs, WUCs, and WMCs, was a positive step towards addressing gender inequalities, a primary focus of the Theory of Change.

## 5. Partnership organisation and collaboration

### 5.1 Partnership structure and decision making

- A partnership structure was established in the second year of the project, defining the roles and responsibilities of both the organizations and their individual members. As the lead consortium comprising ten partners—three international and four national contractual along with three additional non-contractual third tier partners, Save the Children International (SCI) had overseen the operationalization of the project in South Sudan. This includes coordinating with diverse stakeholders at multiple levels and implementing a collaborative, joint decision-making process within the Right2Grow project framework.
- In collaboration with international partners such as Action Against Hunger (ACF) and World Vision International (WVI), SCI primarily coordinates the execution of shared activities to optimize fund utilization through cost-sharing mechanisms and the usage of internal resources. For the national partners, SCI facilitated discussions regarding fund transactions and fostered a participatory decision-making approach tailored to the specific context needs.
- The close collaboration, partnership, and establishing open communication with local and national government, stakeholders and community members ensured a well-coordinated implementation of activities. In the spirit of mutual respect, the consortium recognised each stakeholder’s perspectives during meetings and dialogues and encouraged participatory decision-making processes to foster ownership and sustainability of the programme.
- ACF through its regional office extended its engagement beyond nation to regional platforms such as the N4G Summit in Arusha and the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, that enabled Right2Grow to reinforce its commitment to policy influence, community empowerment, and regional collaboration to drive sustainable solutions in nutrition, health, and humanitarian response.

### 5.2 Collaboration with other strategic partnerships and programmes

Right2Grow partners in South Sudan have had strategic partnership with different programs, agencies and local partners at all levels. Others are members of health, nutrition, FSL, and WASH clusters, and SUN CSO had the opportunity to share Right2Grow advocacy interventions through coordination meetings from National, State, and County cluster coordination mechanisms. In this collaboration, the team also worked closely with these clusters at different levels in delivering services to the affected communities. For instance in Akobo, CIDO health and nutrition education activities enhanced the knowledge gap and increased demand for available health and nutrition services under the project funded by Stitching Vluchteling, a refuge organization based in Netherlands, NORAD program which focused on addressing the food insecurity eventually led to establishment of six schools farm fields, provision of mobile solarised water pump and distribution of 36 canoes and mobile oven to fisher folks an intervention that compliments on the nutrition component of this project. In Bor, collaborating with JCSN, WOW, and ITERPID had empowered them with the knowledge and skill that enabled them expanded the scope of Right2Grow in the community to actively participate in addressing and demanding for improved services.

Right2Grow collaborated with World Vision’s ENOUGH campaign to reinforce the advocacy agenda to influence policies and systems reforms to ensure children’s rights to nutritious food and education are prioritised through community empowerment and advocacy for services addressing the root causes of malnutrition.

### 5.3 Collaboration with the private sector

- As the private sector in South Sudan is largely dominated by foreign business owners with different priorities, our approach required adaptive management, where we shift focus from trying to collaborate with larger companies to empowering community groups with small business skills. The ToT training was completed by WVI, and all the consortium partners cascaded the VSLA training to the MtMSGs and WUC formed the VSLAs, and procured the materials required to start their savings. Apart from the VSLAs, in Pibor, the small business entrepreneurs (pharmacists and shop and hardware vendors) were involved in the campaign that called for

‘Make Pibor Clean’ and was meant to win the support of the private sector in a bid to advance for WASH/Nutrition Advocacy. These are approaches to finding local, affordable, and sustainable solutions.

- In Upper Nile, WVSS has been working very closely with local private sector partners such as Dar Petroleum operating company to promote the adoption of good nutrition and WASH practices in the community. Through this collaboration with the stakeholders, local authorities and community leaders advocated the installation of water pipes that improved access to safe and clean drinking water in the community.

## 5.4 Collaboration with the Dutch Embassy

- The collaboration with the Embassy was fantastic, with open communication, joined planning and bi-monthly provision of regular the project progress updates, and sharing, learning and identifying synergies for collaboration with other power of voices projects.
- Building on the already existing network established for the bi-monthly exchange meetings, an avenue for providing regular project progress updates, sharing learnings, and identifying synergies for collaboration. The collaboration with the Embassy of the Netherlands continued to be great, offering the opportunity to identify synergies and ways of working with the other Power of Voices consortium lead partners, particularly Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) and Plan International. Through this collaboration and network last year, enabled to orient three women-led organization (SIHA, EVE, and WAYEO) representatives on the national budget processes. Additionally, the consortium maintained active engagement through social media, consistently tagging and retweeting each other’s activities, which helped amplify key messages, strengthen visibility, and reinforce the shared advocacy goals.
- The presence of the Embassy’s representative during the high-level engagements on irrigation master plan workshops has pressured the government to push actions forward to fast-track its commitments. We are grateful for the spirit of teamwork and the open access to tap into other partners' and embassy staff's expertise, which enabled us to coordinate our activities effectively.

## 6. Reflection

### 6.1 Programme progress

The programme has been on course for this year as in year two and three of the implementation. Activities to ensure that communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices by enhancing engagement with stakeholders at all levels have been implemented as planned. The consortium with its partners strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations, second and third-tier community structures such as water user/management committees (WU/MC) Mother to mother support groups (MtMSGs), Men Groups (FtFGs), waste management committees (WMC), School Hygiene clubs and other frontline workers on the better nutrition and WASH practices enabled the CSOs and vulnerable communities to engage with duty bears, identify and seek for viable WASH, Nutrition, Health services and also protect the existing water points from contamination. The only outstanding activities were an exchange visit, the nutrition policy launching and related activities, and the development of nutrition multi-sectoral strategies after Nutrition Policy launching. The savings from these activities are planned to be used to implement these activities in year 5, and additionally support mother-to-mother support groups and school hygiene clubs. For instance, some members of MtMSGs continued to initiate individual kitchen gardens apart from the demonstration gardens, which were a sign of community ownership and sustainability. Water users and management committees continue to take charge with the help of their local chiefs to safeguard the water points from contamination by undertaking public cleaning and appropriate waste disposal; continue with the tariff collection from the community members that enabled the repair of the broken boreholes in the communities.

The government, CSOs, and the communities acknowledged the contributions Right2Grow made towards advancing the advocacy agenda on the country's nutrition, WASH, health, food security, and budget issues. As a result, the government, through the Ministry of Health, took the leadership in mobilizing relevant stakeholders, particularly the MoH senior management and the service cluster members who endorsed the national nutrition Policy; the national parliamentarians WASH Caucus committee and the WASH specialized committed under the leadership of the ministry of irrigation and water resources undersecretary who initiated the orientation on irrigation master plan and South Sudan water convention accession processes and developed a TOR to Review the pending Water Bill. Both documents are crucial when fully funded and accurately implemented to improve the country's quality of services and nutrition outcomes.

### 6.2 Partnership collaboration

The relationships of the consortium members with all government and community stakeholders at all levels, including the consortium colleagues, Member office, the global team, donors, SUN, external partners, media, and supporters, are strong and profoundly valued. We continue to maintain ongoing, regular, and effective communication, ensuring the timely sharing of essential information and updates. This kept the team informed and connected, enhancing the collective understanding of the advocacy agenda. This ensured that critical issues received the attention they deserved from the different stakeholders.

The team's collaboration was instrumental in providing technical guidance, advocacy tools, frequent structured feedback, improved communication, and tailored technical support, enhancing the overall impact and efficiency of the partnership. It remained essential in achieving long-term policy influence and community-driven solutions. Together, the team's resilience and commitment allowed them to navigate the obstacles effectively and remain optimistic that 2025 will bring even greater progress.

### 6.3 Sustainability and local ownership

Right2Grow Programme contributed to sustainability by capacity strengthening the government staff and community groups' advocacy knowledge and skills. It encouraged the joining of plans that helped them to manoeuvre the risks of the shrinking civic space and continue to amplify the voices of the respective communities to continue the work after the project ends in 2025. This was discussed in detail during the 2024 annual planning process, with clear country sustainability plans for 2025 and beyond drawn from the learning during the MTR workshop in 2023 and the Learning event in 2024. Key sustainability activities include:

- Developing a nutrition policy that recognizes the importance of nutrition and WASH-integrated programming at all levels (agriculture, rural and urban water, MOH, animals, and fisheries) will serve the nation beyond the project period. The government's role and ownership of the processes in endorsing and implementing the

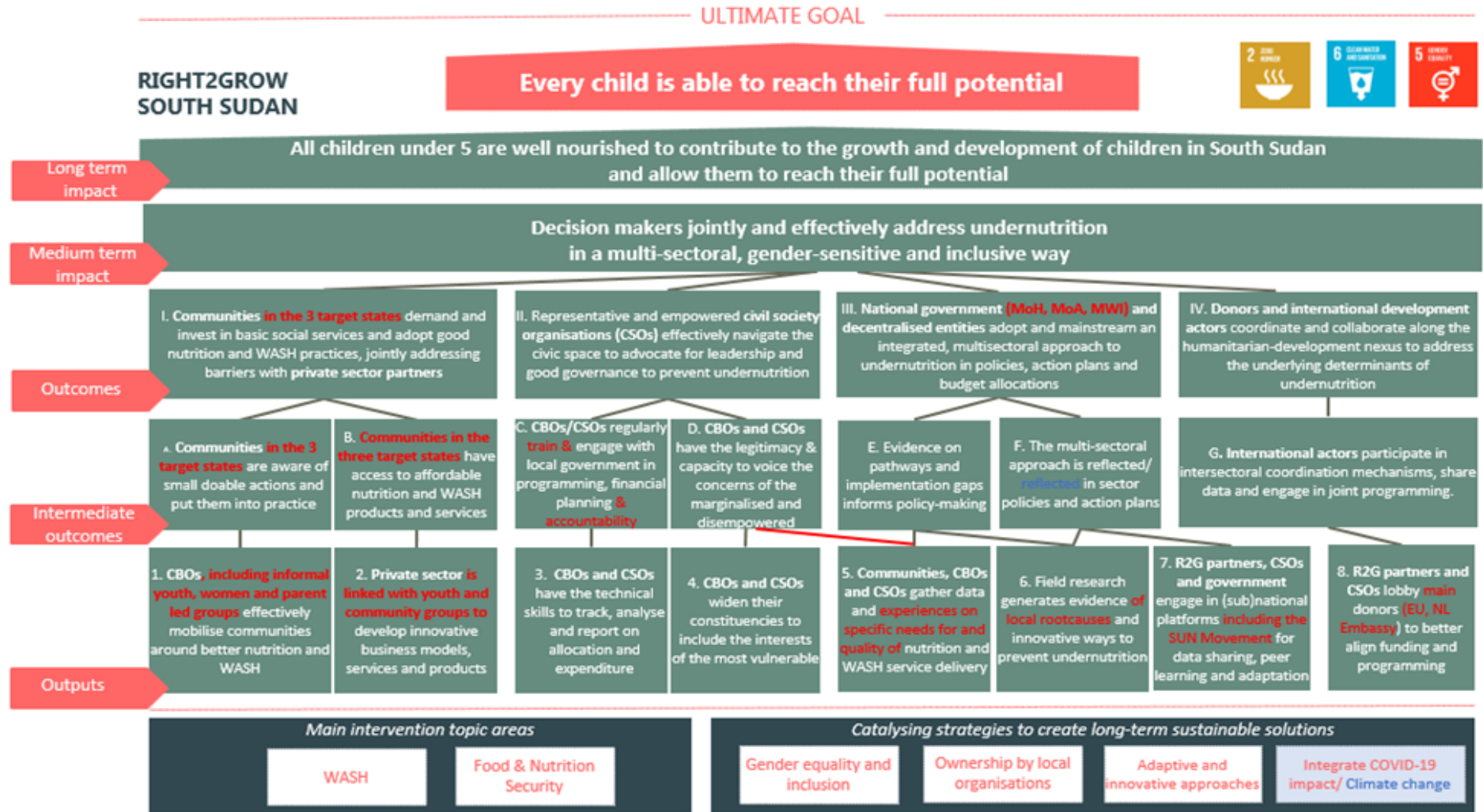
national nutrition policy, legalizing the national parliamentarian WASH Caucus, and finalizing the ongoing Water Bill review. It will facilitate and push for timely implementation while ensuring that all the relevant government stakeholders, community groups, implementing agencies, and donors are involved accordingly.

- Organizational and technical capacity strengthening and shifting power to local and grassroots CBOs/CSOs, the small business private sector, mainly the VSLA/S4T groups, had been provided through participation in the national dialogue with the government leadership, external event participation, and training/workshop, which had built their confidence for sustainability.
- Integration of Right2Grow strategies and activities into the partners' existing and future programming.

In terms of power shifting, throughout the course of the years, the team, in coordination with the consortium lead, had much knowledge-sharing session opportunities, such as the semi-annual reflection, which was a very good knowledge-sharing session, and global training on platforms such as the grow platform among others. The orientation of the consortium members on the localization concept helped their management to understand their roles in initiating changes, which was adopted to continue into year 5 to allow CSOs and communities ample time to stand up and talk on their own behalf without doubt for them to access services and products. This smooth transition made the affected populations not see themselves as passive service recipients but rather as active participants, primarily geared towards support, increased ownership, and building community esteem with a significant role to play beyond the project period.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: Country ToC



## Annex 2: Results Framework (country consortium)

### Country: South Sudan

Result level (and link with donor & donor thematic indicators)	Result area & Indicators (to be adjusted by country where needed, (keep only those which are relevant for your program)	Baseline value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	REQUIRED FOR DONOR INDICATORS ONLY! Target value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	Indicator achievements	Comments
Ultimate goal	All children under 5 are well nourished				
Medium term impact	Decision makers jointly and effectively address undernutrition in a multisectoral, gender-sensitive and inclusive way				
Outcome 1	I. Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners				
	# of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	0		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of sanitation committee that worked to ensure market cleaning to promote hygiene and the compost pits cited at different households indicated adoption of good doable WASH practices by the communities.</li> <li>• MtMSGs introduced protein farming in the kitchen gardening to complement vegetable farming in order to improve dietary diversification of complimentary feeding for children and also ensuring access of nutritious foods at the household level.</li> <li>• Demand by MtMSGs with soft skills on entrepreneurship like soap making, baking and tailoring to improve their</li> </ul>

				<p>source of income to support the families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request by communities for support with fruit trees to address climatic hitches like exacerbated flooding that has affected the communities for the last 4 years consecutively as well as the trees to play as a source of fruits in the communities</li> <li>• In Lualdit and Pariak, the community demanded through the chiefs the repair of the boreholes that were producing dirty water, which were successfully repaired. Unfortunately, the one at Pariak later got broken again, and the community is following up with their chief to repair it.</li> <li>• Paloich community led by youth representatives demanded for improved delivery of safe and clean drinking water from water tracking to installation of water pipes from Community Development (CD), a Department within Dar Operating company (DPOC), one of the biggest operating companies in Melut County.</li> <li>• The youths and the local chiefs initiated a meeting with CD officials to advocate for installation of water pipes using funds from CD.</li> <li>• The community, during world breastfeeding week (WBW) event launch, also advocated for allocation of space for breastfeeding corner space in the hospital for mothers to nourish their babies.</li> <li>• Community requested the rehabilitation of borehole in Dithoma IDP camp by solidarity international.</li> <li>• The repair of the broken water tank in Wunthon by the county commissioner.</li> </ul>
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	% of respondents with improved knowledge on personal and household hygiene.	0			The project will not report on this indicator.
	# of barriers to good nutrition and WASH services successfully addressed by joint community, fathers/brothers, women group and private sector initiatives.	0		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the leaders' engagement on gender awareness, they encouraged women and girls to eat any food; they were being prevented from eating like meat of pigs, head of fishes and cows.</li> <li>• Installation of water tank in pariak using the community development fund (CDF) from Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC) was completed.</li> <li>• Dispel some of the myths and cultural barriers that affect the nutrition status of the community.</li> <li>• Adaption of best nutrition practices such as feeding habits, dietary intake, breast feeding, hand washing, waste/faecal disposal etc. to foster learning, contributing to overall reduction of under nutrition among women and girls, as well as pregnant and lactating women.</li> </ul>
Donor indicator WASH 3. Number of people using safely managed drinking water services	% of households with safely managed drinking water services.	see disaggregated data			The project will not report on this indicator.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>II. Representative and empowered civil society organisations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition</b>				
Donor indicator SCS 3	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and position.	SCS031: 0 SCS032: 0	SCS031:10 2025: 10  SCS032: 12 2025:12	5	<p><b>National</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated a 2 days' campaign on free open defecation and solid waste management zone in Akobo &amp; Pibor</li> <li>• The Government Stakeholders/ and communities were mobilized and sensitized on waste collection in a major town clean up exercise .</li> </ul>

					<p><b>Subnational</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The radio talk show provided an avenue in which stakeholders were able to interact with communities by sensitizing the communities on WASH/Nutrition messages and responding to the concerns of the listener.</li> <li>• Due to the continued evidence-based advocacy, CRC was granted access to the national budgets' booklet and approval of expenditure data for the line ministries</li> <li>• CRC was recognized by the ministry of finance and economic planning alongside World Bank during the national budget preparation process.</li> </ul>
Donor indicator SCS 4	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	SCS041: 0 SCS042: 0	SCS041:152025: 15 SCS042:402025:40	3	<p><b>National</b>• Engaged the WUC teams on radio talk shows both in Akobo and Pibor.  <b>Subnational</b>• The South Sudan partner call with the GNC and donors advocating for prioritization of funding and inclusion of South Sudan to the horn of Africa. • Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI, advocated with the WASH specialized committee and WASH caucus the dire WASH needs in the country, which resulted in the signing of the WASH compact and initiating the Water Bill review process.</p>
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>III. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs</b>				
Donor indicator SCS 1  Donor indicator FNS 4.1 : Number of reforms / improvements in major national FNS policies / laws /	# of laws, policies implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	SCS012: 0 FNS 4.1: 0 WASH : 0	SCS012: 2 2022: 0 2025: 2 (these are the National Nutrition Policy+National Nutrition Strategy)  Same for FNS 4.1	0	Nutrition policy has not been implemented.

regulations  Donor indicator WASH: Number of reforms / improvements in major national WASH policies / laws / regulations					
Donor indicator SCS 2  Donor indicator FNS 4.1 : Number of reforms / improvements in major national FNS policies / laws / regulations  Donor indicator WASH: Number of reforms / improvements in major national WASH policies / laws / regulations	# of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	SCS022: 0 FNS 4.1: 0 WASH : 0	SCS012: 2 2022: 0 2025: 2	0	The nutrition policy has not been officially launched due to conflicting government priorities.
	Percentage of public budgets allocated and implemented for nutrition and WASH services (increased funding).	WASH (2019/2020): 0,06% Food security and agriculture 2019/2020: 0,16%		542%	The Ministry of Finance allocated budget of 31,262,911,302 in South Sudanese Pounds to ministry of water and irrigation from 5,762,911,303 in 2023, constituting 542% increase.  The ministry of Finance allocated a budget of 96,855,062,106 in South Sudanese pounds to ministry of Agriculture and livestock in 2024 from 79,091,189,153 constituting 22% increase.
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>IV. Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition</b>				

	Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by R2G and its partner towards donors and international actors	0		0	This indicator was not reported against.
	Degree of integration of the WASH-Nutrition nexus by donors along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	0		0	This indicator was not reported against.

Result level	Result area & Indicators	Baseline value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	REQUIRED FOR DONOR INDICATORS ONLY! Target value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	Indicator achievements	Comments
<b>Int. Outcome A.</b>	Communities are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice				
	% of targeted communities with improved knowledge WASH and Nutrition.	0		0	The project will not report on this indicator
<b>Int. Outcome B.</b>	Communities have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services				
	# of WASH and nutrition products identified for production by local private sectors.	0 (9 outside R2G)		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soap</li> <li>• Dry/ smoked fish</li> <li>• Fresh Milk</li> <li>• Vegetables</li> </ul>
<b>Int. Outcome C.</b>	CBOs and CSOs regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning				

	# of consultative meetings with stakeholders (Parliamentarians) to advocate for budget allocation for WASH and Nutrition.	0		7	National nutrition policy preparatory meetings were held with the steering committee members, the MoH, MoHE and MoGE leadership.
<b>Int. Outcome D.</b>	CBOs and CSOs have the legitimacy & capacity to voice the concerns of the marginalized and disempowered				
Donor indicator SCS 5	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	SCS053: 0	SCS053: 2022: 8	8	Compared to the baseline in 2021, there has been an increase in technical L&A capacities for 1st and 2nd tier partners. These consist of 30 local CSOs and 20 INGOs, based in 6 countries. An online mutual capacity development self-assessment has been carried out at baseline (2021) and MTR (mid 2023). Comparing both results, all Right2Grow consortium partners feel more equipped and have gained/strengthened capacities to engage in advocacy initiatives and undertake effective advocacy efforts compared to 2021. It shows a clear positive trend regarding averaging scores on technical L&A knowledge and skills within organisations. Fewer organisations are saying they have a high training need and more organisations are saying they could train others. Especially related to the ToC outcomes on 1) communities demanding and investing in basic services, as well as 2) CSOs navigating civic space, an increase in L&A capacities between baseline and MTR has been found. However, for ToC outcome 4 on coordination of donors and international actors along the humanitarian-development nexus about undernutrition, an increase in support to CSOs is needed compared to the baseline. Besides assessing the L&A capacities, Right 2 Grow partners also self-assessed their organisational capacities. The results show that little progress has been made since baseline and organisations point

					out the lack of performance measures for impact, lack of effective communication and/or advocacy strategy to accelerate progress towards the achievement of organizations' objectives, insufficient staff levels, facilities and equipment compared to the workload and needs of different advocacy projects they are involved in. If the L&A knowledge and skills are to be practiced in day-to-day work and if the positive trend is to be sustained beyond Right2Grow, additional efforts are needed to strengthen organizational capacities of local CSOs. Detailed results per country can be found in the MCD report. Many activities have been undertaken to strengthen L&A capacities of 3rd tier organisations as well, refer for these to the country MTR reports.
	# of platforms used by CSOs and CBOs to advocate for the rights of marginalized and women groups.	0 (16 outside R2G)		10	The global events such as World Breastfeeding Week, World Food Day, Global Handwashing Day, and 16 days of activism.  The clusters (FSL, WASH, Nutrition, Education, and CP) and Parliament.
<b>Int. Outcome E.</b>	Evidence on pathways and implementation gaps informs policy-making				
	# of events held to disseminate new findings on WASH and nutrition gaps.	0 (9 outside R2G)		5	Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI, advocated with the WASH specialized committee and WASH Caucus on the country's dire WASH needs, which resulted in the signing of the WASH compact and the initiation of the Water Bill review process.  ECSA-HC, AU Summit, WASH (Water) Conference
<b>Int. Outcome F.</b>	The multi-sectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans				
	# and % of targeted nutrition-sensitive policies (agriculture,	0		0	This indicator is not reported against

	livelihoods, wash, education) with nutrition targets.				
<b>Int. Outcome G.</b>	International actors participate in intersectoral coordination mechanisms, share data and engage in joint programming				
	# of meetings attended to discuss lessons learned and best practices.	0		8	The consortium team held monthly meetings with CSOs to discuss about the progress of the project and documented some success and challenges that the project encounter.

Result level	Result area & Indicators	Baseline value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	REQUIRED FOR DONOR INDICATORS ONLY! Target value quantitative (and split out per applicable sub-indicator)	Indicator achievements	Comments
Output 1	1. CBOs effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition and WASH				
Donor indicator SCS 6	# of CSOs involved in R2G	SCS063: 8	SCS063: 2022: 8	8	Right2Grow South Sudan is a Strategic Partnership between Action against Hunger, the Center for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Save the Children, and World Vision as well as 4 national partners, Community Initiative for Development Organization (CIDO), Child Rights Coalition (CRC), Support for peace, Education, Development Programmes (SPEDP) and Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDOR).  No new partner has been included and no partner has left.
Donor WASH 3.1: number of people trained in WASH institutions.	# of water user committees trained on maintenance of water sources and sanitation within the communities.	0 (48 outside R2G)		46	All the 10 (5 Mayendit/5 Pariang) functional water committees received refresher training. CIDO R2G team engaged 3 Water User Committee (WUC) members that composed of 24 individuals through refresher training on WASH/Nutrition and Advocacy within the water points and community at large in Pibor within

					<p>Pibor County</p> <p>The R2G team in Akobo County also organised a refresher training for 3 WUCs which attracted 27 individuals on WASH/Nutrition Advocacy within the water points and community at large.</p> <p>The teams have extended awareness campaigns around other WUCs: There are three in Bor county i.e, Baidit, Lualdit, and Pariak; there are seven in Melut County. 20 WUC in Leer, Koch, Panyijar and Fashoda.</p>
	# of MTMSG and Men groups trained.	0		53	<p>Capacity strengthening efforts continued for the functional 20 MtMSGs with skills and knowledge on doable wash and nutrition actions to improve dietary diversification for children and promote hygiene at the household level, including innovative ideas like chicken layering in Mayendit and Panyijar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 MtMSGs in Pibor were engaged in awareness sessions on importance of production of nutritious foods affordable to them during world breast feeding week.</li> <li>• 2 MtMSGs in Akobo County participated in awareness sessions on importance of production of nutritious foods affordable to them during world breast feeding week in August 2023.</li> <li>• Six in Melut County and 15 in Bor county</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Leer</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Koch</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Panyijar</li> <li>• 2MtMSGs in Fashoda</li> </ul>
Output 2	2. Private sector develops innovative business models, services and products				
	# of meetings organized by CSOs and private sectors to promote appropriate technologies on food processing and preservations.	0		9	<p>On the small business entrepreneur, two income generation sessions were held with male and female community members from three locations (Pariak, Lualdit, &amp; Baidit).</p>
	# of awareness sessions conducted on local production of nutritious foods affordable to the local community.	0 (11 outside of R2G)		32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued awareness-raising sessions were conducted, and from these, MtMSGs demanded support in layering chicken and legumes as a protein source for the households.</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 cooking demonstrations were conducted to caregivers of children on how to prepare nutritious meals for children without losing nutritional value and promoting hygiene.</li> <li>• Four MtMSGs and vegetable farmers groups carried out awareness sessions with the community on the local production of nutritious food affordable to the community.</li> </ul>
Output 3	3. CBOs and CSOs have the technical skills to track, analyze and report on allocation and expenditure				
	# of CBOs and CSOs who received training on technical skills for advocacy on budget analysis.	0		21	JCSN, WOW, INTERFID, SUN, Institute for Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR) (third tiers) including the seven Right2Grow partners. These were previously reported.
Output 4	4. CBOs and CSOs widen their constituencies to include the interests of the most vulnerable groups (MVG)				
	# of CSOs and CBOs trained on policy advocacy.	0			
	# of CSOs, children led groups and women who attended workshop in budget sector working groups.	0		9	Four schools' children representatives, two youth-led organizations and three women led-organizations.
Output 5	5. Communities, CBOs and CSOs gather data and experiences on the quality of nutrition and WASH service delivery				
	# of CSOs who conducted Nutrition Casual Analysis (NCA) to identify the potential causes of malnutrition and share the findings with respective line, ministries and NGOs.	0 (3 outside R2G)		0	Not reported in 2024
Output 6	6. Field research generates evidence and innovative ways to prevent undernutrition				
	# of consultative meetings organized for the development of national policy and long term nutrition program framework.	0		4	The meetings were organised on the proposed dissemination of nutrition policy
	# of advocacy workshops for members of parliament leading health, nutrition, food security and social development committees conducted.	0 (9 outside R2G)		2	
Output 8	8. R2G partners and CSOs lobby donors to better align funding and programming				

# of meetings held with donors to advocate for multi-sectoral funding in nutrition.	0		4	Meetings on call for attention in the situation of South Sudan were organised and consortium members attended.
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### Contributions towards MFA IGG indicators

IGG Indicator	Definition	Right2Grow contributions				
		Country	Indicator	2024 achievement	Cumulative	Notes
A.2.2: Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their nutritional situation	People reached in a <b>targeted</b> way (i.e. the people who are reached or can be – identified) with an intervention that <b>temporarily</b> and/or <b>partially</b> benefits their nutritional situation					
A.2.3: Number of people indirectly reached	People reached in a <b>non-targeted</b> way (i.e. the people who are reached are not – or cannot be – identified) with an intervention that may bring benefits, but does not structurally contribute to improving their nutritional status. Example: Radio programme			546,187		<p>This figure comprises of mother-to-mother support groups and father to father support groups members, water users and management committee members, journalists, different institutions, youth group members, school children and CSOs involved in BMET and doable WASH and nutrition actions promotion, influential community leader participating in addressing services gaps issues, government stakeholders and decision makers on policy reforms.</p> <p>Notably, this figure included the number of people reached through campaigns in two locations only and</p>

						excluded the radio talks coverage.
c. .... # of people living in open defecation free communities						



## Annex 3: Outcome Statement Form:



SCI

### Outcome Harvesting (OH) form

#### Guidance

Please insert all harvested outcomes for 2024 for all consortium partners in your country (and of CSOs if you have done harvesting with them). If you already shared your mid-year reporting with global MEAL, only include the Q3+4 outcomes) You can use the below form or share all outcomes via the OH logbook. Please follow the reporting guideline to ensure all outcomes are included and of sufficient quality (OH masters: use the peer review checklist).

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	Following the training to pilot and promote appropriate food processing and preservation methodology, the community women started fish salting, smoking, and sun-drying preservation techniques in Bor South County.	Educating the communities on good food preservation and food processing methods to improve the nutrition of children and mothers, knowledge, attitude, and practices of parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education.	On 29-30-04/2024, SCI conducted a refresher training to CSOs, CHD, and line ministries (Agriculture & SMoH) on piloting and promoting appropriate technologies on food processing and preservation methods.	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b> One of the trained women, smoking fish for longer storage.</p> 	Pariak Women group.	Women and few men.
2	On 31-10-2024, the government staff from the line ministries (D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture) agreed to offer support and relax the civic space of women rights defenders to advocate for improvement on nutrition and WASH at the communities.	Government staff from the line ministries (D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture) agreed to protect and expand the civic space of women rights defenders to improve on nutrition and WASH at the communities.	On 31-10-2024 SCI held a stakeholders' meeting with communities, national partners, and the government, on issues affecting community access to health and WASH services, as well as gender gaps in decision making, and food security; all which negatively impact the community nutrition status.	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b></p> 	D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from ministry of Agriculture	Men and women participated
3	On 8th & 9th August, following the parliamentarians' orientation on the IDMP	To assist the government in developing essential tools necessary for effectively implementing and advancing	On 8-9th August 2024, SCI supported a workshop on IDMP led by the	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b></p>	WASH Caucus Chair Email: <a href="mailto:bongamum@gmail.com">bongamum@gmail.com</a> Mob:+211915361337	Attended by both

	document, the law makers, the WASH Caucus, and the specialized executive committee were tasked to draft a legal framework to operationalize the implementation.	advocacy initiatives at addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition.	government to its executive committees, and the law makers where they were reminded of the significant role that government ought to play in advancing the WASH agenda, and this awareness could drive impactful policy decisions. Furthermore, the consortium offered legal expertise from its internal resources to undertake a comprehensive review of the constitution to facilitate informed decision-making and strengthen the advocacy efforts. Additionally, they were reminded of the urgent need for a functional water bill. This initiative is crucial in addressing the underlying factors of malnutrition, which are linked to lack of access to safe and clean water, and food insecurity resulting from lack of mechanized farming practices. Prioritizing this initiative would transform the impact on public health and agricultural productivity.	 2024-2025 legal framework.docx		
4	On 8th & 9th August, following the parliamentarians' orientation on the IDMP document, the law makers called on the undersecretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources to fast track the water bill review process.	This aligns with the project's medium-term impact, encouraging decision-makers to address undernutrition collaboratively through a multi-sectoral approach.		<b>Evidence for change:</b> MWRI developed a TOR to view the water will and is currently sourcing a firm to undertake the review. 	Peter Mahal: Undersecretary of the MWRI Email: <a href="mailto:akatdit65@gmail.com">akatdit65@gmail.com</a> Mob:+211929055558	Both Men and women attended the workshop.
5	<b>19 November 2024</b> , for the first time a youth member who SCI engaged in the	Acknowledging youth's responsibility in the budget allocation process would	On 19th Nov. 2024, SCI provided stakeholders such as the youth-led and	<b>Evidence for change and contribution:</b>	Ajak Atem Diing	Women, boys, and girls

	national budget analysis and influencing process training acknowledged that he did not know that he has a role to play in influencing budget allocation in the country	foster a commitment to future engagement in influencing national budgetary decisions, thereby encouraging greater youth participation in the budget processes.	women-led organizations with a comprehensive evidence-based information of the situation in the country. It was an essential platform to impart knowledge and skills about the budget processes, humanitarian crises affecting the population including an overview of food insecurity, malnutrition, and the limited access to basic WASH services, as well as insufficient availability of basic and quality health facilities.	He joined the team tasked to draft the position paper for dia.		attended the training.
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UNIDOR




**Outcome Harvesting (OH) form**


Guidance





please insert all harvested outcomes for 2024 for all consortium partners in your country (and of CSOs if you have done harvesting with them). You can use the below form or share all outcomes via the OH logbook. Please follow the reporting guidelines to ensure all outcomes are included and of sufficient quality (OH masters: use the peer review checklist).



Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	On 30 <sup>th</sup> May 2024, the acting, undersecretary of Health Reverend Janet, during the South Sudan Global Nutrition Cluster Partner call, for the first time she committed to, ministry of health immediate	The policy will ensure all nutrition interventions are implemented in a harmonized way across all shareholders	Financial and technical support in collaboration with MOH, UNs, partners and the state and national stakeholders. The consortium partners were also members of the national	The GNC power point with the specific ask to the government and the recorded meeting call (youtube)	Mama Khamisa, Director of Nutrition MOH	Men and Women were involved in the call

	action to approve the first ever National Nutrition Policy		taskforce derived at MOH to oversee the entire process.	 GNC Partners Call_South Sudan_fin:  <a href="https://youtu.be/U_eoKl1qU24">https://youtu.be/U_eoKl1qU24</a>		
2	On 17 <sup>th</sup> February 2024, communities in Mayendit, through the Payam administrator, formed sanitation committees for the first time, to ensure proper waste management. As a result, a communal market cleaning was conducted at Rubkuay Market for the first time.	Reflects adoptability of the WASH doable actions by communities showing progress on advocacy initiatives to zero people without access to WASH	The action was a contribution of the advocacy work on doable Nutrition and Wash actions to the communities through collaborations with CSOs, Local actors and the relevant stakeholders	Pictorials of the communal cleaning Meetings minutes and the FGD findings	John Gatwech, County Health Director	

**CRC:**

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	<i>From May 27th to 30th, 2024, at the Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, 26 CBOs and CSOs developed stronger technical skills in tracking, analysing, and reporting on budget allocations for food security, nutrition, and WASH, resulting in more informed budget advocacy efforts in FY 2024/25.</i>	<i>The capacity of the CSOs has been strengthened to advocate effectively for better resources for food security, nutrition, and WASH, which are critical sectors for the well-being of communities.</i>	<i>The Child Rights Civil Society Coalition, in collaboration with the Civil Society Budget Advocacy group with support from Save the Children International conducted a four-day training on South Sudan Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking from May 27th to 30th, 2023, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan.</i>	<i>Evidence for change:</i>  FINAL_~1.DOC.pdf  <i>Evidence for contribution:</i>		

						
2	<p><i>On 27th – 29th August 2024, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, 25 CSOs from CRC member organizations, Right2Grow Partners and SUN Movement at state and nation level analysed South Sudan national budget for FY 2024/25 and developed position papers on Food Security, Health, WASH and Humanitarian Affairs.</i></p>	<p><i>Position papers serve as critical advocacy tools for influencing budget decisions and ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to improve food security and better access to WASH services.</i></p>	<p><i>On 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> August 2024, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, the Child Rights Coalition in collaboration with CEGAA, and Save the Children International conducted a 3 days’ budget analysis and developed position papers on Food Security, Health, WASH and Humanitarian Affairs. The CSOs use their skills and knowledge gained during the BMET training in May 2024.</i></p>	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b></p>  <p>FINAL_~1.DOC.pdf</p> <p><b>Evidence for contribution:</b></p> 		
3	<p><i>On August 6, 2024, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning recognized the critical role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in South Sudan's budget process and officially invited Right2Grow to actively</i></p>	<p><i>This recognition underscores the increasing collaboration between the government and CSOs in promoting transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in</i></p>	<p><i>On August 7 - 9, 2024 the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition was allotted three sessions to present budget analysis in order to inform accounting officers on the existing gaps for FY 2024/25.</i></p>	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b></p> 		

	<p><i>engage in the National Budget Preparation Workshop.</i></p>	<p><i>budget planning to ensure that budgetary decisions reflect the needs and priorities of communities, particularly in critical sectors such as Food Security, Health, WASH, and Humanitarian Affairs.</i></p>		<p><b>Evidence for contribution:</b></p>		
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><i>On November 11, 2024, the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly (RTNLA) demonstrated its commitment to inclusive governance by incorporating six key budget advocacy recommendations put forward by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) during the second, third, and final readings of South Sudan's fiscal year 2024/25 budget.</i></p>	<p><i>The adoption of CSOs budget recommendations reflects the growing impact of CSOs in shaping national budget priorities and ensuring that the allocation of resources aligns with the South Sudan development strategy 2021-2024.</i></p>	<p><i>On November 5, 2024, in the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the Right2Grow Consortium officially submitted a consolidated position paper on food security, nutrition, and WASH to all members of parliament during the national public budget hearing in addition to parliamentary specialized committees' engagement for consideration and adoption of the budget advocacy recommendations for FY 2024/25.</i></p>	<p><b>Evidence for change:</b></p> <div data-bbox="1496 619 1552 678" data-label="Image">  </div> <p>Summary of BMET Advocacy Outcome.doc</p> <p><b>Evidence for contribution:</b></p> <div data-bbox="1473 850 1753 1222" data-label="Image">  </div>		

SPEDP

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	In 2024, the Water User Committees in Koch continuously collect water user fees from households on monthly basis.	The continuous collection of water user fees by the Water User Committees in Koch is directly relevant to ensuring the sustainability of water supply systems and fostering community ownership and responsibility. Regular fee collection helps maintain the financial stability of water management programs, allowing for timely repairs, maintenance, and improvements to water infrastructure. This contributes to a long-term, reliable water supply for households, thereby enhancing community access to clean water and improving public health.	The Right2Grow program contributes to this outcome by strengthening the capacity of local Water User Committees through training, resource mobilization, and operational support. R2G assisted in developing systems for effective fee collection, accountability mechanisms, and financial management. Additionally, it could help improve communication between the committees and the community to ensure that households understand the importance of water fees in sustaining the local water system. This support would enhance the overall effectiveness of the committees in managing water resources and ensure that the fees collected are used appropriately for system upkeep.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:  Increased Collection Rates: Evidence to include data showing a higher percentage of households consistently paying their water user fees, suggesting improved community participation and commitment to the water system. Improved Financial Management: Records or reports from the Water User Committees to demonstrate better financial planning, with clearer allocation of fees for system maintenance, repairs, and upgrades.		
2	The community leaders in Panyijiar demand the county government for quality improvement in WASH and nutrition services.	The demand from community leaders in Panyijiar for quality improvement in WASH and nutrition services is highly relevant to the broader goal of improving public health and well-being within the community. Strong community leadership advocating for better WASH and nutrition services helps ensure that these critical sectors are given the necessary attention by local authorities. This can lead to improved service delivery, enhanced infrastructure, and better outcomes in both WASH and nutrition, which are essential for reducing disease and malnutrition in the county	The Right2Grow (R2G) program contributes to this outcome by empowering local leaders with the knowledge, skills, and platforms needed to advocate for improvements in public services. R2G offers training in advocacy, data collection, and policy engagement to help community leaders effectively voice their concerns and demands to the county government. Furthermore, R2G supports community leaders in organizing meetings, or campaigns to mobilize broader community support for WASH and nutrition improvements. By strengthening the capacity of community leaders, R2G plays a pivotal role in enabling them to push for tangible improvements in service delivery and hold local authorities accountable.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:  Increased Advocacy and Action: There were documented instances where community leaders in Panyijiar have successfully organized meetings to raise issues related to WASH and nutrition services. These actions were followed by a formal request submitted to the county government demanding service improvements.  Government Response: Evidence of change may also include actions taken by the county		

				government in response to the community's demands, by requesting partners' for more improved WASH services, or the launch of new nutrition programs. If the government has committed to making tangible changes based on these demands, it reflects successful advocacy.		
3	In June 2024, M2MSGs in Leer established kitchen gardens within their households and planted multiple vegetables and also formed a VSLA group called ZAWA for group savings.	The establishment of kitchen gardens within households by M2MSGs (Mother-to-Mother Support Groups) in Leer, alongside the formation of a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) group called ZAWA, is highly relevant to the broader goals of improving food security, nutrition, and economic empowerment at the community level. Kitchen gardens contribute to household nutrition by providing easy access to fresh vegetables, which can significantly improve dietary diversity and reduce reliance on external food sources. The creation of a VSLA group helps strengthen the financial resilience of the community, enabling members to save collectively, access credit, and invest in income-generating activities, thereby fostering economic empowerment.	The R2G program likely played a pivotal role in facilitating these initiatives by providing technical support, training, and resources to the M2MSGs. R2G provided guidance on the importance of kitchen gardens for improved nutrition and food security, and trained members on sustainable gardening practices, crop selection, and seasonal planting. Additionally, R2G contributed to the formation and capacity building of the VSLA group, helping members understand financial management, savings, and the benefits of collective lending and borrowing. Through these activities, Right2Grow directly supports the community's efforts to improve nutrition, financial inclusion, and overall resilience.	<p>Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: Improved Knowledge and Skills: Training records or feedback from M2MSGs could show an increase in knowledge and skills related to both sustainable gardening and financial management. Members may report feeling more confident in their ability to manage household food production and finances effectively.</p> <p>Community Engagement and Sustainability: The expansion of kitchen gardens and the success of the ZAWA VSLA group could inspire other community members or groups to replicate these initiatives, suggesting that the model promoted by Right2Grow is both viable and sustainable. Additionally, if there is an increase in the number of new kitchen gardens or new VSLA groups being formed in the county, or Payam, it would indicate that the approach is being adopted by other community members beyond the initial M2MSGs.</p>		

WVI

**Annex 1: Outcome Harvesting Form & Guidance.**

**Name of organisation:** World Vision International, South Sudan.

**Period of Harvesting:** January -December 2024


**Outcome title:** Describe in 1 or 2 sentences who changed, what, where, and when. Be as specific as possible. Include information on the actor(s) that acted differently, what did the actors do differently, the date/period when the change took place, and the geographical location where the change happened. The reader should understand there is a different before and after situation, due to the change. Think of positive and negative changes, expected and unexpected. Do NOT harvest outcomes about changes in your own organisation.

**Relevance of the outcome:** In 1-2 sentences, please describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling R2Gs Theory of Change.

**R2Gs contribution to the outcome** Describe in a few sentences what the project’s role was in influencing the outcome. Specify or list the project’s activities, processes, knowledge products and/or services that you consider influenced the outcome (include dates, locations, actors). How did it inspire, support, facilitate, pressure or otherwise contributed to the change in the actor? .....






**Evidence for change and contribution:** Upload documentation to show the change happened, as well as evidence that shows our R2G (direct or indirect) contribution.





**External validators:** if known, add two names and contact details of persons who are independent of R2G and can confirm the change and our contribution really took place. This might be the social actor who changed or a third party. Some might be contacted by R2G for validation (for ex. for key outcomes).

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	On 13th May 2024 in Melut Payam, Melut County, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation through the county commissioner renovated a broken water tank that was damaged to provide clean and safe water to the population of Wunthon Village of Melut County.	The renovation of this water facility will improve access, storage and equitable distribution of clean and safe drinking water to the community that will lead to increase percentage of households with safe and clean drinking water. This is relevant	On 29 <sup>th</sup> April to 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2024, WVSS- R2G project team organized stakeholders meeting with key stakeholders at the county level together with community leaders and water user committees (WUC’s) to ensure communities have access to clean and safe drinking water. The	 <p>Photo: Stakeholders meeting in Melut</p>	<p><b>Peter Bol Nyok</b> Acting Urban Water Director Melut County <b>Contact: 0927547038</b></p> <p><b>Ahoch Deng</b> Wunthon Boma Leader Melut Payam <b>Contact: 0911103156</b></p> <p><b>Goch Wal - Melut</b> Payam Administrator Melut County</p>	Meeting attended by both men and women

		<p>to outcome I in TOC; communities' demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices</p>	<p>Acting director of urban water together with the community leaders and water user committees advocated for renovation of the water tank by showing the photo of the damaged tank in a meeting with the former county commissioner</p>	 <p>Photo: Repaired damaged water tank</p>   <p>Subnational Stakeholders meetir Subnational Stakeholders Meeting</p>	<p>Contact: 0929296004</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p>On 20<sup>th</sup> May 2024, in Melut County, the Director of Agriculture for the first time identified and registered all small and medium sized business (SMB) dealing in income generating activities (IGA) in Melut County to encourage and build the capacity of SMB with skills of managing IGA and to link them with international organizations and private sectors for financial support.</p>	<p>Identification and registration of small and medium sized business groups provides an opportunity to link and lobby for support from international organizations and private sectors who can build the capacity of SMB and equip them with skills to invest in small IGA that enables them to develop business model, services and products. This is relevant to output 2 in TOC; private sector is linked with youth and community</p>	<p>On 15<sup>th</sup> May 2024, WVSS- R2G project staff organized and facilitated meeting with Director of Agriculture and mother to mother support groups, farmers union and community representatives to develop innovative business models, services and products The support groups, farmers union, vegetable farmers and community representatives through a meeting with the Director of agriculture advocated for support with IGA's. The Director of agriculture took</p>	 <p>Photo: Meeting with Director of Agriculture Melut County</p>   <p>IGA List.pdf Promote local veg. production session</p>	<p><b>Mr. Guot Mayiik</b> <b>Director of Agriculture Melut County.</b> Contact: 0914567697 0927526739 <b>Tor Adur</b> <b>Chairperson Farmers Union</b> Contacts: 0927057446 0914600519 <b>Nyanuer Deng Ayiik</b> Lead Mother MtMSGs Contact: 0910585842</p>	<p>Meeting attended by both men and women</p>

		<p>groups to develop innovative business models, services and products</p>	<p>further action to register all SMB to be able to link and lobby for financial support from INGOs and Private sectors operating in the county</p>			
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>On 27<sup>th</sup> May 2024, In Melut County, the Payam administration for the first time through representatives from community leaders’ local chiefs and women union leaders, youth leaders accepted to form children led groups and women group in Melut, Paloch, Pariak and Goldara to support them participate in budget sector working groups</p>	<p>Formation of children led groups and women groups to support them participate in budget sector working groups so that their voices can be heard on important issues that protect and promote their rights and consider their views when decisions are being made about their lives. This is relevant to intermediate outcome C in TOC: CBO’s and CSO’s regularly train and engage with local government in programming, financial planning&amp; accountability</p>	<p>On 22<sup>nd</sup> May,2024, WVSS- R2G team organized a workshop with representatives from community leaders’ local chiefs, women union leaders and youth leaders for the formation of the children led group and women groups to support them participate in budget sector working groups to ensure that children and women are able to identify priorities, planning and reviewing budgets, assessment of resource requirements and budgets for them to be able to voiced their concerns to the government. Through meetings representatives from community leaders’ local chiefs, women</p>	 <p>Photo: Formation of Children led Groups</p>  <p>Photo:Formation of women led group</p>  <p>Workshop for CSOs and Children Led Gr</p>  <p>Attendance for Pariak.pdf</p>  <p>Attendance for Paloch.pdf</p>  <p>Attendance for Melut.pdf</p>  <p>Attendance for Goldara.pdf</p>	<p><b>Samuel Ador Wal</b> - Goldara Payam Administrator Melut County</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p><b>Goch Wal</b> - Melut Payam Administrator Melut County</p> <p>Contact: 0929296004</p> <p><b>Monywiir Padiet</b> Pariak Payam Administrator Melut County</p> <p>Contact: 0927444440</p>	<p>Both men and women participated during the workshop.</p>

			<p>union leaders and youth leaders, four (4) groups, 2 children led group and 2 women groups of 100 (61 male and 39 female) members comprising of 25 members in each group was formed</p>			
<p>4</p>	<p>On 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2024, In Melut County, Melut Payam, the management of the IDP Camps for the first time formed two (2) water User Committee (WUC) comprising of twenty (20) members on maintenance of water sources and sanitation within the communities for equitable distribution of water, maintenance of water resources/reservoirs and sanitation within the community.</p>	<p>The water user committee (WUC) plays an important role of supervision and ownership of the water reservoirs raising funds for repairs and maintenance of the waterpoints, equitable distribution, promotion of hygiene and sanitation at the community level. This is relevant to output 1 in TOC; CBO's including informal youth, women and parent led groups effectively mobilize communities around better nutrition and WASH</p>	<p>From 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> February 2024, WVSS R2G team facilitated the formation and training of the WUC on equitable distribution of water, maintenance of water resources/reservoirs and sanitation within the community highlighting the roles and responsibilities of the committee in taking lead on issues related to sanitation, operation and maintenance of water facilities, for sustainability and community ownership. R2G project team advocated for establishment of WUC through the camp management so they are able to sustainably manage improved water</p>	 <p>Photo: Training of WUC in Melut</p>  <p>Photo: Training of WUC in Dingtoma IDP camp</p> <p>List of WUC trained</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>WUC.pdf</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Attendance list for WUC-Dethoma.pdf</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Formation and Training of water us</p> </div> </div>	<p>1. Peter Bol Nyok Acting Urban Water Director Melut County Contact: 0927547038 2. James Mamur Kon IDP Camp Chairman Melut County Contact: 0912020255 0925888810</p>	<p>The WUC comprised of both men and women</p>

			<p>points and community development initiatives (small doable actions, hygiene and sanitation promotion)</p>			
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>On 19<sup>th</sup> March,2024 in Pariak Payam, Melut County, the county commissioner for the first time accepted to install pipe water using the community development fund (CDF) from Dar petroleum operating company (DPOC)</p>	<p>Installation of Pipe Water improves access to safe and clean drinking water for the community increasing percentage of households with safely managed drinking water services. This is This is relevant to outcome I in TOC; communities’ demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices</p>	<p>On 29<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2024, WVSS- R2G project team organized stakeholders’ meeting with Payam authorities and community leaders to ensure communities have access to clean and safe drinking water. After stakeholders meeting, the Payam authorities and community leaders in Pariak Payam advocated for the installation of pipe water with CDF from DPOC through engagement meeting with the county commissioner.</p>	 <p>Photo: Stakeholders meeting in Pariak Payam</p> <p>Letter from Pariak Payam administration</p>  Letter from Pariak Payam.pdf  Attendance list During Subnational  Subnational stakeholders meetin	<p><b>Akoch Malou Malek-</b> Deputy Payam administrator-Pariak Payam Contact: +211914851645</p>	<p>Meeting attended by both men and women</p>

<p>6</p>	<p>On 16<sup>th</sup> of March 2024 in Melut County, Melut Payam, the head of Melut Town chief for the first time committed to provide a new water pump generator to the mother-to-mother support groups (MTMSGs) to increase local production of vegetables</p>	<p>The water pump generator will support the mother-to-mother support groups to supply water to the vegetable kitchen garden to bolster local production of vegetables to ensure communities have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services. This is relevant to intermediate outcome B in TOC; Communities have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services</p>	<p>On 29<sup>th</sup> of February 2024, WVSS- R2G trained and empowered two (2) Mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs) comprising of 49 members on local production of vegetables and the skills on establishing and maintenance of kitchen garden. R2G project team plays a role of creating linkage between the support groups and local authorities, chiefs and community leaders. The MtMSGs held meeting with local authorities, chiefs and community leaders on promotion of local production of nutritious vegetable farming and utilization where the town chief committed to provide water pump to the mother-to-mother support group support them increase local production.</p>	<div data-bbox="1124 153 1653 438" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Photo: Meeting of the MTMSGs with Melut local chiefs</p> <p>Commitment letter from the head of chiefs</p> <div data-bbox="1191 603 1240 657" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Commitment Letter for the donation of</p> <div data-bbox="1375 587 1435 651" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Sessions report on promotion of local v</p> <div data-bbox="1191 724 1258 788" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Attendance list for Melut MtMSGs Prom</p>	<p><b>1.Akon Gouc</b> -Head of Melut town chief Contact:0916023102</p> <p><b>2. Nyauer Deng Ayiik</b> Lead mother Melut MTMSG Contact: 0910585842</p>	<p>Meeting attended by both women and men</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>On 20<sup>th</sup> March,2024, in Melut county, Melut Payam, Mother to</p>	<p>This will promote vegetable kitchen gardening and local</p>	<p>On 29<sup>th</sup> February 2024, WVSS-R2G trained and empowered two (2)</p>		<p><b>1.Mr. Guot Mayiik</b> Director of Agriculture Melut County.</p>	<p>The meeting comprised of</p>

<p>mother support groups (MTMSGs) were for the first time given an additional piece of land measuring (70x60m) by the Director of Agriculture, Melut County for kitchen garden demonstration, an extension of the current land for the mother-to-mother support group at women to expand their cultivation and increase local production of vegetables.</p>	<p>production of nutritious foods affordable to the local community (i.e. production of vegetables) leading to prevention of micronutrient deficiency in children under 5 years hence reduction of undernutrition. This is relevant to intermediate outcome B in TOC; Communities have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services</p>	<p>Mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs) comprising of 49 members on local production of vegetables and the skills on establishing and maintenance of kitchen garden. R2G project team play a role of training the mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs) on vegetable kitchen gardening and utilization and linked them to the Directorate of Agriculture Melut county where they advocated for land to increase local vegetable production through meeting with the Director of Agriculture.</p>	 <p>Photo: Meeting of the MTMSGs with Directorate Agriculture Letter from the Directorate of Agriculture</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1128 804 1294 906">  <p>Land handover to MtMSGs.pdf</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1301 783 1507 906">  <p>Sessions report on promotion of local v</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Attendance list for Melut MtMSGs Prorr</p> </div>	<p>Contact: 0914567697/0927526739</p> <p><b>2.Nyanuer Deng Ayiik</b> Lead mother Melut MTMSG Contact: 0910585842</p> <p><b>3.Alek Ajuot</b> Deputy Women Union-Melut Contact: 0915291783</p>	<p>both women and men</p>
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<p>8</p>	<p>On 8th August 2024 in Melut County, Melut Civil Hospital, the Hospital administrator for the first time allocated a space for breastfeeding corner, a designated area for mothers to express breast milk to nourish their babies so that mothers and their families feel welcome, comfortable and supported to breastfeed anytime, anywhere</p>	<p>Allocation of space for breastfeeding corner at workplace is very important as it helps to increase the chances that babies will be exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months and continued breastfeeding until 2 years of age and beyond hence providing for the nutritional needs of the children. This is in line with Output 1 in TOC of effectively mobilizing the communities around better nutrition and WASH</p>	<p>On 24<sup>th</sup> July 2024, WVSS-R2G team and Melut County health department (CHD) conducted a joint planning meeting on the preparation for the commemoration of the world breastfeeding week (WBW) event launch in Melut Civil Hospital. The WBW campaign is a call to government to action and recognize the importance of protection and promotion of breastfeeding and provide legislation to support breastfeeding mothers and deepen their knowledge within the community to enhance, promote, and protect breastfeeding. The CHD advocated for the breastfeeding corner through the hospital administrator in response to the quest from mothers who voiced to have a space for breastfeeding in the hospital</p>	 <p>Photo: Photo during WBW launch in Melut and room/space allocated as breastfeeding corner</p>	<p>1. Wilson Kur Anguei Director for Gender Child and Social Welfare Melut County Contact: 0914608451</p> <p>2. Kur Aguek Deng Acting CHD Director Melut County Contact: 0915625667/0927477055</p>	<p>Both male and female were present during the launch</p>
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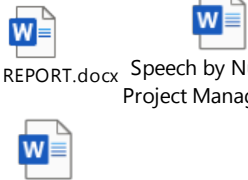

				 <p>WBW REPORT.docx    Speech by Nutrition Project Manager durir</p> <p>Program for launching of WBW.do</p>		
<p>9</p>	<p>On 29th November 2024 in Melut County, the County Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinator (RRC) and the Payam administrator for Paloich and Pariak payam for the first time conducted community dialogue and review meeting and commit to present position of the community on issues raised to the county commissioner and special committee on budget for the 3% oil share for improving WASH and nutrition services in the county</p>	<p>The dialogue and review meeting between community and Key stakeholders is important it helps to improve service delivery through communities raising their voices, concerns and demand for their rights from the duty bearers which is in line with outcome 1 in TOC communities' demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices</p>	<p>On 4th November 2024, WVSS-R2G Project team conducted meeting with RRC coordinator to plan and organize for a dialogue and review meeting with the communities to discuss issues affecting the community and come up with possible solutions to address the bottlenecks faced by the community as a way of improving service delivery</p>		<p>1.Mr. Wuor Deng. Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinator (RRC)-Melut County. Contact: 0920555083</p> <p>2.Mr. Deng Aweer - Payam Administrator - Pariak Payam, Melut County. Contacts: 0927595700 0914568209</p> <p>3.Aru Deng -Payam Administrator-Paloich Payam, Melut County Contact: 0923133008</p>	<p>Both male and female participants (as well people with disabilities were drawn from the respective Payams</p>







Photo: Dialogue and review meeting with RRC coordinator, Payam administrators and other key community members



R2G Q4 Project  
activity Report - MorMeal And Attendan



Q4 Monitoring  
activity Report - MorMeal And Attendan

				 <p>Photo: Dialogue and review meeting with RRC coordinator, Payam administrators and other key community members</p>  <p>R2G Q4 Project activity Report - MorMeal And Attendan</p>  <p>Q4 Monitoring activity Report - MorMeal And Attendan</p>		
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p>On 19th December 2024 Melut County for the first time formed Melut county budget committee to oversee what is affecting the community and be able to raise it to the county local government and monitor budget allocation, implementation and reporting</p>	<p>Formation of County budget committee is relevant in monitoring budget allocation, implementation and reporting and holding respective government institutions accountable in demanding for quality basic social services and adaptation of good nutrition and WASH practices jointly addressing</p>	<p>On 24th November 2024, WVSS-R2G Project signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Child right coalition (CRC) to implement BMET (Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking) activities. WVSS-R2G and CRC team organized BMET training for various stakeholder groups in Melut County.</p>		<p>1. Sebit Dau Ajuong Chairperson Melut County Budget Committee Contact: 0914841536</p> <p>2. Nimeri Dau Anyiany Director of Finance Melut County. Committee Secretary Contact: 0915472671</p> <p>3. Phillip Gieth Thon Local Chief Melut Chief Council Contact: 0910266170</p>	<p>The participants comprised of both gender male and female including local government authorities, Civil society members, Traditional leaders, local chiefs, Women, youth</p>

barriers with private sector partners. This is relevant to outcome 1 in TOC communities' demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices



Photo:BMET training in Melut County



Melut County  
Budget Committee.p



Attendance.pdf

leaders, and faith leaders