

Right2Grow Annual Report 2021



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Report submitted by: The Hunger Project Nederland



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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
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
CU5	Children Under 5
DSO	Social Development Department of MFA
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCD	Mutual Capacity Development
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWD	People living with disabilities
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ,
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision

Programme overview

Country names	Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, South Sudan, Uganda
Programme number	PoV Activity 4000004339
Lead Partner	The Hunger Project Nederland
Consortium Partners	Action Contre la Faim (Spain) Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa (South Africa) Max Foundation (Netherlands) Save the Children (Netherlands) World Vision (Netherlands)
Period the report covers	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021
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Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Inclusive Green Growth Department
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Reading Guide to the report

This Annual report was developed by all implementing partners of Right2Grow in under the leadership of The Hunger Project and with support from the global and country partners in Right2Grow. Each of the Country lead partners their own narrative reports, that were consolidated here, complemented by a global activities and reflections.

The annual report starts with a brief context update with a focus on the risks that materialised or emerged, and a reflection on crosscutting issues. This is followed by a chapter that describes general interventions, country level progress and the results of the four "Pathways" of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Global Advocacy and some impact stories. This is followed by a chapter on learning which include updates on global capacity development and progress on learning agendas.

The report ends with a reflection on partnership development. This includes a reflection on collaboration, good practices, lessons and sustainability. We conclude with a brief financial ummary of which details will be presented in the financial progress report.

The annexes to this report feature a summary of country reports, a consolidated results framework, the annual reports from all six programme countries and the financial progress report.

1. Programme context

The programme context of Right2Grow globally and in country has been explained extensively in the proposal, baseline inception reports and country reports (see Annex 1 and 3). Although the overall programme context did not change significantly in 2021, the annual plans 2022 contain key context developments that require some changes in the implementation mainly because of: (1) The TOC Reflections that were undertaken for each country, (2) adaptations made to accelerate implementation in view of the challenges experiences in 2021 for the example the COVID lock down measures, (3) political instability in some countries (4) delayed implementation due to signing of in-country agreements with partners, delayed baselines among others.

Risks

The risks identified in the proposal materialised in part while also new ones emerged in some country programmes. Below we report on the specific risks.

Risks materialised	Effectiveness mitigation strategy	Program impact
Context-related risks		
Outbreak of diseases, natural disasters, and climate change effects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding in South Sudan. 	Disaster preparedness; adapt planning - fairly effective.	Access to some programme areas in South Sudan affected, causing implementation delays.
Political unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military coup in Mali 	Adaptive planning; effective	Elections in Mali are postponed and unclear when will happen. This affects ability to focus the advocacy efforts and actions.
COVID-19 pandemic Materialized in all countries.	Follow government regulations; online / hybrid programme support; adapt planning. Fairly effective, although additional team building is needed in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not being able to build the partnership through face-to-face meetings and programme visits caused delays. Stakeholders (communities, governments) not available or reachable, causing delays.
Worsening of security situation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia. 	Security policy implementation. Suspension of activities, shifting programme areas (Ethiopia);	Insecurity in caused major delays in Ethiopia programme which are improving in 2022. Impact on Mali and Burkina Faso programmes is less, although access to parts of countries is limited, so interventions focus only on safe areas.

Programme risks		
Delay in required permission of official bodies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materialised in Bangladesh 	Engage with regulatory bodies, invest time; partly successful.	Serious delays in Bangladesh as the permit to implement was received very late by some partners.
The following programme risks did NOT materialize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrinking or contested civic space (<i>bearing in mind existing contested civic spaces</i>) Political shift, changing stakeholders (<i>apart from Mali, mentioned above</i>) Limited interest of government in multi-sectoral approach Commitment of international donors for sustained funding for CSO strengthening programmes until local CSO advocacy and system change is firmly rooted is uncertain Lack of transparency and corruption (<i>although government budget information is not always accessible – which is part of the programme interventions</i>) 		
Data risks		
Data risks did NOT materialise.		
Implementing organisational risks		
Staff turnover, recruitment delays. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed recruitment of programme staff, in particular for M&E, happened in almost all countries, and at global level. 	Gap filling, secondment happened but was not always possible. Partly successful.	Recruitments delayed the start of the programme and slower building of country partnerships than expected. It also impacted the baseline study processes.
The following implementing organisational risks did NOT materialize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse (sexual, harassment etc.) by partners Administrative Factors (e.g. solvency and compliance issues) affecting the local partners may inhibit their participation Corruption Delays in disbursements Exchange rates variance 		

2. Programme progress

Interventions

Each Right2Grow programme country team works towards the same four outcomes, with relevant variations in focus or intensity for their country contexts. The following table shows general interventions planned and if they are carried out. Specific activities per country, sometimes also timed per quarter, can be found in the respective country progress summaries and full country reports in the annexes 1 and 3.

Outcome 1: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners	
Assessing food, nutrition security and WASH situation in intervention areas	All countries
Needs assessments and mapping of communities and community-based organisation	All countries
Community sensitisation and awareness raising about good nutrition and WASH practices, and social accountability	All countries
Capacity strengthening of local communities/ CBOs to addresses barriers to good WASH and nutrition practices; Sensitising and partnering with private sector on social marketing approaches and women entrepreneurship	All countries
Outcome 2. Representatives and empowered civil society organisations effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition	
Stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessments of civil society organisations	All countries
Grassroot, community mobilisation around the issues of poor access and quality of WASH and nutrition services	All countries
Capacity strengthening and technical support provision, particularly on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, advocacy and communication, gender and inclusion, policy analysis, governance and collaboration, research and data collection	All countries
Outcome 3. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations	
Ensuring uptake of data and evidence for policy and decision making at national and decentral level	All countries except Bangladesh
Strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and engagement of multiple stakeholders in decision making processes around WASH and nutrition	All countries
Outcome 4. Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	
Scoping, mapping and pre-positioning of donors and development actors at national and international levels	All countries
Advocate for multi-sectoral planning, budgeting and reporting	All countries
Sharing of good practices, research findings based on community-led monitoring and action research, capitalising on existing national and international events such a "world days" (water, nutrition, food etc)	All countries
Lobbying for increased resources and adoption or scaling up of successful approaches	All countries

Country progress

Each programme country is on its own path towards impact – see Annexes 1 and 3 for Country summaries and full annual reports. Below are some examples of progress made per country.

Right2Grow **Bangladesh** focused much of its effort in 2021 on community level organisation and sensitisation. International and national partners worked with over 400 local level community-based organisations to either form or reform them to bring together leaders and representatives from villages around topics of nutrition and WASH and community health services. Subsequently over 1,250 so-called courtyard centers were reached to organise multiple animating awareness raising sessions. These communities now have a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls, and marginalised groups.

In **Burkina Faso**, the team worked with partners on the adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition. In June 2020, Burkina Faso adopted a National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy (2020-2029) accompanied by a Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan (2020-2024). Right2Grow partner RESONUT created a summary of these documents and translated into three local languages and organised of radio broadcasts. National reflection workshops with stakeholders were held and Right2Grow supported the creation of sub-national consultation frameworks for nutrition stakeholders at the regional and provincial levels. These were an opportunity for CSOs to challenge the political and administrative leaders present (Governors, High Commissioners, Mayors, etc.) on issues related to WASH, and nutrition.

To enhance civil society representation and bring the voice of most vulnerable groups at the center of policy discussion and dialogues, Right2Grow **Ethiopia** took part in different global events like World Food Summit (2021), World Water Week (2021) and Dutch inter-parliamentary dialogue and facilitated the participation of two Ethiopian parliament members at the global table talk on child malnutrition. The programme also adopted an integrated multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition in decision making and action plans including strategic participation in different policy dialogues and technical working groups. The country program provided technical and financial support in preparation and organizing of national food and nutrition strategy launching workshops and Seqota declaration expansion phase high-level forum through actively participating in established national program and communications technical working groups.

In **Mali** Right2Grow partners organized workshops to support the participation of CBOs in municipal budget sessions in order to build their capacity to participate in the budgetary process of communes municipalities and to influence the process and promote transparency in management. A citizen's watch manual to strengthen the voice of communities has been created and by 2022, watchdog committees with budget monitoring and advocacy tools will be in place. A consultation framework was organised between decision-makers, civil society, and the private sector in two municipalities and the local authorities have committed themselves to improving sanitation and organising malnutrition days and revitalising cereal banks.

Right2Grow **South Sudan** joined in the commemoration of key global nutrition and WASH events such as the World Breastfeeding week, World Hand washing day and World toilet day. The consortium established a coordination mechanism at national level. Right2Grow has held a network meeting with the SUN movement in South Sudan which was chaired by the MoH; its members are also active regular contributors of the SUN meetings' agenda discussions such as the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan.

The Right2Grow **Uganda** programme organised district level dialogues to input to the UN Food Systems Summit of October 2021. This created inroads for the forthcoming National Food Systems action plans. Partners also established and built capacity of the Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) Community Resource persons in 3 districts to facilitate social accountability on Nutrition and WASH service delivery. Right2Grow partners and other likeminded CSO's jointly participated in advocacy spaces that aimed to improve the status of nutrition and WASH, that included, providing technical guidance to the development of new nutrition planning guidelines, participating in the 10th Africa Wide Agricultural Extension week, and in World Food Day

Implementation challenges

Apart from the challenges experienced through the risks that materialised as explained in the Context section, Right2Grow partners encountered some additional challenges in some countries.

- In **Ethiopia** implementing partners experienced that government and community partners have a persistent expectation to include Service delivery activities in the programme. Through dialogues Right2Grow project partners have convinced and settled their motivation by letting them to know that Right2Grow Project is aiming to improve the nutrition and WASH services at community level through Advocacy and Capacity building approach to Influence decision makers at all levels including global.
- In **South Sudan** recruiting qualified personnel in the respective communities was a challenge due to restrictions by the local youth demanding organizations to employ from their community youth some of whom their education levels do not meet the required qualification for the position. This led to some delays and eventually forced the local partner to move to another neighboring county for implementation.
- In **Mali** low involvement of women and young people in activities were reported by partners. In response, the partners developed a manual to set up pressure groups for integration of women and young people, conduct gender analysis to develop Mali gender strategy.

Cross-cutting themes

Gender

Gender is the most important cross-cutting theme in Right2Grow with the commitment to implement gender sensitive and where possible gender transformative programmes.

In the baseline studies that were conducted in all programme countries, special attention was given to the position of women and girls in relation to nutrition and WASH services, both in the study design and in the research focus. For example, special attention was paid and separate focus group discussions with women were held and their representation in data collection methods. Moreover, the research questions included issues for pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as mothers or other female primary caregivers for CU5s. This led to better understanding and articulation of

gender-specific barriers to accessing nutrition and WASH services, as well as the level of gender sensitivity of policy frameworks related to these services.

Also, in implementation of capacity development or advocacy events, partners paid attention to gender, both in the representation and in the specific issues as identified in the programme design and baselines. In various engagements during the reporting period, community representatives included representatives of women and youth groups and other vulnerable groups like PWDs and young mothers. Attendance in meetings of both genders is monitored and reflected on. Since Right2Grow does not report on these lower-level outputs, specific data is not available in these country reports – but underlying monitoring and evaluation systems are gender sensitive to support gender analysis of implementation.

Gender is also part of the learning agenda of four programme countries, for example in Uganda, Right2Grow Uganda focused on gender equality and inclusion: *What does it mean in Right2Grow? What are existing strategies? And how can we address gender issues within Right2Grow?* During various meetings, partners reflected on the questions and decided to undertake a study in 2022 on how gender influences access to WASH and nutrition services. The results of the study will be used to inform policy advocacy at all levels on the impact of neglecting gender issues in the design and implementation of these policies.

Youth

Like gender, youth has been a focus in the baselines with particular attention to access to nutrition and WASH services, notably female sanitation and linkages with sexual and reproductive health.

In some programme countries Right2Grow has included specific youth-oriented partners in their programme. In Mali, AJCAD is a key youth organisation with a track record on sexual and reproductive health and rights. In the reporting period they laid the foundation for the development of a specific app to engage youth on nutrition and WASH services at local level, building on their existing app used in other sectors. In Uganda, national partner Movement for Community-led Development (MCLD) engaged the youth-led organization Mengo Youth Development Link (MYDEL) in Kampala to participate in the implementation of Right2Grow community activities. MYDEL's approach goes beyond youth participation, though. Through 16 different forums they carried out community consultations to identify capacity needs of communities, particularly women, adolescent girls and people with disabilities, to address barriers to practicing good food, nutrition and WASH practices. Similarly, in South Sudan, 15-members of the Youth Nutrition Champions, a young people local advocacy initiative, were trained on strategies and skills in WASH and Nutrition advocacy. This was also to prepare these community groups for better advocacy roles during the rest of the Right2Grow project.

Climate change

The Right2Grow programme acknowledges the linkages between climate change and food and nutrition security as well as availability of water. These were part of the broader

policy analysis carried out during the baselines. In the reporting period no specific climate change related activities were carried out.

It is important to acknowledge the risk climate change poses to programme implementation as well. For example, in 2021 the project experienced significant challenges due floods in South Sudan, making it difficult to access some programme areas – apart from the humanitarian damages.

Covid-19

In all programme countries the outbreak of COVID-19 and related lock down measures curtailed and delayed programme implementation. Although the programme took on adaptative management approaches the effects of COVID19 cannot be underestimated. Since Right2Grow partners heavily rely on the availability of stakeholders, notably the lockdowns impacted on the collaboration with governments and community partners. In many countries, like Bangladesh, Uganda and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, government officials were often too occupied with COVID-19 management, and Right2Grow agenda setting was hampered. As much as possible, partners tried different ways to engage stakeholders, while adhering to the COVID-19 measures.

Global results

During the reporting period, a Global Results Framework was revised based on individual country Results Frameworks that were also refined following completed baseline inception reports.

As such, there were no targets for 2021 and hence the progress reported is not against any target but it reflects the achievements made so far. Note that Outcome 3 for example has no values as this was a period for setting up structures, signing of MOUs and laying groundwork for engagement with governments. More results were at outcome 1 and 2 levels. Below we give the overall summary of progress against indicators, while Annex 2 will provide the full consolidated results framework with all indicators (for SCS and specific Right2Grow) per country, including some qualitative descriptions.

2021 results

Outcome 1: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners	
Number of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	2
Proportion of people involved in actions to formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) who are from vulnerable groups (women, people with disability, marginalized groups)	15000
Number of CSOs involved in Right2Grow	46

Outcome 2: Representative and empowered civil society organizations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition	
Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions	12
Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	10
Number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	15
Proportion of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency addressing gender issues related to nutrition and WASH	3
Outcome 4. Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	
Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by Right2Grow and its partner towards donors and international actors	2

Reflection on results

Much of the success of the lobby and advocacy process is contributed to sound policy and stakeholder analysis, developing relationships and advocacy spaces for agenda setting, building policy evidence and creating or using existing policy opportunities for influencing. In this process, Right2Grow partners have now completed their policy analysis and made headway in building relationships for advocacy. Advocacy agendas of the programme countries were being formulated and are completed for 2022 implementation. In all programme countries, Right2Grow is at the center of national policy platforms or coordination mechanisms related to nutrition and WASH programming.

Given the initial stages of the partnership and programme, we are quite encouraged by the results of 2021. Although the reported results may not be large in number, there were some interesting bigger and smaller achievements to be attributed to Right2Grow.

Uganda - national budget advocacy

Aware that CSOs play a vital role in the budget making process, Right2Grow partners CEGAA, CSBAG and NSU mobilised CSOs in Uganda to undertake two key policy level engagements during the budget process for the financial year 2021/22. Through this Right2Grow influenced Government budget decisions on increasing resource allocation for food security, Nutrition, Water Sanitation and Hygiene. Specifically, CSBAG mobilised CSOs to analyse the National Budget indicative figures from FY 2021/22 and generated a funding priority list that Parliament should consider as it debated the budgets for WASH. Food Security and Nutrition of around 90 billion USH (25 million euros). Right2Grow secured an audience with Parliament Committees for Education, Natural Resources and Agriculture and discussed with Parliament the CSO priority funding list in the month of April 2021. This led to a subsequent committee recommendation to parliament of around 75 billion USH (20 million euros) towards improved WASH services.

Ethiopia – local government health systems strengthening

As part of the project sensitization meeting, THP Ethiopia, through national partner GDCA, advocated for the establishment of Nutrition and WASH coordination body to tackle undernutrition at district level. Even though Gedebano Gutazer Welene Woreda government decided to establish the multi-sectoral task force which comprises government sector offices, CBOs, CSOs, private sector, women, and vulnerable group representatives but the task force did not have budget to carrying out its planned activities. So, GDCA started to lobby Sector Offices, and Woreda Administration Office for the allocation of budget for the Task Force. GDCA again succeeded in influencing the local government for allocation of ETB 100,000 (around 2,000 euros) for the taskforce. The budget will be used to capacitate health centers which serve the Woreda community (including our three target Villages). The main beneficiaries of this will be women, children and people with disability and other marginalized community members.

3. Global and Dutch lobby and advocacy

Focus of interventions

Since its onset, Right2Grow has steadily expanded its presence in global policy and advocacy dialogues. Events were hosted at the *World Food Summit, the Global Wash Cluster, World Water Week and the Nutrition 4 Growth Summit*.

Here, we connected to a wide range of people and discussed why the world is currently off track to meet most of the SDG targets related to hunger, food security, nutrition, and access to WASH. Building from there, Right2Grow's vision on how we can put the world on track again was outlined. We stand for bottom-up solutions that unite and empower people to voice their needs, claim their rights and contribute to their own part of the solution so that they can improve their livelihoods.

To advocate for the above, the main goal of the Dutch lobby and advocacy is to break the silos between nutrition and WASH in the sector and tell the stories of locally led solutions. The first year of Right2Grow was used to get integrated in the already existing networks such as the Netherlands Water Partnership, the Expert Group on Nutrition, cooperation with the IRC, the Partos lobby group and Sanitation and Water for All. Apart from that, Right2Grow initiated, together with Oxfam Novib, a coalition with key players on food systems change, the Food4All coalition.

Results

The amount of attention provided to looking at multisectoral and integrated approaches is growing. Current global crises also the need for integrated solutions that: covid, climate and even a regional security crisis like Ukraine.

Relations were built with government officials and Parliamentarians. Several letters were sent to different Ministers, which led to high-level meetings and appointments. Interests were matched between the Dutch Water envoy and several politicians which resulted in a technical briefing in Parliament to get the key messages of Right2Grow across. Also, the NWP chose the Right2Grow lobbyist as a member of the advisory group on the UN Water Conference of 2023 and became the focal point for contact with Parliamentarians for the NWP. All of this lays the foundation for the implementation of

our global advocacy strategy to bring voices of communities and local CSOs to international platforms.

Impact stories

At Right2Grow we put CSOs at the center. We show the game-changing potential of putting communities in the lead to instigate and achieve sustainable change. The impact of this is that local realities are shared in global dialogues where usually grassroots organizations don't take part.

Storytelling at Right2Grow

Storytelling is gaining momentum, not only in communications but also in the world of lobby and advocacy. Telling stories allows us to break down figures and show the people behind these numbers. Decision-makers are far more likely to become engaged when they hear individual stories rather than statistics. Showing empowered communities and strong individuals in our communications rather than starving children, for instance, has the power to change the way we think about development cooperation. By listening to the stories that communities tell us, we can better understand what they need to solve their challenges.

With Right2Grow we want to take the next step: from telling stories to empowering communities to tell their own stories. Closely related to the "Shift the Power" component of the program, it is crucial that Right2Grow partners and communities are able to identify, tell and share a good story. The "Share Your Own Story" initiative supports Right2Grow communications, both on a national and global level.

A "Share your own story" working group in Right2Grow was formed in 2021 to drive the initiative. It piloted storytelling in 2021 and will build this out in 2022. This will lead to a digital communication training for communities for local story telling and sharing in a professional and impactful way. In the long run, this is intended to empower them to reach decision makers directly. The training will be executed as a hybrid model, partly accessible through Right2Grow's new E-learning platform, partly held in-person in all six program countries.

By making this knowledge accessible to Right2Grow partners and communities, we will not only support global and national Right2Grow communications efforts, but also shift the power and enable communities to directly engage with decision-makers and amplify their own voices even more.

See (shortened) examples of such impact stories and local voices on the next pages.



Bertille Zoungana
Association Monde Rural

Local organizations are receptacles for local community needs. They know and better express the needs of the communities in which they come from during world events, in all objectivity. These global events are also opportunities for local organizations to learn and share experiences. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), local organizations must participate in spaces for dialogue and decision-making at local, national and global levels to amplify the voice of communities.

The communities and the grassroots organizations that deal with access to food, nutrition, and WASH services every day must tell their stories in the global spaces. Only then can we build resilience. The grass roots organizations must take a leadership role in defining the global agenda. This means spaces must be created for them to engage at global events to define and influence actions aimed at solving the challenges they deal with. This power is key for building mutual accountability.



Hellena Kasujja
Community Integrated
Development Initiative



Right2Grow Community Voices



What is the relationship between undernutrition and gender inequality? And what needs to change to give women and children better rights and access to food? We asked Bertille Zoungana, Advocacy and Communication Officer at Association Monde Rural (AMR) in Burkina Faso.

The relationship between undernutrition and gender inequality

In Burkina Faso, rights of men and woman are still far from equal. Men do most of the decision making and this affects many aspects of the lives of women and children, from what they eat to their future perspective. And this is a problem, especially with Burkina's malnutrition rates still being the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. Within the Right2Grow Alliance, AMR works on creating sustainable change.

Female leadership

"Besides focusing on the mothers and wives, we also focus on girls, young women, and young men in high school. We're establishing clubs of young leaders and train them in certain skills, like public management. It's mostly men that are in the management positions. Right now, we have a group of ten girls and five men (positive discrimination). We want to give girls a chance to participate in local management, teach them how to save more money and train them also in decision making. They also receive 'dialogue training,' to train young women to speak up to local municipalities, about for example, clean water and nutritional subjects. We train women to get more autonomous. Unfortunately, we don't have enough partners to reach all the women in Burkina with our programs. We are dreaming and planning to realize that in the future."

Superwoman

"An amazing example of the women we worked with is 'Hélène.' Because she is handicapped from birth, missing both arms, Hélène was abandoned by her family and living on her own. She was added into one of our women groups and could start with her own small herd of sheep. With that, she makes her milk, cheese, all that, and she sells it. She's able to manage her own finances. She's amazing! We don't know how she does it, but she manages to wash the sheep and take care of them."

4. Learning

Assessment and prioritising

Establishing capacity development and learning structures

Mutual capacity development (MCD), technical assistance (TA) and Linking and Learning (L&L) are at the heart of the Right2Grow partnership and strategy. In 2021, strengthening the capacities of communities, community-based organizations, grassroots movements, and civil society was planned to ensure they have the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively influence decision-makers, policies and budget allocations as well as to speak with a loud collective voice, and to develop a culture of learning across the 6 countries.

Both at global level and programme country levels Right2Grow established teams for MCD and L&L that closely worked together with national partners who host the different focal points in the six programme countries.

Capacity and learning assessments

The global and local MCD and L&L teams rolled out technical and organisational capacity, and learning assessments, targeting all consortium partners at both global and country levels. The objective of the assessment was to map capacity strengthening needs and potential expertise providers within the partnership. The technical assessment aimed to assess technical skills and knowledge, or "know-how" related to the four outcomes. The learning assessments aimed to understand what partners' perceptions were, regarding learning and sharing at a personal, organisation and alliance level.

The organizational capacity assessment was based on the "5C model" and aligned with the DSO indicator guidelines. The capacity and learning assessment results report were shared with the donor together with the Annual Plan 2022. The results of these assessments have served as a basis for setting global priorities, defining country-specific capacity development strategies, and learning agendas to be implemented in 2021 and 2022. These processes were all driven by programme country teams with support from the global MCD and L&L leadership. Progress on learning agendas is shared below and in the country reports.

Capacity gaps and priorities

Assessment results show the highest technical capacity strengthening needs related to *working with communities, CSOs and local research institutions to gather data and experiences on the quality of nutrition and WASH service delivery and produce locally relevant evidence on pathways and implementation gaps to inform policy-making, as well as further promoting multi-sectoral, inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches in national policies and action plans.* The organizational survey's results show a need to generally invest in *development/ strengthening of advocacy and communication strategies*, since these areas are new for some partners, as well as in *resource mobilization strategies and ensuring financial sustainability beyond Right2Grow.* For example, in Ethiopia, advocacy was not allowed according to the law on NGOs until

recently, and in South Sudan some partners have focused on service delivery and short-term humanitarian relief, rather than on monitoring quality of government services, community mobilization and influencing policies. Capacity assessment results also show limited engagement of women-led and youth-led organizations in Right2Grow initiatives, which is one of the priority gaps that the Global MCD team will try to address in 2022.

Capacity development and learning in Right2Grow

Global and national learning events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Right2Grow virtual introduction week</i> (February). 60 participants from all programme countries, got to know each other, and the programme and partnership structure. • <i>Global gender and inclusion workshop</i> (3 ½ days, June). 100 participants from six all programme countries, local civil society organizations and Global team, improved their understanding of strong linkages between water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food security, good nutrition and gender and inclusion. The participants jointly explored and put in practice various Gender Equality and Inclusion tools and concepts. • In country <i>gender & inclusion workshops</i>. Gender sensitive budgeting workshop took place in Mali or civil society and private sector actors training on gender and social inclusion took place in Burkina Faso, highlighting once again the relevance and importance of this topic for Right2Grow programme. • <i>Budget Monitoring and Expenditure tracking workshops</i>. BMET is an important tool for policy advocacy which requires technical understanding of the government budget cycle and the tools available to do budget analysis. Global partner CEGAA and its in-country partners organised various BMET workshops for country partners, directly linked to the national budget cycles. Exchanges between Right2Grow partners on BMET were organised between Burkina Faso and Mali. • <i>Outcome harvesting (OH) workshops</i>. OH is an important tool for Right2Grow partners to evaluate results, but it is relatively new to most of the partners. In 2021 the global M&E team has started with a global virtual workshop on OH, and in-person workshop in Uganda. These will be continued in all programme countries in 2022.
Learning and sharing meetings and visits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Programmes team meetings</i> – At global level, the global programmes team consisting of all country coordinators, global partner programme managers and global teams (L&A, MCD, L&L, BMET, M&E, Finance) met online over 20 times to share successes and challenges, and to coordinate programme support. Each programme country has their own technical teams or programme management units consisting of all national partners who met between 10-20 times. • <i>Thematic meetings</i> – on L&A, MCD, L&L, M&E, Finance and topics like Shift the Power, community mobilisation were organised regularly between global Right2Grow teams and country teams, or at country level. • <i>Country visits</i> – due to COVID-measures travelling from global support staff to programme countries and between countries was limited. Nonetheless over ten fruitful visits took place to all programme countries.

Learning strategy and agendas

A Global Linking and Learning Strategy was developed with a vision that *"Within the next 5 years, capturing and sharing knowledge from communities and Right2Grow partners will take place in a fluid, systematic and sustainable way."* Some of the key examples of this process include:

- Gender Equality being prioritised as Uganda Country Learning & linking topic for 2022.
- Media engagements on WASH & Nutrition and press conferences entitled 'Feeding the Vulnerable beyond the cash transfer', intended to discuss the impact of government cash interventions to the communities on the economy, nutrition, small scale farmers, business, and trade are part of the learning process
- National partners in Uganda CSBAG's capacity needs assessment amongst Right2Grow consortium members to establish the knowledge and skill levels in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking and Advocacy in order to improve resource tracking and advocacy for Food security, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions.
- In South Sudan, the interaction of vulnerable populations with local leaders and other stakeholders in various Right2Grow forums, will lead to the establishment of feedback mechanisms between communities and local decision makers and/or service providers. This has created a learning opportunity for the affected population and a chance to echo their voices and demand for services.

As described above, based on the linking & learning workshops in each programme country, learning agendas were formulated with support of the global L&L team. The implementation of these agendas varied per country, as some learning topics only become relevant when implementation is underway, and teams were also occupied with the baseline studies – which were important learning exercises in themselves.

Below are some examples of learning topics and findings. More elaborate reports about these can be found in the respective narrative reports per country.

Learning topic, country and questions, learning activities, findings
<p>Gender (Bangladesh, Mali, South Sudan, Uganda): <i>What does gender equality and inclusion mean under Right2Grow? How can Right2Grow collaborate with women in eminent leadership positions.</i></p> <p>Reflection meetings with partners about the topic were held. A global virtual workshop on gender and inclusion was organised. In South Sudan, community meetings were held.</p> <p>Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities, and rights/ entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.</p> <p>It was found that partners have different ways of promoting gender equality and inclusion. Harmonisation of approaches may be needed.</p> <p>Community members could be supported to hold meetings to identify female Right2Grow ambassadors who would be the face of advocacy activities</p>

External collaboration (South Sudan): *How can government and CSOs collaborate towards policy reforms to ensure mainstreaming of nutrition into multi-sectoral programming at national and state levels or to increase funding levels for WASH and nutrition?*

Consultation is held between relevant government ministries and nutrition and WASH program implementing organizations to lobby for policy review – on ensuring mainstreaming of nutrition into multi-sectoral programming. ,

Consultation meetings are held with Right2Grow stakeholders to discuss nutrition and WASH gaps that call for additional funding

Online mobilisation (Mali): *How can we engage different populations virtually in the programme?*

National partner AJCAD was supported to design the “BESEYA platform” for online engagement of youth advocacy on nutrition and WASH service quality following a participatory process for online participation of youth. A planning workshop for the implementation of the mobilisation platform was organised and after developing this it was presented and adapted to be rolled out in 2022.

Learning initiatives

Locally led research

The global MCD and L&L teams, in collaboration with the Lobby and Advocacy teams, prepared two pilots for locally-led research in 2021. These aim to support the development of evidence-based policy materials by and for communities and CSOs. In the last quarter of 2021 the research initiative was developed, to be implemented in two programme countries (Mali and Uganda) in 2022.

Virtual learning platforms

All Right2Grow partners and their staff have access to a dedicated SharePoint platform on which they store all relevant programme documents, and which is used to share news updates. As of end of 2021, around 250 members have access to SharePoint. Over the course of 2021 the global Right2Grow support teams recognised the limitations of SharePoint to support interactive learning. Therefore, the MCD and L&L teams started the development of a dedicated multi-lingual e-learning platform that is launched in 2022.

5. Programme and partnership reflection

Partnership development reflection

Partnership collaboration – positives

- Overall collaboration in the partnership is positive, constructive and relatively open with various forums established at all levels to guide programme implementation and with strong linkages between country partners and local partners.
- Transparent and relatively clear information sharing and documentation on the SharePoint platform supported by meetings and workshops
- Flexibility in supporting the needs of global and country leads in their processes, being adaptive.
- Establishing the relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IGG department).
- Commitment to introduce and develop Shift the Power in the partnership

Partnership collaboration - challenges

- Partnership development - in times of COVID-19
- Finding an effective governing and operational structure. Balancing the need for structure (often top down) and organic (bottom-up) organising and decision making. Some people like more clarity, but partnership principles require the bottom-up approach
- Global partnership processes may not always be understood / clear to programme country level colleagues. Local partners do not all feel part of the 'global partnership' and may not see the bigger picture.
- Translations, working bilingually, inclusion of French colleagues and integration as a whole.
- True ownership requires partners to work in synchrony to ensure programme efficiency and effectiveness. This may lead to delays as partners may not act at similar speed or pace, based on varying circumstances.

Theory of Change reflection

The TOC validations in the six programme countries were a joint effort by all international and national partners. Based on baseline inception reports, partners reflected on the TOC and its four pathways which were validated at country level with changes and adaptations at outcome and output levels; details of these changes have been reflected in the consolidated baseline inception report. Overall, no changes were made in the TOC as the underlying problem analysis and assumption were validated.

The baselines were very crucial in providing information to refine Result Frameworks for the Right2Grow programme at all levels as well as shaping the country level detailed planning processes and setting the Right2Grow Lobby and Advocacy agendas. The TOC reflections provided an overview of the embassy feedback on the baselines and an opportunity for partners to establish baseline values and targets for the program and SCS indicators and the linkages between Right2Grow and thematic indicators.

Good practices and lessons learned

Good practices

Sub-national level nutrition platforms

In countries like Uganda, Sudan, Right2Grow supported the formation of CSO Nutrition platforms at subnational levels. The platforms comprise of the nutrition related CSOs in a district. The platforms will strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to address key Nutrition and WASH challenges and will be a channel for joint advocacy. In some cases the platforms were utilized to obtain CSO representation on the District Technical Planning Committee where decisions about resource allocations are made.

Community social accountability tools

Right2Grow introduced the citizen's voice and action (CVA) in all programme countries as an advocacy and social accountability approach that facilitates dialogue between communities and government in order to improve services. This practice is envisaged to drive and advance local advocacy issues on WASH and Nutrition emerging from dialogues with duty bearers at various levels. Through this approach Right2Grow partners were trained and equipped with skills and tools that enable them to hold duty bearers accountable on their commitments through dialogues, monitor progress and demand for transparency in budget management. This approach and its embedded tools will drive the BMET advocacy activities for the Right2Grow programme [More information](#).

Lessons

Linkages between BMET and Lobby and Advocacy

The first year of Right2Grow showed partners that there is a strong linkage between L&A and BMET. For example budget advocacy requires strong budget analysis skills. Already in some countries budget advocacy has been strengthened by the formation of BMET Action Teams. We have also realized that the BMET is a strong foundation for lobbying and advocating for nutrition and WASH budgets to enable the smooth adaptation and mainstreaming of the multi-sectoral approaches. In 2022 the global and country level LA and BMET teams have already laid strong linkages and processes to strengthen their collaboration.

Partnership development in times of COVID-19

COVID-19 measures challenged the collaboration in Right2Grow, but also showed that creative ways to link up and work on joint plans and implementation can be found. There are obviously technical challenges with access to internet, but by offering support at all levels most of these can be addressed. However, the human aspect of building trust and team spirit should not be underestimated. Informal meetings, without strict agendas and personal relation building was crucial in 2021 and teams were happy that global travels, albeit scarce, had recommenced. This helps to bridge the communications gaps or misunderstandings which always emerge when communicating across screens, distance, and cultures.

Attention on results and deliverables hinders learning and reflection

The first year required partners to find the right balance between working towards required project deliverables (reports, plans, baselines, structures etc.) and time to reflect and learn. Delayed baseline processes led to high levels of pressure on all partners to work on plans, reports and implementation simultaneously in the second part of 2021 and even into 2022. This also made it difficult to have deeper conversations about Shift the Power with all partners in 2021, and to make this more practical. In the end, we must conclude that this has hampered learning and reflection in the first year and made partners aware of the fact that additional time for reflection has to be prioritised.

Sustainability and local ownership

Sustainability is integrated in the **programme design** of Right2Grow. The aim is to strengthen the capacity of communities and civil society to influence decision makers about nutrition and WASH policies and services in a sustainable way. Their capacity to articulate and amplify local demands and link these to decision makers is central. Year 1 of Right2Grow was a good start to establish community level relations, start capacity development and build the initial links to engage with public authorities in platforms. These structures are obviously far from sustainable yet and they need further support as per the programme's design. For sustainability purposes, in 2022 capacity development of national and community level partners will also include resource mobilisation strategies.

Partnership sustainability and local ownership is an important aspect of the partnership design of Right2Grow. Not only are national partners part of the national decision-making bodies (Right2Grow Country Steering Committees), they also host important partnership roles such as national focal points for MCD and L&L. At global partnership level, national partners are not represented in the global coordination committee, which is exclusively for the international consortium partners and the chairs of the country steering committees (lead international partner at country level). However, the key

programmatic choices are made in country technical teams where national partners are equally represented.

In 2021 global partnership roles in Right2Grow have also started to be shared with local partners. Since November 2021 a global partnership co-facilitator is hosted by CEGAA, stationed in Uganda to work with the partnership facilitator of THP Netherlands. In addition the global MCD team recruited a MCD-liaison hosted by national partner AJCAD in Mali. Creating this position aims at strengthening capacities of a local partner, expert in capacity development, so that he/she can eventually take over the Global MCD lead role within the Consortium. Part of the global MCD budget will also be controlled by the local partner to oversee leading and implementing several activities according to the Global MCD Annual Plan. Similar arrangements are prepared for other global roles like global Linking and Learning liaisons and global communications co-leads.

Shift the Power. Building on partnership sustainability and local ownership, and as embedded in the programme principles, in 2021, the Right2Grow partners initiated a conversation on Shift the Power at country and global levels. Some bold steps taken, part of which are mentioned above where global partnership roles are now being shared with local partners. Due to continued focus on implementation and project cycle deliverables, these Shift the Power conversations lost some momentum in the second half of 2021. At the beginning of 2022 a new Shift the Power working group is created with representation from various forums right from local partners to global level. Through the various forums, the role of the working group will provide guidance and direction of the conservation and facilitating development of a roadmap with clear actions and indicators including building a common understanding of the concept.

Collaborations

The RightGrow partnership deliberately developed actions towards creating strong collaborating with other key players within countries and at global level.

As reported in the baseline inception reports, Right2Grow initiated conversations and planning meetings with Dutch embassies in all programme countries to align with their multi-annual country strategies. The collaboration with embassies can still be strengthened as the activities become more strategic over time.

Other partnerships are also explored. In Uganda Right2Grow initiated collaboration with We Are Able, another strategic partnership funded by the Dutch Government under Power of Voices coordinated by ZOA. Similar connections were made for South Sudan and Burkina Faso, driven by the established relationship between THP and ZOA at global level. Similarly, Right2Grow explores collaboration with the Giving for Change partnership led by Wilde Ganzen. Right2Grow partners also regularly take part in DSO learning events as well as communities of practices organised by Partos on Shift the Power and Community-led development.

Initiating collaborations are not limited to Dutch-funded strategic partnerships. In South Sudan for example mapping exercise identified Mercy Corps, CARE, UNIDO, IRC to be potential CSOs for future collaboration.

6. Financial summary

In the year 2021, the total direct expenditures for the Right2Grow programme were € 5,306,829, which is € 3,158,602 lower (37%) than the original 2021 approved budget of € 8,465,431.

The expenditure variance was anticipated due to the experienced delays but was even higher than expected upon the time of submission of the annual plans and budget 2022.

Financial progress by country

<i>Country</i>	<i>Budget 2021</i>	<i>Actuals 2021</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>% Variance</i>
Bangladesh	€ 1,375,038	€ 664,424	€ 709,615	52%
BF	€ 1,329,788	€ 883,372	€ 446,416	44%
Ethiopia	€ 1,498,424	€ 998,887	€ 499,537	33%
Mali	€ 1,356,583	€ 916,410	€ 440,173	32%
South Sudan	€ 1,445,953	€ 793,176	€ 652,777	45%
Uganda	€ 1,459,953	€ 1,049,562	€ 410,083	28%
Total	€ 8,465,431	€ 5,306,829	€ 3,158,602	37%

These costs include both direct in-country expenditures and the global costs attributed to country programmes.

Explanation of variances

The variance between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes or significant unexpected changes of costs in any of the cost categories. By and large, the variances were caused by the continued lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. But in some countries other causes played a role, for instance the delayed approval by the NGO board of Bangladesh and insecurity situation in Ethiopia.

The overall delays in implementation obviously impacted on the various cost categories in different ways. As shown in the financial progress report (Annex 4) *direct activity costs and activity related travel costs* had the lowest rate of expenditure (37% and 31% respectively), while direct staff costs were higher at 77% of the budget. It is important to note that within the staff cost category the *international* staff is highest at 90% expenditure as these global level roles were mostly filled before the start of the programme, while in-country recruitment typically started after that.

Financial progress by result area

The expenditures over the four results (outcomes) show a relatively even distribution.

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Outcome 1</i>	<i>Outcome 2</i>	<i>Outcome 3</i>	<i>Outcome 4</i>
5 year projected share	29%	23%	28%	20%
Actual share 2021	29%	23%	25%	23%

Implications for 2022 budgets

The 2022 annual plans already anticipated an expenditure increase due to the carry-over of activities from 2021 to 2022. The approved 2022 budget is € 10,644,313, which is € 1,393,809 higher than the original budget for 2022 - an increase of 15%.

Given the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on programme implementation, a further budget increase for 2022, to catch up with the 37% variance of 2021 is not realistic. The partnership will reflect on this in 2022 and make new multi-year financial projections when submitting the 2023 annual plans to create maximum impact within the total available time and 5-year budget ceiling.

Annexes

1. Country Progress Summaries
2. Consolidated Results framework 2021
3. Narrative Country Reports
4. Financial progress report (budget models)

Note that the audited report will follow latest by July 1st 2021 as agreed with the Ministry.

Annex 1: Country Progress Summaries

Bangladesh



Context change

Although the Right2Grow consortium started the programme's implementation phase with enthusiasm, the global COVID-19 pandemic greatly affected delivery of the project. However, significant steps were taken with achievements and successes were realized.

The main successes include the creation of project field offices and onboarding staff for both consortium and local partners, conducting a baseline study, and initiating a collaboration with CSA-SUN on lobby and advocacy initiatives. Furthermore, Right2Grow focused on advocacy and social accountability through professional linkages, facilitating interparliamentary dialogue between Dutch and Bangladeshi parliamentarians, and ensuring participation of Sr. Official Dr. S M Mustafizur Rahman-Line Director of National Nutrition Services (NNS) and Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) at World Water Week.

Challenges, such as delays in getting approval from the NGO Affairs Bureau, a funding gap, and Covid-19 restrictions, were overcome by emphasised building effective relationships with the newly elected UP body, increasing stakeholder involvement, and strengthening cooperation within the consortium.

Focus of interventions

The focus of Right2Grow intervention is based on the findings of the baseline study. This showed the demand for basic social services for nutrition and WASH in Bangladesh is strong and communities are well aware of their right to WASH but have limited awareness about the nature, extent, and significance of the malnutrition problem. That is why Right2Grow focuses on both raising awareness, providing basic social services as

well as engaging in advocacy with the government. More specifically, Right2Grow aims to empower civil society to invest in basic social services for nutrition and WASH, adopting and mainstreaming a multisectoral approach to malnutrition, increasing awareness among donors and partners to the underlying determinants of undernutrition, and increasing the legitimacy, capacity, and voice of CBOs and CSOs.

Results

The results are mainly related to the investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (for other outcomes see narrative report).

- Private sector actors are working to increase affordable access to health and nutrition services
- 404 CSOs/CBOs have been (re)formed
- Communities, CBOs, and CSOs have a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls and marginalised groups

Important work has been undertaken for the achievement of other outcomes, but these results will only be fully realised later in the programme.

Impact stories

Right2Grow aims to improve basic social services and adopting good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners. In 2021, the programme was still in an early phase, so much of the impact of the programme will only be realised later. However, there has been significant development by forming and reforming CSOs, CBOs, courtyards, and external engagement. It creates a link between communities, the programme, and government.

A total of 404 CSOs/CBOs (more than 50% of the target) have been (re)formed. Each reaches between 200 and 250 households and represents the community, from teachers and religious leaders to hardcore poor people. CSOs work as a pressure group and created change at the community level due to linking community demand with service providers and monitoring service quality.

Furthermore, Right2Grow's courtyards/open learning centers (1,289) reach and influence around 60,400 households. The courtyard is an open learning school where behavioural communication and awareness-raising messages are provided, children's nutritional status is measured and monitored, service gaps are identified, and remedies are discussed and planned. These courtyard sessions impacted community awareness and behaviour change on WASH, Nutrition, and Community Health issues through the 2,187 sessions organised in 2021. Due to its presence in the target area, Right2Grow is planning and preparing to facilitate them to conduct advocacy on water issues and behaviour change.

During these sessions, a week-long campaign including quizzes, instant speeches, art competition, drama, debate, and handwashing demonstration have been carried out in 14 Unions, where 2,526 students from 28 schools took part and became aware of the importance of handwashing and hygiene practices. Other participants included

teachers, local leaders, community members, and CSOs leaders. This broad representation means all groups in the community are reached with the campaigns.

Right2Grow also focused on increasing the legitimacy, capacity, and voice of the CSOs and CBOs. The CSOs are a key actor of this programme to ensure need-based services delivery through activating rights holders and duty bearers at different levels, e.g., making the relevant actors accountable at different levels. Each CSO committee consists of members that represent different target groups equally. Equal participation of men and women stimulates emancipation and encourages female leadership. The CSOs organised different activities to improve their community; developing action plans, mobilising communities, and identifying problems and ideating solutions, supporting the community through awareness sessions, coordinating with stakeholders, supervising and controlling the quality of WASH and nutrition-related services according to set requirements and intended beneficiaries. Through the equal representation of different target groups, Right2Grow aims to increase the legitimacy, capacity, and voice of the CSOs and CBOs further.

Partnership development and collaboration

Early in 2021 the partnership was strengthened, and a common understanding of roles and responsibilities developed. As a result, several joint activities were conducted such as baseline study, foundation training for key staff and the development of the annual plan and guidelines.

The Right2Grow consortium built a strong collaborative relationship with EKN, and shared and validated the framework, baseline findings and ToC. Though there was no time to share extensive feedback, EKN remains updated on key issues and offered their support to Right2Grow. EKN and the country steering committee will meet in 2022 to strengthen the collaboration further.

The consortium also established new collaborations, such as with Community Clinic Health Service Trust (CCHST) and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BBNC). We are also in the process of formalising our cooperation with the CSA – SUN networks for joint movement at the (sub-)national level with common objectives related to Right2Grow objectives.

Burkina Faso



Context change

Overall, the context in Burkina Faso has remained the same, however, the continuous worsening and volatile security situation and the political instability in Burkina Faso remain risks to the programme and its implementation.

Focus of interventions

At the start of the project and throughout 2021, the Burkina Faso Consortium started with regional launches, conducted project presentations and exchange activities with key nutrition stakeholders on the Right to Grow (Right2Grow) project including the Embassy of the Netherlands.

- Realization of studies: for the year 2021 a total of five studies have been carried out. These are the Baseline Evaluation, Stakeholder Mapping, Evaluation of the Implementation of the Multisectoral Approach to Nutrition, Production of Nutrition Evidence, and Right2Grow Communication Strategy.
- The organization of participatory communal workshops to identify the real needs of communities regarding Nutrition and WASH services, and community mechanisms that could be used to claim their rights. They brought together in each community the following groups: community-based health workers, traditional leaders, women's groups, and representatives of CSOs.
- Awareness-raising and information sharing activities for communities on their rights. To achieve greater impact, opinion leaders and state partners have been involved in these awareness-raising activities.
- Capacity building sessions for CSOs, state actors and private actors on the multisectoral approach to nutrition, the guide to integrating nutrition into policies and programs, citizen monitoring of public policies, gender, and social inclusion. These training sessions equipped participants to plan and conduct evidence-based advocacy actions.

- BMET activities: These activities consisted mainly of training CSOs, CBOs, local media on budget analysis, budget monitoring and related advocacy.

Results

Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

During 2021, the focus was on identifying the needs of communities in the areas of nutrition, WASH and food security. Thanks to the participatory communal workshops that reached about 700 people from all social strata (women, men, youth, CSOs/CBOs, traditional leaders, women's leaders, etc. They were heard on the needs of the communities and how they think these needs could be considered by the authorities.

In addition, a summary document of the national multisectoral nutrition policy has been developed and translated into the local language to facilitate its appropriation and usage by the population.

Civil Society Empowerment.

A mapping of actors and interventions in the nutrition, WASH and food security sectors identified about 300 CSOs/CBOs in the three Right2Grow intervention regions. An in-depth analysis enabled the consortium to select 76 CSOs (17 in the Centre-North, 32 in the North and 27 in the East), whose capacity will be strengthened and to whom the means and tools will be provided to carry out advocacy actions at the decentralized level.

Establishment of pressure groups in the different regions took place under the leadership of local partners RESONUT and AMR, CSOs and CBOs (37 in the North, 22 in the East and 17 in the Centre-North). These pressure groups allow the CSOs/CBOs to work in synergy and organize joint advocacy actions. The CSOs benefited from training sessions on advocacy techniques and on the development of advocacy plans/strategies.

Adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

In June 2020, Burkina Faso adopted a National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy (2020-2029) accompanied by a Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan (2020-2024). This single repository serves as a guide setting national nutrition priorities to facilitate its understanding and ownership by all entities in the country. Right2Grow in its implementation in Burkina Faso has chosen to contribute to the operationalization of this Policy based on the results of the Baseline evaluation. In 2021 this resulted in:

- A summary document of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy (PNMN) and its Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan was produced by the Right2Grow consortium led by RESONUT and translated into three local languages (Mooré, Fulfudé and Gulmancema). Raising awareness on this document, which began through the organization of radio broadcasts, will be continued during the year 2022.
- An evaluation of the implementation of the multisectoral approach to nutrition which will be used for the organization of a reflection and advocacy workshop involving key stakeholders.

- In 2021, Right2Grow financially supported the organization of consultation frameworks for nutrition stakeholders at the regional and provincial levels. These were an opportunity for CSOs to challenge the political and administrative leaders present (Governors, High Commissioners, Mayors, etc.) on issues related to WASH, and nutrition.

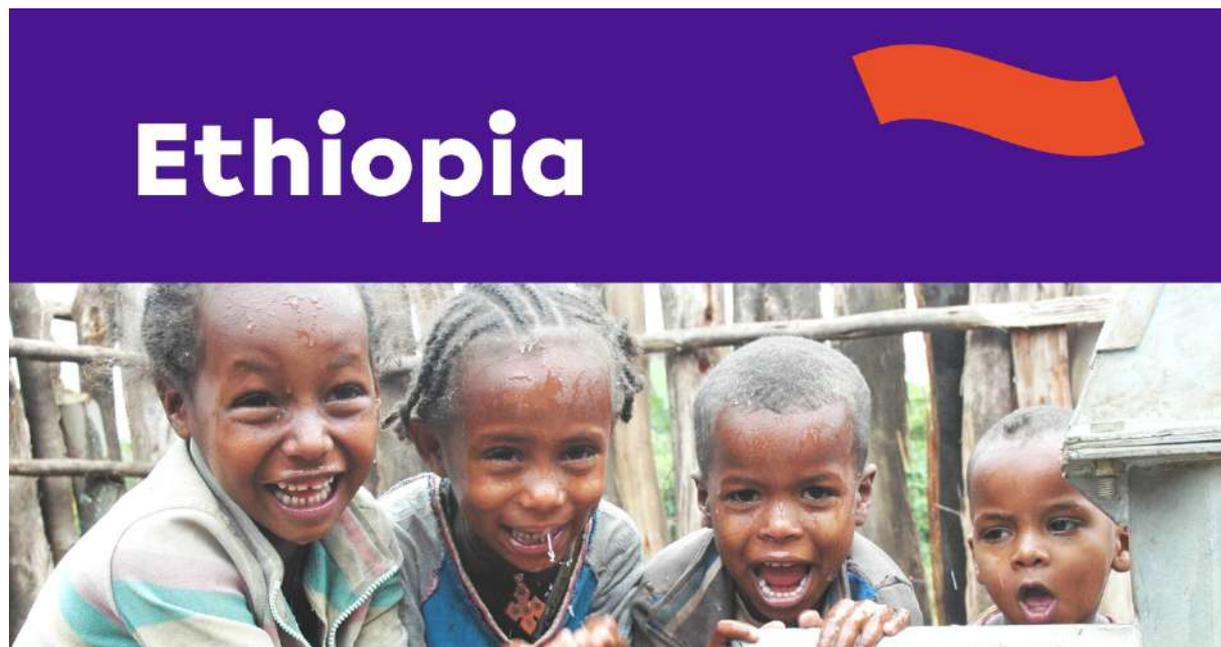
Impact stories

On the International Day for the Rights of the Child, the Right2Grow Burkina Faso team initiated an advocacy radio program recorded and broadcast on national radio. On the one hand, the program made it possible to raise listeners' awareness of good practices in nutrition. On the other hand, it is an excellent tool for questioning decision-makers (administrative and political authorities). This was evident as a member of the Parliament of Burkina Faso, a member of the Directorate of Nutrition of Burkina Faso and 2 Representatives of CSOs took part in this program.

Partnership development and collaboration

A continuous dialogue and communication with the Netherlands Embassy have been established. This resulted in sharing of project proposal and inception report. Embassy staff evaluated and provided feedback to the baseline study and the TOC. Embassy staff were invited to the TOC validation workshop and Right2Grow staff from SCNL Right2Grow Netherlands and Burkina Faso jointly visited the Netherlands Embassy in November 2021. Further conversations with the Embassy about the implications and implementation of Right2Grow, how the Embassy will support the programme to achieve its goals are on-going.

To facilitate the implementation of the activities, the partnership was established with the Technical Secretariat on Nutrition as well as the various existing SUN Networks in Burkina Faso.



Context change

In 2021, the security situation in northern Ethiopia deteriorated which affected Right2Grow implementation areas in Amhara and Tigray Regional States. Following consideration of the security situation and requirements for achieving the objectives of Right2Grow, the consortium in consultation with other stakeholders adapted and shifted 9 out of 21 implementation Woredas to safer areas in Amhara and Oromia Regional States. The security situation and process of shifting areas delayed preparatory work such as signing of agreements with regional governments, conducting of baseline as well as implementation this first year. The policy environment in Ethiopia remains conducive, including the Seqota Declaration commitment to end stunting by 2030, the first national Food and Nutrition Policy in 2018 and the recent launch of the related Food and Nutrition Strategy in 2021.

Focus of interventions

In the first year, Right2Grow Ethiopia mainly focused on preparatory work, relationship building and initial engagements with key stakeholders as well as conducting the baseline. The baseline includes 7 different studies such as policy review, stakeholder mapping and coordination gap analysis which lays a comprehensive foundation for the implementation and advocacy coming four years. An important focus during the year was organisation of launching workshops at regional as well as Woreda (district) level with various representatives from regional and local government agencies, civil society, private sector, academia, media and on Woreda level also community members such as women and youth. The launching workshops were crucial to communicate the project objective and approach to all stakeholders and receive their leadership commitments for its implementation and achievement of the project's outcomes.

Results

Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH, Right2Grow Ethiopia prepared for local level advocacy and social accountability work. Partners selected target kebeles (sub-districts) and started community sensitization on good nutrition and WASH services and practices. In areas less affected by conflict, partners facilitated establishment of multi-sectoral taskforces which received capacity building on policies, community engagement and rights to WASH and nutrition services. For example in Gedebano Gutazer Welene Woreda, the local Right2Grow partner successfully advocated for local government to establish a taskforce including representatives from government, CSOs, private sector and community as well as allocating budget for it.

Mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition, Right2Grow Ethiopia engaged in relationship building with government agencies at all levels and started strategic positioning in policy dialogues and technical working groups. For example, Right2Grow participated and provided support in the Ministry of Health launching of the national Food and Nutrition Strategy as well as the Seqota Declaration Expansion Phase high-level forum which both are key for the objectives of Right2Grow. Right2Grow also facilitated participation of two Ethiopia parliamentarians in the Dutch inter-parliamentarian dialogue on child malnutrition, who highlighted the importance of multi-sectoral approaches.

Partnership development and collaboration

Right2Grow Ethiopia established a positive dialogue with the Netherlands Embassy in Addis Ababa, which will be continued with more detailed discussions on collaboration and strategic engagements as the consortium is moving towards full implementation in 2022. During the year, Right2Grow also had initial discussions and built the relationship with ECSC-SUN who will be an important partner and platform to engage CSOs for better voices and legitimacy. Within the consortium, Right2Grow Ethiopia also took stock of the benefits working in partnership which allows pooling of expertise and risk-sharing as well as how close collaboration with government representatives facilitates the implementation process.

Mali



Context change

Context marked by the persistence of security and political tensions (the country is governed by a military junta and the population is still waiting for the electoral timetable) and the sanctions imposed by ECOWAS. Dialogue is still taking place between the Malian government and ECOWAS structures to end these sanctions. Till then, this is leading to an increase in food prices that can lead to a worsening of the humanitarian crisis in the country, however, there is a drop in the number of cases of Covid -19.

Focus of interventions

- 1) Right2Grow organized workshops to support the participation of CBOs in municipal budget sessions in order to build their capacity to participate in the budgetary process of communes and to influence the process and promote transparency in management.
- 2) Right2Grow Mali and Burkina met in Ouagadougou for training and experience sharing on BMET with the support of CEGAA. A framework for ongoing experience sharing between the two countries has been established.

Results

Adoption and mainstreaming of a multisectoral approach to undernutrition

- 1) Right2Grow and citizenship will be present at the State's institutional framework for multisectoral analysis and monitoring of the National Nutrition Policy. Right2Grow has been heavily involved in the development of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2021-2025.
- 2) Right2Grow supports the Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Health and the National Directorate of Hydraulics in setting up the programme's governance document and designing citizen monitoring tools.

3) An advocacy workshop was organised at the Parliament of Mali, which committed to getting the government to respect its commitments and maintain the budget for the acquisition of therapeutic inputs.

Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

1) A citizen's watch manual to strengthen the voice of communities has been created. By 2022, watchdog committees with budget monitoring and advocacy tools will be in place.

2) A consultation framework was organised between decision-makers, civil society, and the private sector in Sikasso and Koutiala. The local authorities have committed themselves to improving sanitation and organising malnutrition days and revitalising cereal banks.

Strengthening civil society

1) The Beseya App was created to help urban and rural youths make their voices heard on the quality of nutrition and WASH services.

2) Right2Grow organised capacity building sessions for WASH and nutrition journalist networks with the Ministry of Health to facilitate authentic information on the food and nutrition situation.



Context change

No major change in country wide context was observed during 2021. Threats, challenges, opportunities might have changed at regional or local level, but overall, at country level these remain the same. Nonetheless, the project experienced significant challenges due to political instability, Covid-19 crisis, floods, and communal conflicts. All this combined has resulted in delays and suspension of activities across the three states.

Focus of interventions

In the first year the focus was put on laying the groundwork; mapping the stakeholders and establishing networks with other relevant actors and raising awareness on Nutrition and WASH related issues. Several assessments were conducted, including a baseline evaluation, in order for Right2Grow to adapt plans and come to a clear advocacy strategy for the next four years of the project. A strong collaboration with the government, at all levels was established, especially with the Nutrition and WASH actors. The Right2Grow partners conducted a separate stakeholder and services mapping in their respective areas of operations. These stakeholders, representing actors in civil society, have also been sensitized, and who, provided with the right information and support, will play a strong and effective role in improving the services for the communities.

Results

Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH.

Project partners held stakeholders' meetings in their respective areas of operations. The stakeholders were represented by the chiefs, sub chiefs, CBO directors, youth leaders and women's groups. The meetings were to advocate on nutrition, set a space and establish a consensus building and participatory approach to promote a shared vision for achieving nutrition and WASH objectives. Following the meetings, it was

agreed to work with of women in eminent leadership positions, who will function as Right2Grow Ambassadors and amplify advocacy nutrition and WASH agendas

Civil Society Empowerment.

The consortium partners identified civil society organizations that have the potential to have a significant role to play in the project. The selected CSOs were introduced to the local authorities and the state Ministry of Health (MoH); CSOs were also oriented about the modality of Right2Grow implementation and what roles they might play in the coming years. Some of them were trained on kitchen gardening, advocacy on WASH and nutrition services and establishment of nutrition & WASH doable actions.

Overview of identified local CSOs/CBOs and other partners:

- Mercy Corps & CARE in Koch, UNIDOR & Medair in Leer.
- IRC & Mercy Corps in Panyijar;
- Serving and Learning Together (SALT) and Voice of Peace (VOP), and youth Association (AYA) & Nile Hope in Pibor and Akobo respectively.
- Bor South County Non-Violent Youth Initiative (NVYT), and Women and Child Care-South Sudan.
- Mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs), men groups, CBOs/CSOs and media and water user committees (WUCs).

Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

Right2Grow (Right2Grow) lead- SCI established a network with the SUN movement in South Sudan, which is chaired by the Ministry of Health (MoH); Right2Grow members are also active regular contributors of the SUN meetings' agenda discussions such as the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan on WASH and nutrition. Moreover, the Right2Grow partners participated in the BMET assessment and workshops by CEGAA which has set the foundation for pushing the nutrition and WASH budgeting to enable the smooth adaptation and mainstreaming of the multi-sectoral approaches.

Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition

SCI, ACF, WVI, UNIDOR, CIDO are active participants in donor coordination meetings at the National and subnational level through the nutrition and WASH clusters that are also involved in the adaptation of the multisectoral approaches to address undernutrition. Also, SCI, ACF and CIDO are members of South Sudan civil society SUN movement, advocating for better nutrition and WASH services through multi-sectoral approach. ACF has taken a step ahead; it conducted two human interest stories and shared these with different donors with an intent to showcase the gains of ongoing interventions, integration, and the needs in the communities. However, Right2Grow as a consortium has not yet started donors' engagement activities but will be using the existing avenues in the subsequent years of the project.

Impact stories

Contributing to community development and CSO capacity strengthening

During the World Breastfeeding week, toilet day and the hand washing day, CSOs were involved in advocating for better nutrition and WASH services. The events were attended by CSOs/partners, and key stakeholders from the private and governments sectors. With the support of well-trained social groups like mother support groups, kitchen gardens and cooking demonstrations were developed to support improved dietary diversification and to provide nutritious vegetables.

Attention was given to gender inclusion in childcare for children under 5 by advocating for male engagement in childcare. This also was reflected by participation of men in cooking demonstrations and learning the importance of dietary diversification and correct child/mother feeding practices.

Contributing to engaging public authorities and coordination of development actors

Right2Grow was able to start building a well-intended path to future advocacy engagements with the media which will help in amplifying local voices and highlighting the felt needs in the communities involved by Right2Grow.

With the support from Right2Grow funding, the Journalists Union has been able to address the enduring needs for the public to know about the humanitarian situation in Fangak. As a result, media groups have made significant efforts to document the situation on the ground. With the right media messages, government and donor partners' attention has been drawn to the plights of the general population, especially children in Fangak County. This media attention can result in more donor interest to support the fight against malnutrition in the County.

Partnership development and collaboration

The Right2Grow partnership in South Sudan has established a regular dialogue with the Netherlands Embassy. The Embassy is much engaged in the Right2Grow project, critically assessing the baseline and ToC of the project. The main contact has been with Michiel Smet who focuses on water and food security and Richard Aludra on WASH and private partnership. Further conversations with the embassy about the strategy and implications of the project, and how the embassy will support the programme to achieve its goals are on-going.



Context change

The Government of Uganda recently launched the Parish Development Model, a bottom-up approach to budgeting aimed at moving national development planning to the grassroots level. This new creates opportunities for people's participation and democratic control in decision-making processes. The assumption is that by getting citizens at the lowest administrative levels to identify and assign resources for their own social needs, development can tilt in favor of the poor. The overall aim, according to the plan, is to deepen the decentralization process, improve household incomes, and increase accountability at local levels. For the Right2Grow Uganda consortium, this creates a favorable environment and means that activities will not be focused on district level only but focus more on the decentralized parish level. Right2Grow Uganda is planning to contribute specifically to pillar 5 (mindset change and cross-cutting issues) and pillar 7 (governance and administration).

Focus of interventions

UNFSS District Independent Dialogues: To enable systematic and inclusive opportunities for grassroots stakeholders in the food system, Right2Grow Uganda trained curators, conveners, and facilitators to organise and convene District Independent Food Systems Dialogues (DIFSD) in ten districts. The dialogues provided opportunities for rural Ugandans to engage directly in proposing pathways towards sustainable food systems, exploring new ways of working together and encouraging collaboration in the entire food system.

Advocacy and Policy Engagements: Right2Grow partners jointly participated in advocacy spaces aimed to improve the status of nutrition and WASH, e.g., providing technical guidance to the development of new nutrition planning guidelines, participating in the 10th Africa Wide Agricultural Extension week, and in World Food Day. In these engagements, we made cases for Nutrition and WASH to duty bearers as well

as gathering support from likeminded organizations and individuals to present a formidable force that will influence inclusion of nutrition and WASH issues in government planning frameworks.

Influencing Budget Decisions: Aware that CSO play a vital role in the budget making process, CEGAA, CSBAG and NSU developed two position papers to mobilize CSOs in Uganda to undertake key policy level engagements during the budget process for the financial year 2021/22. Through this we influenced Government budget decisions on increasing resource allocation for Food Security, Nutrition, and WASH. Specifically, CSBAG mobilised CSOs to analyse the National Budget indicative figures from FY 2021/22 and generated a funding priority list that Parliament should consider as it debated the budgets for WASH, Food Security and Nutrition.

Results

Outcome 2: Civil Society Empowerment

Active involvement and participation of relevant stakeholders – local community and technical, and political arms of sub-national and national government – resulted in Adjumani and Yumbe districts identifying and offering land for Nutritious Food Crops Demo Gardens to refugee host communities. This is a result of meetings organised by Right2Grow to advocate for access to gardens to improve the production of nutritious food crops by refugees and host communities. Another result is the constitution of 2 Technical Working Groups to advance the positioning of the Right2Grow Project in the District Development Agenda.

Outcome 3: Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition.

Right2Grow Uganda facilitated 3 Districts' Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC) in Buliisa, Kakumiro and Kamwenge to develop District Nutrition Action Plans II (DNAP II). Right2Grow supported the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and local government ministries to be involved in the development of the District DNAP II as well as the Nutrition Advocacy and Communication strategy and implementation matrix. The draft documents were well aligned with the District Development Plan II and the strategic direction from the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II as well as the Parish Development model. The DNAP II is developed for 5 years and will be implemented from 2022 onwards.

Four Districts of Kabale, Maracha, Bugweri and Nwoya conducted DNCC functionality assessment checking parameters like nutrition governance capacity, planning, resource mobilization, financing and tracking of nutrition investments, nutrition evidence and knowledge management capacity, and institutional and technical capacity of scaling up nutrition actions. This activity provided an opportunity for the DNCCs to meet, self-evaluate, identify gaps and come up with their own recommendations and actions on how to improve their performance in light of the identified gaps to deliver improved nutrition services. Right2Grow facilitated the possibility to conduct these assessments, as required by the UNAP implementation process.

Impact stories

1. District Nutrition Action Plan II informed by citizen's voices (intermediate outcome F, output 7)

The Nutrition advocacy strategy arena calls for citizen's voices for improvement of nutrition interventions for children under 5 years. District plans that are informed by the citizen's voice do not only improve nutrition advocacy objectives but also helps achieving nutrition indicators.

"We can strengthen local value chain through value addition and growing fast maturing crops which are fortified. We cannot do this because we cannot afford. We need the government to help us to do value addition to our food. We need breeds of crops that can mature fast. This will eliminate hunger and have nutritious food both at home and in the market." **Naziwa Gorret /local farmer from Kakumiro - UNFSS independent dialogue.**

During the development of the Kakumiro District Nutrition Action Plan II, voices like that of Naziwa Gorret which are often neglected, were for the first time considered while developing district nutrition implementation plans. The DNAP II that envisions the multi-sectoral approach is the vehicle to ensure that Kakumiro District achieves all the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets relating to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.

"The Development of DNAPII in Kakumiro was not business as usual. The development happening after the UNFSS dialogue provided us with an opportunity to utilize community voices. It was our first time utilizing the views from the citizens in the village in developing a District nutrition policy document. The DNAP II (under the commercial and Production Departments) responds to the farmers' concerns in the communities on fortification, providing knowledge and inputs. We hope this will improve the nutrition content of the food in homes and on market hence improving lives, Thanks to Right2Grow for facilitating the process." *Jotham Ssali Ssekitoleko PAS/ chairman DNCC.*

2. Improved Capacities of CSOs in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking for Food Security, Nutrition and WASH in Uganda (intermediate outcome C, output 3)

Despite the availability of legal frameworks guaranteeing the participation of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the planning and budgeting process, their participation in monitoring and tracking the usage of public resources has been limited. The limited participation of CSOs is partly attributed to limited access to budget information, limited knowledge about the available spaces, processes and systems of budgeting and expenditure management and reporting, inadequate knowledge in budget monitoring and tracking of public resources; Lack of interest from the public in participation in Public Expenditure Tracking Systems (PETS) and limited access to timely and accurate information.

To ensure that such knowledge and capacity issues are well understood and tackled through the Right2Grow programme, a capacity needs assessment online tool was

administered to 13 key informants from 7 organizations implementing the Right2Grow programme in Uganda. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain the level of understanding of Right2Grow consortium members on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking and Advocacy to improve resource tracking and advocacy for food security, nutrition, and WASH interventions. Based on the input from the capacity assessments, CEGAA and CSBAG conducted 2 trainings on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) to equip CSOs in budget analysis, monitoring, and expenditure tracking; as well as advocacy skills for increased financing for public spending for food security, Nutrition and WASH at Local Government level.

Due to the capacity building sessions, 12 CSOs under the Right2Grow consortium can now effectively engage in Budget monitoring and Expenditure tracking hence holding their leaders more accountable towards increasing financing for Food Security, Nutrition and WASH in Uganda.

"Budgets usually look very complex from afar, after this training, I can now navigate the document with some ease" – *Ms. Amaguru Florence, Project officer Amani Initiative*

"As we implement the Right2Grow project in Kamwenge, my newly acquired knowledge on budgeting will amplify my advocacy for increased public spending on food security, nutrition and WASH interventions whose allocations and actual releases are very meagre" Mr. Naturinda Nelson – *Nutrition Officer, World Vision Uganda*

During the budget decision process for FY21/22, the trained CSOs with support of CEGAA and CSBAG have analyzed the National Budget indicative figures for FY21/21 and generated a funding priority list that Parliament should consider as it debated the budgets for WASH. Food Security and Nutrition. They secured audience with Parliament Committees for Education, Natural Resources and Agriculture and discussed with Parliament the CSO priority funding list in the month of April 2021. Details of these engagement can be accessed via these links:

[Article 1: CSOs question budgetary allocation not the Agriculture Sector.](#)

[Article 2: Inadequate funding, lack of budget for feeding in public schools top CSO concerns in the education sector. Through these engagements, some of our proposals were adopted by Government.](#)

Partnership development and collaboration

Right2Grow Uganda enjoys a warm and cordial working relationship with the Netherlands Embassy (EKN) in Kampala. Our Right2Grow Uganda programme is well aligned to the EKN Multi-Annual Country Strategy (MACS) 2019-2022, which aims to contribute to the continued development of a stable and democratic Uganda, through increased democratic governance, improved SRHR services, more resilient food systems, higher youth employment and an enhanced trade and investment relationship. Right2Grow Uganda specifically contributes to MACS result 2.3 on sustainable development, food security, water and climate and is aligned to MACS Ultimate outcome of Increased Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) through more resilient Food Systems.

During the Right2Grow baseline study process, the embassy actively participated during the various processes including giving feedback to the Baseline Report with valuable comments. Further conversations with the embassy about the implications of these findings and how the embassy will support the programme to achieve its goal are on-going.

Annex 2 Right2Grow Results Framework 2021

The Results Framework 2021 articulates the different levels of results from the R2G program in 2021. The results specified comprise the outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs as per validated Global Theory of Change (TOC) with particular focus on donor indicators. Since there were no targets set for 2021, this framework only includes actuals – and only for those indicators that do have reported actuals. Please note that in most cases the value is 0 – since the programme has just started and no outcomes were expected at this stage. In these cases, most often the explanation (qualitative value) is left empty.

The first table has the donor indicators, while the second table has some additional Right2Grow-specific indicators. Additional country-specific indicators can be found in the annual reports per country. The indicator codes refer to those in the country results frameworks shared with the consolidated baseline inception report (excel files).

Please note that in line with the IATI guidelines from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs only indicators SCS 5 and SCS 6 are IATI-published for 2021. The other indicators (SCS 1-4) will only be published in IATI with the mid-term evaluation and end evaluation. Nonetheless the reported results below are accessible to the public on through this narrative report, which is published as a document on IATI.

Donor indicators

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
Number of laws, policies that are better implemented for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS1). (R2G.OC.3.1) Sub-indicators: SCS012: # of government policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement.	Bangladesh	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	CSOs were trained on the Multisectoral Nutrition Policy and its strategic plan adopted in June 2020. The objective was to enable these CSOs to advocate for better implementation of this policy by all key actors.
	Ethiopia	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	
	Mali	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	
	South Sudan	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	
	Uganda	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	
	Total SCS 1		SCS012: # of governmental policies	0

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
Number of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS2) (R2G.OC.3.2) Sub-indicators: SCS022: # of governmental policies for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	Bangladesh	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	The Multisectoral Nutrition Policy has been synthesised and translated into three local languages. Popularisation will take place mainly from 2022 onwards.
	Ethiopia		NA	NA
	Mali		NA	NA
	South Sudan	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	
	Uganda	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	
	Total	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (SCS 3) (R2G.OC.2.1) Sub-indicators: SCS031: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at national and international levels SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	Bangladesh	SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels	0	During two regional and provincial consultation frameworks, Right2Grow's CSO partners advocated for greater CSO involvement in decision-making bodies
		SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	2	
	Ethiopia	SCS031: # of times ... at national and int. levels	0	
		SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	0	
	Mali	SCS031: # of times ... at national int. levels	1	One space during the second session of the intersectoral technical committee on nutrition (CTIN)
		SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	1	One space for debate during the celebration of Global Handwashing Day in Koulikoro and Koutiala
	South Sudan	SCS031: # of times ... at national and int. levels	0	
	Uganda	SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels	3	3 Parliament Committee Meetings with Committees of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Education and Natural Resource to debate the alternative CSO budget proposals for the budget FY 2021/22
		SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	5	1 Local Government Budget Consultations for FY 2022/23 where 24 CSOs presented the CSOs Position Paper on Measures of Improving Service Delivery; 1 dialogue meeting with local community, technical and political arms of sub-national and national government, and as a result, Adjumani and Yumbe district officials donated 200 acres of land for establishment of Nutritious Food Crops Demonstration Gardens and 3 district level engagement meetings on Nutrition and WASH.
Total	SCS031: # of times ... at national and intl levels	4		
	SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	8		

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
<p>Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency (SCS 4) (R2G.OC.2.2)</p> <p>Sub-indicators: SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at national level</p> <p>SCS042: # of initiatives ... at sub-national level</p>	Bangladesh	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	0	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	2	2 radio programmes for the International Day of the Rights of the Child and for the implementation of the multisectoral nutrition policy by all actors
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	2	An advocacy video on access to water in the North of Burkina Faso; A plea for nutrition to be taken into account in regional development plans at stakeholder consultation meetings
	Ethiopia	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	0	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	0	
	Mali	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	1	A web-based advocacy platform created
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	0	
	South Sudan	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	1	Held Meetings with different stakeholders that resulted in raising of concerns about accessing WASH and nutrition services and they appealed to the partners and the authorities to act; need for borehole repairs.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	1	Established a network with the SUN movement and participated in the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan among others
	Uganda	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	3	1 retreat organised for CSOs to analyse the FY 2021/22 Draft Budget and developed two CSO position papers for Nutrition and WASH to support CSO lobbying with Parliament as it debated and considered the National Budget FY 2021/22. Overall, 52 participants attended (23 male and 29 female) 3 of these were Right2Growrow consortium Organisations i.e., FRA, CIDI, NSU participated. 1 high level strategic meeting with CSOs, MDAs on the budget FY 2021/22 on 18th May 2021. 99 (71 male, 38 female) participants attended the dialogue CSBAG Collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient MPs on WASH Financing. A paper entitled " Budgeting for WASH in Uganda" was presented by CSBAG.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	0	
	Total	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... at national level	7	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... at sub-national level	3	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
<p>Number of CSOs with increased Lobby and Advocacy (L&A) capacities (SCS 5) (R2G.IO.D.1)</p> <p>Sub-indicator: SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities</p>	Bangladesh	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	6	Right2Grow Burkina Faso has set up pressure groups composed of local CSOs in its 12 provinces of intervention. These CSOs have been strengthened in 2021 on advocacy and budget monitoring. They have also identified advocacy actions to be carried out in their locality.
	Ethiopia	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	All consortium partners including local partners participated in the capacity need assessment. Key partner staff participated in internal launching and orientation workshops which enabled them to have a better understanding of the project objectives, deliverables, project governance, plans, and the roles of each partner.
	Mali	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	
	South Sudan	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	
	Uganda	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	9	The CSOs were mapped and capacity built on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) and CVA. Through strengthened capacity, they have been able to lobby and advocate for increased financing for nutrition and WASH.
	Total	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	15	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
Number of CSOs involved in R2G (SCS 6) (R2G.OP.1.1) Sub-indicator: SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) involved in SPs programmes	Bangladesh	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	7	Tier 1+2: 7 NGOs. Tier 3: 404 NGOs. These are local organisations Right2Grow supports directly and who implement activities that will create results, such as advocacy initiatives.
	Burkina Faso	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	6	Right2Grow Burkina Faso is a strategic partnership between The Hunger Project, Save the Children, Action Contre la Faim and the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA) as well as two national partners RESONUT (Réseau des organisations de la société civile pour la nutrition) and Association Monde Rural (AMR).
	Ethiopia	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	8	All consortium partners including local partners were actively engaging in the Right2Grow project.
	Mali	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	8	The 8 include Tier 1 and Tier 2 partners
	South Sudan	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	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).
	Uganda	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	9	These are tiers 1 & 2 partner CSOs
	Total		SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	46

Right2Grow indicators

R2G indicator	Country	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.1.1: Number of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	Burkina Faso	0	Forum theatres and radio broadcasts were organised to inform communities about their rights.
	Mali	1	A consultation framework was organised by the partner OMAES between decision-makers, civil society and private sector actors in the regions of Sikasso and Koutiala.
	South Sudan	1	Only two actions according to the baseline report and no further actions were taken after the baseline survey
	Total	2	

R2G indicator	Country	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.1.2: Proportion of people involved in actions to formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) who are from vulnerable groups (women, people with disability, marginalized groups)	Burkina Faso	15,000	About 15,000 people were reached by two radio programmes and training sessions on their rights in the field of nutrition, wash and food security
	Total		

R2G indicator	Country	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.2.3: Proportion of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency addressing gender issues related to nutrition and WASH	Uganda	3	1 retreat organised for CSOs to analyse the FY 2021/22 Draft Budget and developed two CSO position papers for Nutrition and WASH in to support CSO lobbying with Parliament as it debated and considered the National Budget FY 2021/22. Overall, 52 participants attended (23 male and 29 female) 3 of these were Right2Grow consortium Organisations i.e., FRA, CIDI, NSU participated. 1 high level strategic meeting with CSOs, MDAs on the budget FY 2021/22 on 18th May 2021. 99 (71 male, 38 female) participants attended the dialogue CSBAG Collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient MPs on WASH Financing. A paper entitled" Budgeting for WASH in Uganda" was presented by CSBAG.
	Total	3	

R2G indicator	Country	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.4.1: Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by Right2Grow and its partner towards donors and international actors	Uganda	2	Submitted a CSO Position Paper on Right to Food to the UPR working Group of the United Nations Human Rights Council and as well made a presentation on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, the Uganda experience during the Annual Global WASH cluster meeting.
	Total	2	

R2G indicator	Country	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.4.2: Degree of integration of the WASH-Nutrition nexus by donors along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	Mali	Low	Holding of a validation session of the multisectoral nutrition action plan in the presence of development and humanitarian donors

Annex 3. Narrative Country Reports 2021

Bangladesh

Burkina Faso

Ethiopia

Mali

South Sudan

Uganda



Right2Grow Bangladesh Annual Report 2021



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Report submitted by: Imam Mahmud Riad

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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
CSA-SUN	Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition
CSC	Country Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CU5	Children Under 5
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HPA	Health Promotion Agent
IT	Information Technology
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
LGI	Local Government Institute
LGSP	Local Government Support Program
L&L	Linking & Learning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNS	National Nutrition Services
NPAN	National Plan of Action for Nutrition
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
UDCC	Union Development Committee
UNCC	Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee
UP	Union Parishad
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision

Programme overview

Country name	Bangladesh
Programme number	41201198
Lead Partner	Max Foundation
Period the report covers	1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021
Lead implementing Partner	Action Against Hunger (ACF), Save the Children, The Hunger Project, World Vision, CEGAA
Contact person:	Imam Mahmud Riad
Lead funding office	Max Foundation, Netherlands
Contact person:	Imam Mahmud Riad, Country Director, Max Foundation Bangladesh

Project Intervention Areas.

Organisation	District	Upazila	Union
ACF	Barguna	Taltali	Pachakoralia, Chotobogi, Koraibaria, Sharikkhali, Barobogi, Nishanbaria, Sonakata
MF	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	Auliapur, Jainkati, Kalikapur, Marichabunia, Barabighai, Chhotabighai, Madarbunia, Kamalapur, Badarpur, Itbaria, Lohalia, Laukhati
		Galachipa	Amkhola, Golkhali
THP	Khulna	Dumuria	Atlia, Kharnia, Gutudia, Dumuria, Dhamalia, Bhandar Para, Magurkhali, Maguraghona, Rangpur, Raghunathpur, Rudaghara, Sarappur, Sobhana, Sahas
WV	Satkhira	Debhata	Kulia, Parulia, Sakhipur, Noapara, Debhata

Reading guide

This Annual report was developed by all implementing partners of Right2Grow in Bangladesh under the leadership of Max Foundation and with support from the global partners in Right2Grow. Each of the Country implementing partners provided their own narrative reports, that were consolidated here.

The annual report starts with a general introduction “Getting to Zero” which gives an overview of the programme in 2021 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by four chapters (2-5) that describe interventions and results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework. Please note that for most indicators no results are reported yet, as this was the first year of the programme. The report continues with some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, risks, and any lessons of the first year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

This Report is part of the global consolidated Annual Report of Right2Grow, which features the annual reports from all six programme countries. Although similar in structure, the content of each of the chapters per country report will obviously vary based on differences in implementation in the first year of the partnership.

1. Getting to Zero

The year 2021 was the inception year for the Right2Grow program.

A baseline study for the programme was conducted successfully under the specially formed Baseline Management Technical Team. The Baseline process was delayed for a few months due to Covid-19. Major findings are Community are well aware of their right to WASH but limited awareness about the nature, extent and significance of the malnutrition problem; Practice level of the community is much lower than the extent of access to WASH and nutrition services; Strong policies are in place regarding WASH and Nutrition but weaknesses in the implementation process at the field level; Local entrepreneurs can play a strong positive role to improve community WASH and Nutritional status ; Local CSOs have no enough skills to carry out advocacy initiatives to improve the community WASH and Nutrition status through gap analysis or influencing the duty bearers; Local cultural norms and awareness on health risk issues related to WASH & Nutrition influences regarding household level decision - making process; 12.25% of community people received WASH and nutrition services from the government and private service provider agencies; Only 5.3% of households who practice small doable actions consistently and correctly, etc.

TOC validation- The baseline findings confirmed that the TOC is relevant, and its pathways will remain the same with very little adaptation specification at lower level, such as inclusion of the adolescent at intermediate outcome 1 and CSOs at output level to improve quality of Nutrition and WASH services.

A total 404 CSOs (out of targeted 774) formed and reformed for enhancing their skills and knowledge to play the effective roles on behalf of the community towards addressing WASH and nutrition issues in line with lobby and advocacy to stakeholders.

Right2Grow organised three back-to-back workshops to cover all selected 40 Unions in five Upazilas to orient them on Right2Grow and especially provide them insights on BMET rolling out activities and seek the advice from participants on how to further polish the work plan to play a catalytic role for assisting Union for effectively carry out BMET activities. Total 67 representatives from 40 LGIs, first tire CSOs (7 nos.) and government line department took part in these workshops. It was agreed in the workshop that Right2Grow Partner agencies (including HLPF) must therefore be engaged with all existing Government Committees to carry out the Right2Grow activities, and no additional committee will be established by Right2Grow Programme to stop overloading the Union Parishad. Instead of that with the existing GoB structure the BMET activities will be formed as BMET Action Teams for Union Parishad.

All implementing partners are maintaining communication with the sub-district administration, Upazilla Nutrition Coordination Committee (UNCC) and Union Parishads to keep them updated about Right2Grow and collect relevant data, etc.

Moreover, as part of advocacy initiative Right2Grow hosted an online dialogue with parliamentarians from the Netherlands and Right2Grow program countries to have a conversation on the crucial importance of healthy eating for children worldwide and to get an idea of their work to alleviate hunger and eradicate malnutrition.

In 2021, various national and international days and weeks were observed and celebrated in collaboration with relevant government agencies and local administration. like World Breastfeeding Week, Global Handwashing Day and National Child Rights Week, and World Water Week, etc.

2. Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1)

(Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners)

Interventions

A total of 1,289 Courtyards / open learning centres were formed or reformed (243 formed by THP, 1,007 Courtyard group reformed by MF) which cover around 60,427 households. The courtyard is an open learning school where behavioural communication and awareness raising messages are provided, children's nutritional status is measured and monitored, and service gaps are identified, and remedies planned. During the reporting time, 2,187 sessions were conducted on Community Awareness raising and behaviour change on WASH, Nutrition and Community Health issues. In addition to that, MF created linkages with 85 existing Community Based Organisation (CBOs), named Water Management Groups. These are CBOs under the Water Development Board of Bangladesh. These CBOs have a strong presence in the target area and Right2Grow is planning to facilitate them to conduct advocacy on water issues.

A week-long campaign including quizzes, instant speeches, art competition, drama, debate, and handwashing demonstration have been carried out in 14 Unions, where 2,526 students from 28 schools took part and became aware of the importance of handwashing and hygiene practices. Other participants included teachers, local leaders, community people, CSOs leaders.

In roughly 100 villages existing community problems (related to WASH, Nutrition, and health, etc.) were assessed and prioritised with PRA tools. As part of this exercise, they made an action plan for their own community to improve nutrition, WASH, and health care services.

MF has established linkages with 27 SaniMart Entrepreneurs who are local entrepreneurs involved in producing and selling sanitation products. Furthermore, 27 Health Promotion Agents (HPAs) have been engaged in the programme. HPAs are grassroots entrepreneurs, mostly women, who engage in marketing and selling WASH, nutrition, and health products at the household level. Moreover, HPAs also provide the growth measurement services to the children U5 in the MF working area.

Results

Code	Indicator	Value	Remarks
BD.OP.5.1	# of targeted communities, CBOs, and CSOs with a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services	243	Existing/ reformed 243 CSOs used participatory system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services

BD.OP.5.2	# of targeted communities, CBOs, and CSOs with a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls and marginalised groups	243	Existing/ reformed 243 CSOs used participatory system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services # of targeted communities, CBOs, and CSOs with a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls and marginalised groups
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3. Civil Society Empowerment (Pathway 2)

Interventions

The first year of the Right2Grow project faced challenges to start implementation due to Covid-19 pandemic, government restriction to movement and meeting formal government compliances, etc. So, we were not able to move with CSOs as planned.

A total 404 CSOs/CBOs (27 from ACF, 243 from MFB, 100 THP and 34 from WVB) out of 774 were formed and reformed. Each CSO/CBO covers between 200-250 households and generally, include representatives from different groups in the community: teachers, religious leaders, youth, poor and hardcore poor people. CSOs work as pressure groups, and they link community demand with service providers and monitor service quality and changes at the community level.

SCI organised a Right2Grow introductory workshop with BD CSA SUN network along with Right2Grow partners for greater engagement of CSOs to collectively raise their voice for improving the nutritional status of children under five in Bangladesh. The Executive body of CSA SUN and its 70 members across the country participated and discussed the future working modality and way forward for the purpose of policy advocacy to promote the Nutrition Right of CU5 with Right2Grow. Action points were made by the attendees to align Right2Grow with CSA-SUN's work plan for 2022:

- Right2Grow needs to create evidence through implementing initiatives and by conducting research on the present nutritional aspect of CU5. This can be used as advocacy tools for conducting national level advocacy with policymakers to create or improve the child-centred nutrition-specific budget for CU5. This aligns with GoB's strategies, like the National Nutrition Policy 2015, the National Plan of Action for Nutrition in Bangladesh (NPAN2) 2016-2025, and the National Strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiency 2015 –2024 and take in placed 8th Five-year plan July 2020 to June 2025.
- Strengthen local-level collaboration between CSA-SUN network members and Right2Grow partners for day observance, work together with the Nutrition Coordination Committee at Sub-districts and District level
- Jointly organise local level lobby and advocacy with service providers.
- Where mutually beneficial, CSA-SUN and Right2Grow will work together to increase the linkage with donors and other networks
- Raise collective voices of people and work together to improve the allocation of the budget for Nutrition-specific interventions that benefits CU5 and leads to reductions in stunting wasting.

- CSA-SUN can play the role at the local and national level to work with policy makers related to annual budget issues and Right2Grow can back-stopping supply, Lobby, and advocacy capacity building.
- Right2Grow will conduct a gap identification in advocacy initiatives and share the resulting advocacy agenda with CSA-SUN and agree on how to address these gaps jointly.
- Support the resource mobilisation of local government through advocacy with DNCC and Upazila (Sub-District) Nutrition Coordination committee
- Together we will advocate with Local Government Support Program - LGSP for designing nutrition-sensitive projects.

In the year 2022, the needs of CSOs for capacity building will be assessed and training will be organised to involve CSOs in advocacy initiatives and link them with Union Parishads through creating platforms for them to raise their voices for their rights on nutrition and WASH.

Increase CBOs and CSOs legitimacy, capacity, and voice

Local partner NGOs (JagoNari and Society Development Association- SDA) are acting as CSOs, and they have the formal registration from government agencies. The CSOs are one of the key actors of this project for ensuring need-based services delivery through activating rights holders and duty bearers at different levels, i. e., make the relevant actors accountable at different levels.

Each of the CSO's Committee consists of members that equally represent the different target groups. Equal participation of men and women stimulates emancipation and encourages female leadership. .In an average, a CSO is formed generally comprising 11-21 participants, including community leaders and representatives of the hardcore poor, poor, marginal people, and representatives of the youth groups. In addition, in most of the cases the elected representative of the respective ward (Ward Member) is involved with the CSO as Advisor. Generally, the structure of the CSO is Chairperson, General Secretary, treasurer, and members, etc. We have found more than 60% females are in CSOs leadership positions.

The CSOs have different activities to perform for the betterment of their community , like to organise Ignition sessions, developing com action plans, mobilisation community and identifying problems and probable solutions support community through awareness sessions , coordination with stakeholders , LGIs (Union Parishad) and government and private service delivery departments, supervise and control the quality of WASH and nutrition related services as per requirements and intended beneficiaries.

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
SCS 6 R2G.OP.1.1: Nr of CSOs involved in Right2Grow	SCS063:	7	Tier 1+2: 7 NGOs. Tier 3: 404 NGOs. These are local organisations Right2Grow supports directly and who implement activities that will create results, such as advocacy initiatives.

Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition (Pathway 3)

Interventions

Union Parishads, Upazila and district level administration and relevant stakeholders have been sensitised about Right2Grow through project inception meetings/workshops and by attending the Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) meetings in the project implementation areas. The UDCCs are becoming functional.

In the THP working areas, UPs signed a MoU to give priority to WASH & Nutrition issues related to Right2Grow objectives in their annual plan of actions and its implementation. Other goals of the MoU were to make the entire UP body functional, make standing committees effective, and strengthen its commitment to a people-centred, bottom-up approach so that UP works in partnership with the citizens and CSO leaders to hold open budget meetings.

Right2Grow field implementation teams started working through formal and informal communication and rapport building with LGIs, Upazila parishads, relevant government departments, networking platforms and other stakeholders with the aim of creating or enhancing functional and active committees at different levels. Consequently, some partners of Right2Grow were included as NGO representatives in the Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee (UNCC), and THP supported to organise and facilitate working strategy workshops with FHI 360.

4. Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 3)

Interventions

An Inter-parliamentary dialogue on “the crucial importance of healthy eating for children worldwide

Right2Grow hosted an online dialogue with parliamentarians from the Netherlands and Right2Grow program countries to have a conversation on the crucial importance of healthy eating for children worldwide and to get an idea of their work to alleviate hunger and eradicate malnutrition.

The interparliamentary dialogue was held on 13 December 2021. At the invitation of SCI Bangladesh, Dr. A.F.M. Ruhul Haque (MP), former Health Minister, and Mr. Saber Chowdhury MP participated and spoke about the present performance of the Country's Nutrition programme, the COVID situation, and Future working strategy for promoting nutrition for future healthy generations.

Two goals of Inter-parliamentary dialogue were to:

- Enhance exchange on topics of interest of Right2Grow between parliamentarians and provide an opportunity to L&A colleagues of Right2Grow to get in touch, connect and build a relationship with parliamentarians.
- Create more awareness for Dutch parliamentarians on topics that are of concern to Right2Grow. Ideally, we could inspire Dutch parliamentarians with this dialogue and make sure that they place the underlying issues and determinants of hunger and malnutrition higher on their agenda.

World Water Week (WWW)

At a Right2Grow World Water Week (WWW) event Dr. S M Mustafizur Rahman-Line Director of National Nutrition Services (NNS) `Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) participated as a panellist at the invite of SCI. He spoke about the perspective of safe water and child health care at the global level from the context of Bangladesh.

External Engagement

Max Foundation Bangladesh: A memorandum of understanding was signed between Max Foundation and the Community Clinic Health Service Trust (CCHST) for ensuring health services to the children under five years of age and their mother through collaboration between the Health Promotion Agent (HPA) and the Community Clinic staff at Union level.

World Vision Bangladesh also has been experiencing different project base partnerships with IPHN (Institute of Public Health and Nutrition) and National Nutrition Services (NNS), Social Marketing company (SMC), etc.

The Hunger project has the MoU with Local Government Institutions (LGIs), and it is continuing, etc. In addition, Right2Grow country consortium has started the process of signing an MoU between the Right2Grow country consortium and BNNC (Bangladesh National Nutrition Council). And another process is also moving on for signing MoU between Right2Grow project consortium and IPHN (Institute of Public Health and Nutrition). Several bi-lateral meetings took place with the respective stakeholders. Both parties are engaging themselves in identifying the specific areas where both parties can be able to act accordingly for the betterment of children against malnutrition.

Moreover, Right2Grow consortium is also under process to make a formal relationship with the CSA – SUN network for joint movement at sub-national and national level with common objectives related to Right2Grow project objectives. Apart from this, Right2Grow is exploring the opportunities to strengthen formal relationships with some other agencies, like UNDP's LGSP, a2i (access to information) and private sector agencies, etc.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(5)



(4)



(6)

- 1) R2G Introduction workshop with CSA-SUN Networks
- 2) Sensitization meeting with LGI to inclusion of CSOs & LEA representation in diff LG committees at Debhata (WVB field)
- 3) Community Situation Analysis at Khajura village under Dumuria (THP)
- 4) District level stakeholders coordination meeting at Patuakhali (MFB area)
- 5) Practicing Complementary feeding to C U5 @ MFB field
- 6) Community Awareness session at Patuakhali (MFB field)

Right2Grow Community Voices

Video clip: THP BD changes in perception on child-health, nutrition & sanitation: A mother's view who attended several courtyard sessions.



Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners (A. Communities are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice).

<https://maxpbr.com/vid/clip1.mp4>

Glossary:

Video clip developed on changing a mother's perception on Child health, Nutrition and Sanitation	Developed by M M Aeorangajeb Al Hossain, Ahsanul Kabir, Jamirul Islam, THP BD.
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Right2Grow Community Voices



Bangladesh has a wealth of excellent development projects but many of them remain isolated when they should be shared and upscaled.”, state Santanu Lahiri, Senior Consultant for HLP Foundation, and JB Rajan, KILA India.

Horizontal Learning Platform: the catalyst for best practices

Development efforts are usually implemented through projects. If the success of these projects is not adapted by local governments after the project ends, the learnings and practices are lost. This is where the Horizontal Learning Platform (HLP) Foundation comes in. “We capture good practices across sectors. If something works well in one region or country, we can replicate the same practices in other areas. This way, we avoid silos and save time and money.”, says Shafiqul Islam, President of HLP Foundation.

Why horizontal learning?

“I came to Bangladesh in 2007, as a consultant for the World Bank, to help develop an innovative project. This was when we started the Horizontal Learning Programme.”, Santanu explains, “We conceptualized HLP in Bangladesh. It was so successful due to the inspiring people and motivating colleagues working on it across boundaries. HLP is our passion.”

HLP is guided by appreciation-connection-learning principles: The first one is appreciation of knowledge. “We recognize that everyone is both a teacher and a learner.”, Hossein Shahbaz, Senior Consultant for HLP Foundation, explains. The second principle is connection, referring to the removal of barriers and building bridges between people. When people are connected, good practices can be adapted and then replicated in other contexts. “If a good practice can be replicated 50 times in different places, that means it is a best practice for us.”

Right2Grow and HLP: growing together

Right2Grow reaches 40 out of over 4500 Unions, the lowest rural administrative and local government unit, in Bangladesh at the current moment. HLP – functioning as the catalyst – connects these 40 unions amongst each other, as well as with the other local governments working in the WASH and nutrition arena. This way, practices that work well can then go up to the highest policy level and reach policy change. “HLP is the process of scaling up successful pilots within the country by working on the peer level.”, says Shahbaz. “We can bridge small pilots with the bigger picture. We are expecting to make a big difference.”, adds Santanu.

5. Advocacy and Social Accountability initiatives

Advocacy initiative 1		
Support Right2Grow provided.		Right2Grow team has built professional linkage with the public and private sector stakeholders, including Local Government Institutions (LGIs,) CSOs Networks, and communities through sharing project briefs and support needed related issues (by in person meeting, sharing meeting, briefing, consultation, etc.)
Activities undertaken by Right2Grow consortium and partners.		All implementing partners including 3 local partners met relevant departments' representatives of district and sub districts (health and Family planning, Children and women affairs, public health engineering, Civil surgeon, district and sub district administration,) all targeted LGIs (Union Parishads) and existing private sector actors, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right2Grow team built professional linkage with the different stakeholders, including government, LGIs, CSOs Networks, Private sectors, and communities.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts		All met stakeholders are well known about the Right2Grow project and they acknowledged to extend their necessary cooperation towards successful implementation. Most of the stakeholders started thinking how they can effectively engage with this process and also shared some implementation challenges.
What was Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?		Right2Grow partners were efficient and briefly shared the project objectives and how active engagement/ playing assigned roles will contribute to saving our children's life and achieving government plans and targeted SDGs, etc. Especially sensitization of stakeholders through sharing key information and fact data, etc.
Group/s of people Covered		A varied group of individuals, sectors, sexes, and age groups were engaged in the sharing and discussion sessions including local government officials, LGIs representative, and private sector actors. Etc.
Number of People Affected by this Change		492
In what ways will children Under five benefits from this change?		Wishing the concerned stakeholders will be more accountable, extend their support to provide better WASH, Health and nutrition services towards vulnerable communities especially children U5 and women.
Specific Right2Grow Outcome to which policy contributed to		Outcome 3
Advocacy initiative 2		
Support Right2Grow provided		Performed project inception meeting at Satkhira district, Devhata sub district and Union Parishads by partner WVB.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts		Right2Grow partner WVB mobilised the DNCC @ Satkhira district in organising the district inception meeting in December 2021, representatives of all relevant stakeholders from varied government departments, NGOs, CSOs were briefed about the details of Right2Grow and expected support is needed for successful implementation. Most of the stakeholders committed to play an active role in ensuring better WASH, Health, and Nutrition services to the community. In addition, some implementation challenges (lack of awareness and, or reluctant attitude on child nutrition, inadequate GMP conduction facilities with equipment, etc.). Project inception meeting @ Devhata Sub-district under Satkhira district was organised by UNCC. Health & Family Welfare departments and upazila administration and facilitated by WVB. All concerned government departments, LGIs representatives, CSOs and private sector actors attended this meeting. In addition, some union parishad level inception also took place informally due to engagement in the UP election.
What was Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?		Respective stakeholders were sensitised, showing a positive attitude and expressed their commitment to do the needful for ensuring better services. Also recommended to keep them updated about the periodic progress and any challenges.
Group/s of people Covered		A varied group of individuals, sectors, sexes, and age groups were engaged in the sharing and discussion sessions including local government officials, LGIs representative, and private sector actors. etc.
Number of People Affected by this Change		70

In what ways will children Under five benefits from this change?	Wishing the concerned stakeholders will be more accountable, extend their support to provide better WASH, Health and nutrition services towards vulnerable communities especially children U5 and women.
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	Outcome 1 & 3
Advocacy initiative 3	
Support Right2Grow provided	Arranged an introductory meeting between Right2Grow Consortium partners and BD CSA – SUN Networks members with the view of sharing Right2Grow project brief (objectives, implementation strategy, partners, locations, and others) and identifying the ways how both the parties can work and move together for advocacy issues at regional and national level.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Right2Grow communicated to the central and regional body of CSA-SUN network and took part in their annual general meeting for sharing Right2Grow project brief and identifying the ways out how both the parties can move jointly. After huge conversation and responding queries both parties agreed to work together for mobilising jointly at regional and central level, prior maintaining the networks formalities (membership processing).
What was Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	Right2Grow is able to make them understand that both parties' objectives and interests are very much aligned, and Right2Grow engagement in the CSA – SUN networks will contribute to increasing network strength in the sectors.
Group/s of people Covered	A group of NGO leaders engaging in the development sector especially in working with providing better nutrition services to the people through mobilising public and private sectors, etc.
Number of People Affected by this Change	40
In what ways will children Under five benefits from this change?	Raising voices jointly on ensuring adequate nutrition for children U5. Better nutrition services to U5 children will ensure through making accountable to the stakeholders especially public stakeholders,
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	Outcome 2
Advocacy initiative 4	
Support Right2Grow provided	Right2Grow organised three back-to-back workshops to cover all selected 40 Unions in five Upazilas to orient them on Right2Grow and especially provide them insights on BMET rolling out activities and seek the advice from participants on how to further polish the work plan to play a catalytic role for assisting Union for effectively carry out BMET activities.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Initiated to make the LGIs representatives to know the significance of BMET and how effectively they can manage it properly in line with addressing malnutrition of children U5.
What was Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	It was agreed in the workshop that Right2Grow Partner agencies (including HLPF) must therefore be engaged with all existing Government Committees to carry out the Right2Grow activities, and no additional committee will be established by Right2Grow Programme to stop overloading the Union Parishad. Instead of that with existing GoB structure the BMET activities will be formed as BMET Action Teams for Union Parishad
Group/s of people Covered	Representatives from 40 LGIs, first tire CSOs (7 nos.) and government line department took part in these workshops.
Number of People Affected by this Change	67
In what ways will children Under five benefits from this change?	LGIs (Union Parishads) will do the needful to reduce the malnutritional status through taking various initiatives, like maintaining or following up the periodic children GMP progress data, allocate and increase funds for WASH, Nutrition and child health care, expenditure tracking, and community awareness, etc.

Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	Outcome 2 & 3
Advocacy initiative 5	
Support Right2Grow provided	An inter-parliamentary dialogue was held virtually on 13 th December 2021
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Right2Grow BD mobilised two concern MPs to take part in an inter-parliamentary dialogue was held virtually on 13 th December 2021, where MP Mr. Rohul Hoque participated in the event and spoke about the present performance of the country's Nutrition program, COVID situation, and Future working strategy for promoting nutrition for the future healthy generation
What was Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	Right2Grow tried to make the respective MPs understand about the significance of allocating an adequate nutrition budget especially for children under 5, and a strong mechanism of expenditure tracking, etc.
Group/s of people Covered	MPs of Right2Grow program countries and others
Number of People Affected by this Change	2
In what ways will children Under five benefits from this change?	Respective MPs will act from their level to increase funds especially for WASH and Nutrition for both local government (UPs) and multi-sectoral nutrition budget through government entities, etc.
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	Outcome 3 & 4

6. Linking & Learning

Learning questions

Learning questions for Y1	Stakeholders involved (ex: CSOs, platforms)	Outputs from learning activities (ex: workshop, learning brief....)	Summary of the key learnings	Changes made or planned changes based on response to learning question
There is a gap in existing LGs (Union Parishads) annual budget preparation / development template	All Right2Grow Partners, LGIs, LGD	Discussion and sharing with government and LGIs representatives / stakeholders in different events, like, orientation & discussion meetings for editing / revising the annual budget template.	Relevant stakeholders at LGIs, Sub-districts and districts level have agreed to make edits, but there is a need for a policy level dialogue with LGD to issue an official letter to 40 target UPs to follow the revised template for annual budget preparation. In addition, HLP-F will also conform LGSP-3 project management in line with Right2Grow objectives, so that UPs do not face any problems during their annual auditing.	Change not yet made. Initially, it was planned that this can be managed at district level, but after Upazila workshops presented by LGD representatives from division and districts, it has been realised that an official letter from LGD will provide additional support for making changes in the budget template by targeting 40 UPs. But it will be done in Y2.

Gender issue	There are some local communities (CSGs/CBOs/Village committees) led by women working on water and food security	Gender Action Plan, Definition on gender, some practices and stories from different countries, Gender analysis	Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities, and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.	Not yet applied
<p>Right2Grow is planning to develop a detailed L&L plan for 2022 through organising a consultation workshop with partners.</p> <p>In fact, we had little chance to capture lessons learnt during the year 2021.</p>				

Learning from our ways of working

Success	Challenges	Way forward
The key success is to build a coalition with CSA-SUN and Right2Grow to work together on lobby and advocacy initiatives to increase nutrition-specific budget for the ensuring healthy growth of children under five years	The key challenge is to bring grass root voices at sub national, regional, and national level due to the delayed start-up of the project.	Joint movement strategy or an MoU will be developed and signed between CSA – SUN network and Right2Grow BD consortium. A pre planning workshop was held where all consortium members shared their detailed implementation plan and revised budget projection for achieving the project goal. The consortium members and project management unit gave their reflections and insights to make a real plan for the year 2021 DIP and Budget projection (revised) and submitted to the members for 2022.
Union Parishads representatives (Secretaries) and local partner NGOs orientation on BMET issues	Union Parishads (UPs) Chairpersons were unable to take part in these orientation courses due to new election dates declared by the government when the process was going on. For some Unions, newly elected Chairman did not attend due to the government official gazette yet having been published. Newly elected UP functionaries did not receive any training on preparation of budget, especially expenditure tracking from NILG and/or other agencies.	Need to create BMET Action team at UP level consisting of representatives from CSOs, Partner NGOs, HLP Foundation, Upazila, and Union representatives to assist rolling out BMET activities. 40 UP functionaries require training on BMET.

7. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action

Reflection on the Theory of Change and justification for any proposed Changes

The baseline findings confirmed that the TOC is relevant, and its pathways will remain the same with very little adaptation specification at lower level, such as inclusion of the adolescent at intermediate outcome 1 and CSOs at output level to improve quality of Nutrition and WASH services. Program set-up: All consortium partners received the required governmental approval to implement the program. Max Foundation (MF) as lead agency organised a program kick-off meeting and a two-day orientation with all partners of the consortium. In addition, Focal Persons were chosen for the different Right2Grow thematic areas: MEAL & Finance (lead – MFB), MCD (lead-THP), L&L (lead-ACF) and L&A (lead-SCI). All partners including the local partners have set up their project offices.

Capacity and operational structure

Key staff have received Foundation Training organised by World Vision (WV) in December 2021. Almost all staff of partners were on board excluding one local partner NGO in this reporting period. All front-line workers of Right2Grow were trained except two local partners staff and have improved their capacity to implement interventions and engage community groups and civil society organisations (CSOs) as change makers.

The Right2Grow governance was further consolidated through the signing of a teaming agreement, through periodic PMU coordination meetings with partners and the set-up of a Country Steering Committee.

During the reporting period, different guidelines/manuals were developed like MEAL operation manual, the call centre management guideline, financial & procurement management guide, project Implementation guideline and Child Growth Monitoring and Promotion manual have already been developed. Above mentioned drafted guidelines / manuals will be finalised and shared by Q1 2022.

Successes

The key successes during the reporting period are as follows:

- Baseline inception study conducted successfully, which gave us actual scenarios and contributed to finalising the Results Frameworks, validated country ToC, etc.
- Started building a coalition between CSA-SUN and Right2Grow with the aim to work together on lobby and advocacy initiatives to increase nutrition specific budget for U5 children against malnutrition.
- More than 50% of targeted CSOs (404 of 774 nos.) were formed or reformed by the consortium partners, CSOs are the key change agents for making accountability of relevant stakeholders at different levels to ensure quality WASH and nutrition services.
- Developed several guidelines, including a Children GMP guideline, Call Centre Management, Community Mobilisation Guideline, have been completed during the reporting period. Financial & procurement management guideline, Child Growth Monitoring and Promotion guideline, and result framework have already been developed and shared with the consortium partners.

Challenges, constraints, and risks

Delay in getting approval from NGO Bureau: All partners developed and submitted FD-6 of the Right2Grow Program in time to the NGO Affairs Bureau for getting approval. But due to the country-wide lockdown and closure of all types of government offices the approval process was delayed. Moreover, NGO Bureau has added mandatory Covid's 19 support activities in a new circular which

required us to negotiate with the bureau as the program did not have any dedicated budget and activities for the Covid'19 response. The problems that result from this are highlighted below:

1. No financial transaction was not possible to be done due to non-approval.
2. CSO / PNGO selection process was hampered.
3. Couldn't perform budgetary activities as planned.

This was specifically an issue for MF and SCI – as their submission remained pending for long. Finally, the expected approval was made available in August 2021.

Covid'19 restriction: Due to the prevailing Corona pandemic the government imposed regional and nationwide lockdowns from time to time in 2021. The challenges that have been accrued were as follows:

1. Selection of local partners has been delayed.
2. The field level program could not be started as planned.
3. The baseline study conduction and program implementation could not be done as planned.
4. Scheduled training and workshops could not be done.
5. It was not possible to do any program activity in person / physically.

Funding gap: SCI Bangladesh has revised its total project budget / expenditure projection and has found there is a funding gap compared with the approved budget of Right2Grow. This issue is not yet resolved. The identified shortage of resources by SCI will impact the program in Y3-Y5.

Mitigation measures

- All coordination meetings, some of the workshops and orientation sessions were conducted virtually by using different platforms. However, in the last quarter of the reporting period some meetings were possible to organise physically following strong safety measures.
- SCI' resources shortage issue discussed in the periodic Focal Persons meeting of Right2Grow country consortium partners and agreed to revisit their individual organisation budget in finding out to sphere / surplus budget for advocacy purposes. But no partner found any fund as surplus. At last, SCI are advised to raise this issue in their line management acting as global representative from SCI end. In addition, it was also decided to discuss this issue in the upcoming country steering committee meeting.

Partnership collaboration

As a lead organisation, MF organised a program kick-off meeting to set-out the partnership in Bangladesh by creating a common understanding. In addition, MF along with the consortium partners organised a two-day orientation session aimed to develop common understanding to implement the program activities and development of Detailed Implementation Plan. Moreover, several coordination meetings were held, which was a good way to share with others in the consortium. During this time, the Country Steering Committee has been formed and conducted their meeting.

A common understanding has been developed among the Bangladesh consortium partners of the Right2Grow program. As a result of which a number of joint activities have already been completed with their joint initiatives such as: baseline study conduction, organise foundation training of Right2Grow key staff, development of annual activities plan, preparation and signing of teaming agreement, development of different guidelines, and even the partners were helping each other to get the FD-6 approval.

Lessons learned:

- Building an effective relationship with the newly elected UP body could make successful implementation of Right2Grow activities run smoothly at local level.
- Practical sessions before each activity could improve the strength of staff to work smoothly.
- Project documents & good rapport building contributes to stakeholders' involvement.
- Good teamwork can create promising results; so, this should be emphasised.

8. Overall Programme Financial Summary

Financial Summary

In the year 2021, the total expenditures for the Right2Grow Bangladesh programme was € 665,424, which is €709,615 lower (52%) than the original 2021 approved budget of € 1,375,038.

The reasons behind the lower expenditures are:

- 1) Delay on grounding the Program activities at field level due to continued and extended lockdowns for COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2) Less opportunity for revising the program activities and budget as this is the first year of the program.
- 3) Delay on getting the NGO Affairs Bureau approval for some consortium partners.
- 4) Delay on finalising the Baseline Report.

The variance between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes or significant unexpected changes of costs in any of the cost categories.

However, to overcome the challenges of lower expenditures, Right2Grow Bangladesh Consortium has revised its activity plan with deliverables and budget under 04 (Four) Outcomes for the year 2022. The plan and budget have been revised aligning with the Baseline Report as well.



Right2Grow Burkina Faso Rapport Annuel 2021



Période couverte par le rapport : 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Rapport soumis par : Orkiatou Zampou

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Liste d'acronymes

ACF	Action contre la faim
BMET	Suivi du budget et suivi des dépenses
CBO	Organisation à base communautaire
CC	Comité de coordination
CEGAA	Centre pour la gouvernance économique et la responsabilité en Afrique
COVID	Maladie à coronavirus
CSC	Comité directeur national
CSO	Organisation de la société civile
CU5	Enfants de moins de 5 ans
EKN	Ambassades du Royaume des Pays-Bas
GBV	Violence fondée sur le genre
IT	Technologies de l'information
L&A	Lobby et défense des intérêts
L&L	Liens et apprentissage
LGBT	Lesbiennes Gays Bisexuels et Transgenres
M&E	Suivi et évaluation
MF	Fondation Max
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères
MOU	Protocole d'accord
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
SC	Save the Children Pays-Bas
SCS	Renforcer la société civile
SDG	Objectif de développement durable
SUN	Renforcer le mouvement en faveur de la nutrition
THP	Le Projet Faim
TOC	Théorie du changement
OMS	Organisation mondiale de la santé
WV	World Vision

Aperçu du programme

Nom du pays	BURKINA FASO
Numéro de programme	52800459
Chef de file	Save the Children International BURKINA FASO
Période couverte par le rapport	Janvier 2021 à décembre 2021
Partenaire principal de mise en œuvre	Save the Children International BURKINA FASO Action Against Hunger Burkina Faso The Hunger Project Burkina Faso Réseau de la Société Civile pour la Nutrition (RESONUT) Association Monde Rural (AMR)
Personne de contact :	ZAMPOU Orkiatou : Coordonnatrice du Consortium au Burkina Faso Orkiatou.Zampou@savethechildren.org
Bureau de financement principal	Royaume des Pays Bas
Personne de contact :	Rutger van Oudenhoven, SCNL

Domaines d'intervention

Le projet opère dans les régions Centre-Nord, Est et Nord, qui comprennent toutes les provinces du pays en situation d'urgence alimentaire, à l'exception d'une province de la région du Sahel. Les interventions se déroulent à trois niveaux : communautaire, régional/provincial et national. Les activités nationales prennent en compte toutes les régions du pays. Ces régions sont incluses dans le Liptako Gourma, qui est une zone prioritaire de la Coopération néerlandaise au Burkina Faso.

Guide de lecture

Ce rapport annuel a été élaboré par tous les partenaires de mise en œuvre de Right2Grow au Burkina Faso sous la direction de Save the Children et avec le soutien des partenaires mondiaux de Right2Grow. Chacun des partenaires de mise en œuvre dans le pays a fourni son propre rapport narratif, qui a été consolidé ici.

Le rapport annuel commence par une introduction générale "Atteindre le zéro" qui donne une vue d'ensemble du programme en 2021 avec quelques faits marquants de l'année. Cette introduction est suivie de quatre chapitres (2-5) qui décrivent les interventions et les résultats des quatre "Sentiers" de Right2Grow - mobilisation communautaire, renforcement de la société civile, engagement des autorités publiques et coordination entre les acteurs du développement. Les résultats dans les tableaux de ces chapitres se réfèrent aux indicateurs du cadre des résultats par pays. Veuillez noter que pour la plupart des indicateurs, aucun résultat n'a encore été rapporté, car il s'agissait de la première année du programme. Le rapport continue avec quelques exemples de voix communautaires et d'initiatives de plaidoyer.

Après ces chapitres programmatiques, le rapport annuel continue avec des chapitres sur le plaidoyer et la responsabilité sociale, les liens et l'apprentissage et une réflexion sur le partenariat. Cela inclut l'évaluation des succès, des risques et des leçons de la première année. Le rapport se termine par un bref résumé financier dont les détails seront présentés dans le rapport d'avancement financier consolidé.

Ce rapport fait partie du rapport annuel global consolidé de Right2Grow, qui comprend les rapports annuels des six pays du programme. Bien que la structure soit similaire, le contenu de chacun des chapitres du rapport par pays variera évidemment en fonction des différences de mise en œuvre au cours de la première année du partenariat.

1. Atteindre le zéro

Au démarrage du projet et tout au long de l'année 2021, le Consortium du Burkina Faso a mené une série d'activités de présentation et d'échange avec acteurs clés de la nutrition sur le projet Right2Grow ainsi que l'Ambassade des Pays Bas. Lesdits acteurs ont aussi participé à la cérémonie de lancement national du projet et aux trois lancements régionaux.

Plusieurs activités ont été menées par les membres du consortium aussi bien dans leur région d'intervention (Centre-Nord pour SCI, Nord pour THP et Est pour ACF) qu'au niveau central. Il s'agit essentiellement de :

- **Réalisation des études** : pour l'année 2021 ce sont au total cinq études qui ont été réalisées. Il s'agit de la Baseline, la Cartographie des acteurs, l'Évaluation de la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition, la Production d'Évidences en matière de nutrition, et la Stratégie de communication de Right2Grow. Toutes ces études permettent au consortium de disposer des informations clés qui permettront aux OSC de mener des actions de plaidoyer efficaces. Ils sont partagés avec tous les partenaires via le système de partage de fichiers du Right2Grow, SharePoint.
- **L'organisation des ateliers communaux participatifs** : ces ateliers ont été entièrement organisés par THP et SCI et ont permis de toucher 51 communes sur 58 des régions du Centre-Nord et du Nord. Au niveau de ACF, cette activité qui a démarré en 2021, se poursuivra dans le premier trimestre de 2022. Ces ateliers avaient pour objectifs d'identifier les besoins réels des populations dans le domaine de la Nutrition, du WASH et les mécanismes communautaires qui pourraient être utilisés pour revendiquer leurs droits. Ils ont réuni dans chaque commune les Agents de santé à base communautaires, les leaders coutumiers, les Représentantes des femmes, les OBC, etc. soit environ 600 personnes dont 45% de femmes. Les rapports de ces ateliers ont été élaborés et seront diffusés auprès des OSC pour être pris en compte dans leurs activités de plaidoyer et de sensibilisation.



(1)



(2)

- 1) Le groupe des femmes pendant les ateliers communaux à Tougouri
- 2) La porte-parole des femmes lors des ateliers communaux à Tikaré

- **Activités de sensibilisation et d'information des communautés sur leurs droits:** 9 théâtres fora ont été organisés par l'AMR sur les bonnes pratiques nutritionnelles et ont permis de toucher environ 1500 personnes dont plus de 50% de femmes. En plus de ces théâtres fora, cinq microprogrammes d'émissions radiophoniques ont été organisés dont 4 au niveau communautaire et une au niveau national. Pour plus d'efficacité, les leaders d'opinion, les partenaires étatiques ont été associés à ces sensibilisations.



Une vue d'ensemble des populations de Niessega et Kagapessego pendant le théâtre forum.

- **Session de renforcement des capacités des acteurs :** au titre des formations, les OSC, acteurs étatiques et acteurs du privé ont été renforcés sur l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition (92 personnes), le guide d'intégration de la nutrition dans les politiques et programmes (40 personnes), le suivi citoyen des politiques publiques (40 personnes), genre et inclusion sociale (25 personnes). Toutes ces sessions de formation ont permis d'outiller les participants à planifier et conduire des actions de plaidoyer basées sur les évidences.
- **Activités BMET :** Ces activités ont consisté surtout à la formation des OSC, OBC, médias locaux sur l'analyse, le suivi et le plaidoyer budgétaire. Cette formation a été facilitée par le Centre d'Information, de Formation et d'Etudes sur le Budget (CIFOEB) et a permis de toucher 34 personnes dont 13 femmes. Par ailleurs, un atelier de partage d'expérience entre le Mali et le Burkina Faso a été organisé au mois d'octobre et a réuni les membres du consortium Right2Grow des deux pays.



Photo de famille des participants à l'issue de la formation des OSC de la région du centre-nord en technique de plaidoyer, à Kaya

Au titre des changements les plus importants (positifs ou négatifs, intentionnels ou non) dans la lutte contre le retard de croissance et les contributions des partenaires de Right2Grow et des autres parties prenantes à ces changements :

- Avec les actions de plaidoyer entreprises au Burkina Faso par les Acteurs de la Nutrition y compris le RESONUT, partenaire de mise en œuvre de Right2Grow au Burkina Faso, un décret portant création, attribution et organisation du Conseil National de la Nutrition a été adopté le 21 juillet 2021. Et le Président du Burkina Faso en est le président. Cette avancée va faciliter l'ancrage institutionnel de la nutrition et l'opérationnalisation de l'approche multisectorielle adoptée par le Burkina.
- Le Gouvernement du Burkina a procédé le jeudi 18 octobre 2021 au lancement officiel du site web de la Plateforme nationale d'information pour la nutrition (PNIN). Ce site web a pour vocation de diffuser l'actualité et les nouvelles données en lien avec la nutrition au Burkina. Cette plateforme est un outil important puisqu'elle permettra à Right2Grow de partager les résultats des études entreprises dans le domaine de la nutrition mais aussi parce qu'elle fournit aux OSC des informations utiles afin de nourrir leurs actions de plaidoyer.

Au titre des principales actions de plaidoyer et les réalisations : organisation d'émissions radiophoniques de plaidoyer et d'informations : cinq émissions ont été organisées par les partenaires locaux en la faveur de la journée Internationale des Droits de l'Enfant afin d'interpeller les décideurs sur la situation des enfants malnutris au Burkina. Situation aggravée par la dégradation du contexte sécuritaire qui a entraîné le déplacement massif des populations (environ 1,5 millions de personnes dont 60% d'enfants).

Au titre des principaux enseignements et recommandations : le principal enseignement concerne l'accompagnement du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso dans la mise en œuvre de ses initiatives. Au Burkina Faso, plusieurs avancées significatives sont observées et il serait intéressant que Right2Grow puisse les appuyer en 2022 et dans les années à venir. Il s'agit notamment de l'opérationnalisation de la Politique Multisectorielle de la Nutrition, des différents cadres de concertation au niveau national et régional, et de la plateforme.

Au titre de l'appréciation de changement dans l'évolution des indicateurs du projet : sur la base des résultats de la Baseline, le cadre des résultats sera finalisé pour prendre en compte les données de références.

2. Demande et investissement dans les services sociaux de base pour la nutrition et WASH (Sentier 1).

(Les communautés demandent et investissent dans les services sociaux de base et adoptent de bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition et d'eau, d'assainissement et d'hygiène, en s'attaquant conjointement aux obstacles avec les partenaires du secteur privé).

Au cours de l'année 2021, il a été surtout procédé à l'identification des besoins des communautés dans le domaine de la nutrition, WASH et sécurité alimentaire. A la faveur des ateliers communaux participatifs qui ont touchés environ 700 personnes issues des toutes les couches sociales (femmes, hommes, jeunes, OBC, leaders coutumiers, responsables des

femmes, etc.). Celles-ci ont été entendues sur les besoins des communautés et sur la façon dont elles pensent que ces besoins pourraient être prises en compte par les Autorités. La méthodologie utilisée était celle des focus groupes.

Par ailleurs, un document synthétique de la politique nationale multisectorielle de la nutrition a été élaboré et traduit en langue locale afin de faciliter son appropriation par les populations. Pour l'année 2022, il est prévu des activités de renforcement des capacités des populations sur les bonnes pratiques nutritionnelles et WASH.

Indicateur		Valeur	Notes
Outcome I. Les mentalités et les pratiques des ménages (enfants/femmes/hommes) ont changé en matière de nutrition, WASH et Sécurité alimentaire.			
R2G.OC.1.1: Nombre d'actions dans lesquelles les communautés formulent des demandes d'amélioration des services (WASH et nutrition).		NA	Tout de même, des théâtres fora et des émissions radiophoniques ont été organisées afin d'informer les communautés sur leurs droits.
Int. Outcome A. Les ménages connaissant leurs droits sociaux en matière de nutrition, WASH et Sécurité alimentaire et sont résilients			
BF.IO.A.1		NA	
Int. Outcome B.. Les communautés sont engagées et se mobilisent pour réclamer leurs droits sociaux et accéder à des services sociaux de qualité en matière de nutrition, WASH, Sécurité Alimentaire de façon proactive avec les OSC locales			
BF.IO.B.1: Nombre moyen des actions dans lesquelles les communautés formulent des demandes de services améliorés		NA	Aucune action de la communauté n'a été recensée en 2021. Tout de même, des théâtres fora et des émissions radiophoniques ont été organisées afin d'informer les communautés sur leurs droits.
SCS 5 R2G.IO.D.1: Nombre d'OSC ayant des capacités accrues en matière de lobbying plaidoyer	SCS053 : Nombre d'autres OSC (non dirigées par des jeunes ou des femmes) ayant des capacités accrues en matière de lobbying et de plaidoyer.	6	Right2Grow Burkina Faso a mis en place dans ces 12 provinces d'intervention des groupes de pression composés d'OSC locales. Ces OSC ont été renforcées en 2021 sur le plaidoyer, le suivi budgétaire. Elles ont aussi identifié des actions de plaidoyer à mener dans leur localité.
Output 1. Sensibilisation/Formation accrue des ménages sur leurs droits sociaux et les bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition, WASH et sécurité Alimentaire			
BF.OP.1.2: Nombre de personnes touchées par les actions de formation et sensibilisation conduites par les OSC		Atteint (100%) 15.000	Environ 15000 personnes ont été touchées par deux émissions radiophoniques et les sessions de formation sur leurs droits dans le domaine de la nutrition, Wash et sécurité alimentaire.
BF.OP.1.3: Nombre d'actions de sensibilisation menées par les OSC		Atteint (100%) 11	2 émissions radiophoniques et 9 théâtres Foras
BF.OP.1.4: Proportion (%) de OBC et OSC membres des groupes de pression, engagés dans la veille communautaire sur la nutrition, sécurité alimentaire et WASH		NA	Cet indicateur sera traqué à partir de 2022 à la suite de la formation des OSC sur la veille communautaire.

Output 2. Promotion de la résilience des femmes à travers le plaidoyer		
BF.OP.2.1: Nombre d'actions (sensibilisations, formations, informations, émissions radiophoniques, etc.) de plaidoyers en faveur de la résilience des femmes	NA	Les activités en lien avec cet indicateur démarreront en 2022
BF.OP.2.2: Nombre de personnes formées sur l'autonomisation des femmes (accès au crédit, résilience des femmes, etc.)	NA	Les activités en lien avec cet indicateur démarreront en 2022
Output 3. Engagement et capacité accrues des communautés aux cotés des OSCs pour la réalisation de leurs droits sociaux		
BF.OP.3.1: Proportion des actions de plaidoyer engagées par les OSC/OBC et les communautés	NA	Cet indicateur sera traqué à partir de 2022 avec la mise en œuvre des plans de plaidoyer.

3. Renforcement de la société civile. (Sentier 2)

(Des organisations de la société civile (OSC) représentatives et habilitées naviguent efficacement dans l'espace civique pour plaider en faveur du leadership et de la bonne gouvernance afin de prévenir la malnutrition)

Réalisation de la cartographie des acteurs et interventions dans les secteurs de la nutrition, de la WASH et de la sécurité alimentaire : cette cartographie a permis d'identifier environ 300 OSC/OBC dans les trois régions d'intervention de Right2Grow. Un diagnostic approfondi a permis au consortium de retenir 76 OSC (17 au Centre-Nord, 32 au Nord et 27 à l'Est), dont il renforcera les capacités et à qui il fournira les moyens et outils de conduire des actions de plaidoyer au niveau décentralisé en faveur de la prévention de la malnutrition et de la lutte contre les mauvaises conditions/pratiques WASH.

Mise en place des groupes de pression : sous le leadership des partenaires locaux RESONUT et AMR, les OSC et OBC des régions du Centre Nord, de l'Est et du Nord ont été encouragées à former des groupes de pression. Ces groupes de pression permettent aux OSC/OBC qui en sont membres de travailler en synergie et d'organiser des actions conjointes de plaidoyer. Ils ont besoin de sessions de formation sur la vie associative, la prise de parole en public, le plaidoyer, etc. Ce sont au total 76 (37 dans le Nord, 22 à l'Est et 17 au Centre-Nord) qui constituent les groupes de pression.



Session de formation groupes de pression de la Région du Nord

Appui aux OSC locales pour l'élaboration de leurs plans de plaidoyer : après la mise en place des groupes de pression ; ces derniers ont bénéficié de session de formation sur les techniques de plaidoyer et sur l'élaboration de plans/stratégies de plaidoyer. En effet, les OSC locales sur la base des problèmes que vivent leurs communautés dans le domaine de la nutrition et du WASH, ont identifié des thèmes et des actions de plaidoyer à mener au cours de l'année 2022. Ces plans seront financés en partie par Right2Grow mais des actions de mobilisation de ressources seront entreprises auprès d'autres partenaires pour le financement des autres activités identifiées par les OSC. Ces autres partenaires sont entre autres les acteurs du secteur privé, les ONG intervenants dans le domaine de la nutrition, etc.

Renforcement des capacités des de 34 membres des OSC/OBC dont 13 femmes sur l'analyse et le suivi budgétaire avec l'appui du Centre d'Information, de Formation et d'Etude du Budget partenaire de Right2Grow.



Atelier de formation des OSC/OBC sur l'analyse, le suivi et le plaidoyer budgétaire.

- Un renforcement des capacités des OSC et acteurs du privé sur l'approche multisectorielle à l'échelle nationale (28 participants) et régional (32 personnes dans le Nord et 28 dans le Centre-Nord). Mes partenaires locaux AMR et RESONUT ont aussi organisés des ateliers de réflexion avec les OSC (57 OSC) afin que celles-ci réfléchissent sur la manière dont elles pourraient contribuer à l'opérationnalisation de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition dans leurs localités. Toutes ces activités ont été réalisées avec l'appui du Secrétariat Technique chargé de l'Alimentation et la Nutrition (STAN) et de la Direction de la Nutrition (DN).

Indicateur	Valeur	Notes	
Outcome II. Les OSC améliorent leur plaidoyer en matière de Sécurité alimentaire, nutrition et WASH			
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4 Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les partenaires du Right2Grow et les OSC	SCS041: Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les OSC, pour, par ou avec leurs membres/constitutions .	2	2 émissions radiophoniques à la faveur de la journée internationale des droits de l'enfant et pour la mise en œuvre la politique multisectorielle de la nutrition par tous les acteurs Une capsule vidéo de plaidoyer sur l'accès à l'eau dans le Nord du Burkina Un plaidoyer pour la prise en compte de la nutrition dans les Plans régionaux de développement lors de cadres de concertation des acteurs Preuve: Rapport d'activité, la vidéo.
	SCS042 Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les OSC, pour, par ou avec leurs membres/constitutions au niveau sous-national.	2	
R2G.OC.2.1 Donor indicator SCS 3 Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour les demandes et les positions des OSC.	SCS032: Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour les demandes et les positions des OSC en fixant l'ordre du jour, en influençant le débat et/ou en créant un espace pour s'engager au niveau sous-national.	2	Lors de deux cadres de concertation régional et provincial, les OSC partenaires de Right2Grow ont plaidé pour une plus grande implication des OSC dans les instances de prise de décision Preuves: rapports d'activités, liste de présence.
Outcome 2 Les OSC améliorent leur plaidoyer en matière de nutrition, Wash et sécurité alimentaire			
R2G.OP.1.1 Donor indicator SCS 6 Nombre d'OSC incluses dans le Right2Grow	SCS063: Nombre d'OSC (non dirigées par des jeunes ou des femmes) incluses dans les programmes des psychologues scolaires.	6	Right2Grow Burkina Faso est un partenariat stratégique entre The Hunger Project, Save the Children, Action Contre la Faim et le Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA) ainsi que 2 partenaires nationaux RESONUT (Réseau des organisations de la société civile pour la nutrition) et Association Monde Rural (AMR). Les autres OSC identifiées à travers la cartographie s'impliquent activement et durablement dans les initiatives reliées à nutrition promues par Right2Grow : 76 OSC membres des groupes de pression
Output 4. Les capacités des OSC sont renforcés sur l'analyse et le suivi budgétaire			
BF.OP.4.2: Nombre d'OSC renforcées sur le suivi budgétaire		81	34 personnes membres des OSC locales ont été formées sur le suivi budgétaire dont 13 femmes. 47 personnes ont été formées sur le suivi citoyen des politiques publiques

4. Adoption et généralisation d'une approche multisectorielle de la malnutrition (Sentier 3)

(Le gouvernement national et les entités décentralisées adoptent et intègrent une approche intégrée et multispectrale de la malnutrition dans les politiques, les plans d'action et les allocations budgétaires grâce à des processus participatifs des OSC)

En juin 2020, le Burkina Faso a adopté une Politique Nationale Multisectorielle de Nutrition (2020-2029) assortie d'un Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition (2020-2024). Ce référentiel unique sert de guide fixant les priorités nationales en matière de nutrition. Ce document fait l'objet d'un large partage à l'échelle du pays par le Ministère de la Santé et ses partenaires afin d'en faciliter la compréhension et l'appropriation par toutes les entités du pays. Right2Grow dans sa mise en œuvre au Burkina a choisi de contribuer à l'opérationnalisation de cette Politique sur la base des résultats de la Baseline. En 2021 cela s'est traduit par :

- Un document synthèse de la Politique Nationale Multisectorielle de Nutrition (PNMN) et de son Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition (PSMN) a été produit par le consortium Right2Grow avec en tête le RESONUT et traduit en trois langues locales (mooré, fulfudé et gulmancema). La vulgarisation de ce document qui a commencé à travers l'organisation d'émissions radiophoniques sera poursuivi au cours de l'année 2022.
- Une évaluation de la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition a été réalisée (rapport disponible et partagé avec les partenaires). Les recommandations de cette étude seront utilisées pour l'organisation d'un atelier de réflexion et de plaidoyer impliquant les acteurs clés.

En 2021, Right2Grow a appuyé financièrement l'organisation des cadres de concertation des acteurs de la nutrition au niveau régional et provincial. Ces cadres ont été l'opportunité pour les OSC d'interpeller les leaders politiques et Administratifs présents (Gouverneurs, Hauts Commissaires, Maires, etc.) sur les défis liés au Wash, et à la nutrition.

Indicateur		Valeur	Notes
R2G.OC.3.1 Donor indicator SCS 1 Nombre de lois, de politique adoptées, améliorées pour un développement durable et inclusif	SCS012: Nombre de politiques gouvernementales pour le développement durable et inclusif qui sont mieux mises en œuvre grâce à l'engagement des OSC.	NA	Les OSC ont été formées sur la Politique Multisectorielle de la nutrition et son plan stratégique adopté en juin 2020. L'objectif étant de permettre à ces OSC de plaider pour une meilleure mise en œuvre de cette politique par tous les acteurs clés.
R2G.OC.3.2 Donor indicator SCS 2 Nombre de lois, de politiques mieux appliquées/mise en œuvre pour un développement durable et inclusif	SCS022: Nombre de politiques gouvernementales bloquées, adoptées, améliorées pour un développement durable et inclusif suite à l'engagement des OSC.	NA	La Politique Multisectorielle de la Nutrition a été synthétisée et traduite en trois langues locales. La vulgarisation se fera surtout à partir de 2022.

BF.IO.E.1 Nombre d'études et de revues scientifiques réalisées ou soutenues par Right2Grow qui apportent des évidences pour renforcer le plaidoyer et l'élaboration des textes réglementaires en lien avec la nutrition	4	En dehors de la baseline, 4 études ont été réalisées : 1.La cartographie des acteurs et interventions dans le domaine de la nutrition, Wash et Sécurité Alimentaire 2.L'évaluation de la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition 3.La production d'évidences en matière de nutrition, Wash et sécurité alimentaire 4. La stratégie de communication
BF.OP.5.1 Nombre de cadres de concertation appuyés par Right2Grow	2	Deux cadres de concertation dont 1 régional et 1 provincial ont été appuyés. Cela a permis aux OSC locales partenaires de Right2Grow d'interpeller les décideurs (maires, Gouverneurs, Hauts Commissaires, etc.) sur les défis liés au WASH, nutrition et sécurité alimentaire auxquels les populations de la région du Nord font face au quotidien. Ils ont aussi saisi l'occasion pour plaider et faire des recommandations pour une amélioration de la situation.
BF.OP.5.2 Nombre des OSC qui participent aux cadres de concerta	10	Une dizaine d'OSC locales ont été convié à prendre part aux différents cadres de concertation

5. Coordination des donateurs et des acteurs du développement international pour s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la malnutrition (Sentier 4)

(Les donateurs et les acteurs du développement international coordonnent et collaborent dans le cadre du lien entre l'humanitaire et le développement afin de s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la malnutrition).

Dans le cadre du Right2Grow, plusieurs activités ont été réalisées en vue d'assurer la visibilité du programme auprès des parties prenantes, notamment des rencontres d'informations avec les structures déconcentrées de l'Etat, les autorités locales, les OSC et les ONG. Aussi, une communication a été établie entre les équipes Right2Grow au niveau de chaque région et les différentes parties prenantes. Ces équipes participent aussi aux rencontres de coordination au niveau régional notamment les différents clusters nutrition, sécurité alimentaire, WASH et

protection. Tout cela a facilité l'appropriation du projet par tous les acteurs et leur engagement à accompagner la mise en œuvre de ses activités.

Indicateur	Valeur	Notes
Outcome IV. Les donateurs et les acteurs internationaux du développement coordonnent et collaborent dans le cadre de la relation entre l'aide humanitaire et le développement afin de s'attaquer aux causes sous-jacentes de la sous-alimentation		
1 Int. Outcome F. Les clusters et autres cadres de concertation incluent les autres acteurs de l'humanitaire et du développement		
BF.IO. F.1: Niveau d'implication des OSC et OCB locales dans les cadres de concertation	Faible	Afin de faciliter la participation des OSC aux différents cadres de concertations, celles-ci ont été formées sur les prises de paroles en public, le plaidoyer et le lobbying.

Engagement externe



Photo de famille à l'issue de l'atelier de formation des OSC, acteurs de la santé et du secteur privé en genre et inclusion



Atelier de formation des OSC/OBC sur l'analyse, le suivi et le plaidoyer budgétaire.

Right2Grow Community Voices



Coordonnateur d'une association locale « Enfants du Sahel Burkina Faso (ESBF) », Directeur d'école primaire et Conseiller municipal à Barsalogho (région du Centre-nord)

Adama Sawadogo, Coordonnateur de l'association « Enfants du Sahel »

Témoignage de M. Adama Sawadogo, après la formation en genre.

« Dans nos communautés, beaucoup de gens pensent que ça incombe uniquement aux ONG, aux Organisations de la Société Civile de faire ce travail ; alors qu'il faut entrer dans une dynamique de développement endogène. Quand on parle d'améliorer la nutrition chez les enfants, c'est l'affaire de tout le monde. Qui qu'on soit, on doit pouvoir contribuer à améliorer la situation nutritionnelle de nos enfants. Qu'on soit une OSC locale, qu'on soit commerçant et autre, on peut œuvrer à ce que l'esprit Right2Grow réussisse. Chez les mossé [1], on dit : « si on lave ton dos, il faut laver ton ventre ». Localement, chacun dans sa famille peut œuvrer afin qu'on éradique ce mal-là.

Depuis hier, nous sommes en formation sur l'inclusion du genre. C'est très enrichissant avec des échanges tellement passionnants. Je pense que chacun de retour dans sa communauté, verra quels mécanismes mettre en place pour implanter ce qu'il a appris. J'ai souvent participé à des formations mais cette fois, c'est tout autre. Le process des formatrices nous permet de bien cerner l'importance d'inclure le genre et on comprend vraiment que c'est l'affaire de tout le monde. Nous incluons déjà le genre dans nos actions. Nous allons renforcer l'existant pour mieux envisager l'avenir et améliorer progressivement les aspects négatifs.

La formation nous a appris d'autres stratégies pour améliorer ce qu'on faisait. A mon avis, c'est comme cela que nous pourrions éradiquer l'exclusion. A mon avis, les autorités prennent les décisions politiques mais ce sont les communautés à la base qui peuvent apporter le changement. Nous à notre niveau, allons continuer les sensibilisations et le plaidoyer. Toujours profiter d'une occasion pour interpeller et introduire le sujet, de façon formelle ou occasionnelle. Même lors d'une visite dans un ménage, on peut ouvrir le débat et changer les perceptions d'une famille sur le genre.

Pour être dans l'esprit de Right2Grow, nous devons prendre en compte tous les enfants sans aucune distinction. Tous les enfants doivent être inclus dans le droit de grandir. Chaque enfant fait partie intégrante de la société. Pour moi, Right2Grow, c'est l'inclusion et l'appui aux communautés. Avec Right2Grow, nous allons œuvrer ensemble à aider les enfants à grandir ».

Right2Grow Community Voices

Video clip: Voices from Burkina Faso



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lf-MhQldYg&t=1s>

6. Plaidoyer et responsabilité sociale

A l'occasion de la Journée internationale des Droits de l'Enfant, l'équipe Right2Grow Burkina Faso a initié une émission radiophonique de plaidoyer enregistrée et diffusée sur la radio nationale. L'émission a permis d'une part de sensibiliser les auditeurs sur les bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition. D'autre part, il s'agit d'un excellent outil d'interpellation des décideurs (autorités administratives et politiques).

Ont pris part à cette émission : un député du Parlement du Burkina Faso, un membre de la Direction de la Nutrition du Burkina Faso, 2 Représentants des OSC

L'émission est disponible en cliquant sur le lien suivant :

<https://ldrv.ms/u/s!Ar7Vw3QDNj9aghtkRlbTJ5eNZ8U5>

7. Liens et apprentissage

Au cours de l'année 2021 des thèmes d'apprentissage ont été identifiés.

Sujet de liaison	Nombre de réunions de fertilisation croisée	Parties prenantes impliquées	Quels sont les enseignements positifs tirés de votre activité de liaison ?	En ce qui concerne le processus d'établissement de liens, qu'est-ce qui a fonctionné ou n'a pas fonctionné ?
Comment la charte de communication à contribuer à améliorer le partenariat dans Right2Grow ?	3	Tous les membres du Consortium (SCI, THP, ACF, RESONUT, Association Monde Rural)	-la charte a facilité la communication entre les membres du consortium -la charte a permis d'harmoniser tous les supports de visibilité/communication et les messages à véhiculer par tous les membres du consortium sur les médias	Ce qui a marché c'est que la charte a été adoptée par toutes les Organisations et validée par tous les premiers Responsables des Organisations partenaires de Right2Grow au BF. Ce qui n'a pas marché c'est l'appropriation de la charte par tous les membres du consortium.
Quelle stratégie de mobilisation des OSC et des OBC ?	4	RESONUT et AMR	Elaboration d'une stratégie de communication et de mobilisation des OSC par le RESONUT Mapping des OSC locales par secteurs d'activités	Ce qui a marché: le mapping des OSC a permis d'identifier 76 OSC locales qui seront partenaires locales de Right2Grow

Ce qui n'a pas marché c'est qu'en 2021 les OSC n'ont entrepris aucune initiative de plaidoyer

Comment la mobilisation des autorités à favoriser/faciliter le démarrage des activités du Right2Grow ?	3	Tous les membres du Consortium (SCI, ACF, THP, RESONUT et AMR)	Les autorités centrales et les autorités locales ont connaissance de la vision et des objectifs de Right2Grow. Ces Autorités se sont engagées à accompagner la mise en oeuvre du projet
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Ce qui a marché c'est la participation des autorités aux activités chaque fois que de besoin.

Ce qui n'a pas marché c'est qu'avec le Coup d'Etat qu'à connu le BF en janvier 2022, la plupart de toutes ces Autorités ont été remplacées. Ce qui amène les partenaires à réorganiser des journées d'information sur Right2Grow

Apprendre de vos méthodes de travail

Décrivez jusqu'à cinq réussites, défis et pistes d'avenir concernant vos méthodes de travail en partenariat. Veuillez en discuter avec vos différents partenaires.

Succès	Défis	La voie à suivre
Ex : utilisation réussie de l'outil de sensibilisation au pouvoir	Ex : manque de voix des OSC au niveau mondial	Ex : atelier de gestion adaptative pour améliorer les méthodes de travail du partenariat.
Elaboration d'une charte de communication entre les membres du consortium	Inaccessibilité d'1/3 des communes d'intervention du projet du fait de l'insécurité Les membres du consortium mettront l'accent sur les communes accessibles et dans lesquelles des actions de plaidoyer sont toujours possibles	
Planification conjointe des activités	La non appropriation du projet par les nouvelles autorités du BF installées après le coup d'Etat de janvier 2022 Organiser des rencontres périodiques avec ces Autorités non seulement pour leur parler du projet mais aussi pour leur rendre régulièrement compte de l'état d'avancement des activités	
Mutualisation des ressources entre les membres du consortium pour la mise en oeuvre de certaines activités	L'insuffisance de communication entre les membres du consortium Travailler à l'appropriation de la charte de communication par tous les acteurs Organisation de rencontres périodiques entre les membres du consortium	
Appropriation du projet par les OSC locales et mise en place de groupes de pression afin de favoriser la synergie d'actions entre ces OSC	Le non fonctionnement des groupes de pression des OSC à travers la mise en oeuvre d'actions communes de plaidoyer	Apporter un appui financier aux OSC pour la mise en oeuvre de leurs activités

8. Réflexion de la direction, enseignements tirés et recommandations d'action

Les principaux défis sont :

- Le retard accusé dans le démarrage des activités du programme. Cela a conduit à la non réalisation de certaines activités planifiées.
- La dégradation du contexte sécuritaire rendant inaccessibles certaines zones d'intervention du projet. Avec cette situation, il nous a été difficile par exemple dans le Centre Nord d'organiser les ateliers communaux dans certaines communes (7 communes au total sur 27).
- Le chevauchement des agendas des rencontres entre le niveau national et le niveau global de Right2Grow. En effet, certaines sollicitations du niveau global n'ont pas pu être satisfaites compte tenu du fait que celles-ci ne sont pas programmées à l'avance. Par exemple, nous n'avons pas pu participer à certains calls du Département Plaidoyer

Communication car ceux-ci ont été programmés à un moment où les staffs étaient sur le terrain. Pour l'année 2022, il serait bon de s'accorder sur un calendrier des rencontres à l'avance.

- Faible budget affecté sur certaines activités. Dans la mise en œuvre des activités, nous avons constaté que la budgétisation de certaines activités a été sous-évaluée.
- Accordez une attention particulière à Covid-19.

Depuis le 09 Mars 2020, 20.751 cas ont été détectés. Le nombre de décès depuis l'apparition de la maladie est de 375. A ce jour, ce sont environ 1 million de personnes qui ont reçu leurs doses de vaccin. Il faut noter que le confinement a pris fin au Burkina Faso depuis 2020 et que les activités continuent d'être menées par les populations. Les activités du projet se mènent en tenant compte des directives anti COVID-19 sur le port du masque, lavage des mains ou gels hydroalcooliques.

Collaboration en partenariat :

Collaboration avec l'Ambassade

Implication de l'Ambassade dans l'appréciation des conclusions des études réalisées : les premiers drafts des études ont été partagés avec l'Ambassade pour appréciation. De même, elle a été invitée à l'atelier de restitution de deux études (Baseline et la production d'évidences en matière de nutrition).

Une rencontre de présentation du projet a été organisée avec le point focal R2G au niveau de l'Ambassade. Ce point focal est régulièrement convié aux rencontres stratégiques avec les partenaires.

Collaboration interne

Des rencontres mensuelles (en ligne) et trimestrielles (présentielles) sont organisées avec tous les membres du consortium pour faire le bilan des activités ; harmoniser les stratégies de mise en œuvre des activités et discuter des défis à relever

Une charte de communication a été élaborée afin de gérer les questions de communication entre les membres du consortium. Grace à cette charte, les partenaires de R2G ont pu harmoniser leurs interventions,

Il a été procédé à l'élaboration d'un plan de capitalisation et d'un plan de redevabilité qui seront opérationnalisés au cours de l'année 2022.

Collaboration avec l'Etat

Au démarrage du projet des rencontres « be to be » ont été organisées avec les différents ministères clés tels que la Santé, l'Eau, l'Agriculture pour présenter le projet, sa vision et ses objectifs,

R2G Burkina s'est inscrit dans la dynamique d'accompagner l'Etat dans la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition. A cet effet, il a appuyé la vulgarisation de la Politique Multisectorielle de la Nutrition 0 TRAVERS l'organisation d'émissions radiophoniques, la production du document synthétique de la politique et sa traduction en langues locales, etc.

Pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des activités, le partenariat a été établi avec le Secrétariat Technique de la Nutrition ainsi que les différents Réseaux SUN existants au Burkina Faso.

L'avenir

Principales activités pour le premier semestre de l'année 2022 :

- Appui à la mise en œuvre des plans de plaidoyer des OSC locales.
- Renforcement des capacités des OSC.
- Organisation d'ateliers de réflexion et de plaidoyer sur la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle.
- Formation des communautés sur les bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition, WASH.
- Participation aux cadres de concertation au niveau national, et régional.

9. Finances

En 2021, les dépenses totales pour le programme Right2Grow Burkina Faso étaient de 883,372€, soit 446,416€ de moins (44%) que le budget initial approuvé pour 2021 de 1,329,788€.

On note globalement un niveau de consommation relativement bon l'ensemble du Consortium (66%). Pris par Organisation, ce taux est de 88% pour SCI, 81% pour THP et 29% pour ACF. Le retard dans le démarrage des activités explique globalement ces taux. Le taux de consommation est surtout dû à la faible consommation du budget par ACF. En effet cette Organisation partenaire a recruté avec un grand retard le responsable du projet Right2Grow. Ce qui a eu une répercussion sur la mise en œuvre des activités à leur niveau. Aussi, certaines activités du projet étaient conditionnées par les résultats de la Baseline et de la cartographie des acteurs. Or, ces études ont accusé un retard dans leur exécution.

Les écarts entre les chiffres réels et le budget ne sont pas liés à des changements programmatiques ou à des changements significatifs et inattendus des coûts dans l'une des catégories de coûts.

Toutes les activités non réalisées en 2021 ont été ramenées en 2022 avec une réadaptation tenant compte de l'évolution du contexte. Ainsi avec la révision de la TOC intervenue en décembre, certaines activités ont été révisées. Mais globalement le budget total soumis au Bailleur reste inchangé.

Avec la révision de la TOC de Right2Grow, de nouvelles activités ont été planifiées. Cela conduira à un réaménagement du budget pour les prendre en compte.



Right2Grow Ethiopia Annual Report 2021



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Report submitted by: Debele Jebessa

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List of acronyms

ACF- E	Action Against Hunger Ethiopia
BMET	Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Coordination Committee
CEGAA	Center for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSC	Country Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CU5	Children Under 5
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
ECSC-SUN	Ethiopia Civil Society Coalition for Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GDCA	Guraghe Development and Cultural Association
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
MCMDO	Mothers and Children Multi-sectoral Development Organization
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFE	Max Foundation Ethiopia
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PTT	Program Technical Team
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
ECSC-SUN	Ethiopia Civil Society Coalition for Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP-E	The Hunger Project-Ethiopia
ToC	Theory of Change
WV	World Vision

Programme overview

Country name	Ethiopia
Program number	400004339
Lead Partner	World Vision Ethiopia
Period the report covers	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021
Lead implementing Partners	Action Against Hunger, the Center for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa, Max Foundation, The Hunger Project and World Vision Ethiopia as well as local partners Guraghe Development and Cultural Association, Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization, and ORDA Ethiopia
Contact person:	Debelle Jebessa
Lead funding office	World Vision Netherlands
Contact person:	Anna Lundberg

Project Intervention areas

Area	Partners
National	All partners
Amhara Region	ORDA, Max Foundation Ethiopia and WVE
Oromia Region	MCMDO, Action Against Hunger and WVE
SNNP	GCDA, The Hunger Project and WVE

Reading guide

This Annual report was developed by all implementing partners of Right2Grow in Ethiopia under the leadership of World Vision and with support from the global partners in Right2Grow. Each of the Country implementing partners provided their own narrative reports, that were consolidated here.

The annual report starts with a general introduction “Getting to Zero” which gives an overview of the programme in 2021 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by four chapters (2-5) that describe interventions and results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework. Please note that for most indicators no results are reported yet, as this was the first year of the programme. The report continues with some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, risks, and any lessons of the first year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

This Report is part of the global consolidated Annual Report of Right2Grow, which features the annual reports from all six programme countries. Although similar in structure, the content of each of the chapters per country report will obviously vary based on differences in implementation in the first year of the partnership.

1. Getting to Zero

During this reporting period, Right2Grow Ethiopia focused its efforts mainly on preparatory works, initial engagement with key stakeholders, and conducting baseline study. The hiring of project staff and field office establishment, conducting internal launching workshop, signing of an agreement with regional governments, and MoU among consortium partners, and with CEGAA for Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) activities, and setting up different working groups and governance structure are some of the main achievements of Right2Grow Ethiopia as part of the preparatory work.

Right2Grow consortium partners organized regional and Woreda (district) launching workshops in Amhara, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) States with the presence of all relevant stakeholders such as Regional Bureaus, Zonal Department, CSOs, Private Sectors, Academicians, and Media. The events helped the project to communicate the overall project objective to key government officials, civil societies leaders, CBOs, private sectors, and community representatives and get their leadership commitments for its implementation and achievement of the project's outcome. During the reporting period, the country program facilitated and carried out baseline data collection in most of the target Woredas, Zones, and the Regional States. The pooling of experts both from the consortium and local partners helped the country program to deliver quality reports.

With the aim of promoting Shift-the-Power agenda and empowering national CSOs, ACF-E, MFE and THP-E signed sub grantee agreements with MCMDO, ORDA Ethiopia and GDCA respectively, local partners responsible for project Implementation. All local partners are actively participating in all management and technical Working Groups like PTT, MEAL, L&A, BMTT, and BMET Action team. To advance the Shift-the-Power agenda, focal points for Mutual capacity development and Linking and Learning were assigned from local partners.

To enhance civil society representation on different national and global events and bring the voice of most vulnerable groups at the center of policy discussion and dialogues, Right2Grow Ethiopia took part in different global events like World Food Summit (2021), World Water Week (2021) and Dutch inter-parliamentary dialogue and facilitated the participation of two Ethiopian parliament members at the global table talk on malnutrition child.

With the aim of mainstreaming and integrating a multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition in decision making and action plans, the country program has started strategic positioning in different policy dialogues and technical working groups (TWG). Accordingly, the country program has provided technical and financial support to the preparation and organizing of national food and nutrition strategy launching workshops and Seqota declaration expansion phase high-level forum through actively participating in established national program and communications TWGs.

Deterioration of security issues in formerly sought Project Woredas in Tigray and Amhara Regional States causing delays in preparatory activities and implementation, the local partner to be sub-granted pulled out of Right2Grow to work on BMET planned activities, and prevalence of COVID-19 are the major challenges that Right2Grow Ethiopia's Project faced during the fiscal years.

Managing of the relocation of projects intervention Woredas and budget Advocacy related activities by establishing BMET Action Team, jointly managing consultant fee for undergone baseline study, and adopting new working culture aroused as a result of prevalence COVID-19 are some of the successful adaptive actions that the Right2Grow took during the fiscal years.

During the reporting period, Right2Grow Ethiopia utilized around € 650,122.07 which is 63.6% of the annual budget. The security situation in a different part of the country which in turn resulted in delay in the recruitment of staff, conducting baseline study, and BMET Training of Trainers and CVA Training of Practitioners resulted in the underachievement in the project implementation and budget utilization in the reporting period.

2. Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1)

(Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners)

Interventions

With the objective of enabling community demand and investments in basic health, nutrition and WASH services, Right2Grow Ethiopia started preparation work for the implementation of local level social accountability in all 21 R2G intervention Woredas of Amhara, Oromia and SNNP Regional States. Most of Right2Grow Ethiopia partners and their local implementing partners have selected target Kebele Administrations (sub-districts) and sensitized the community around good nutrition and WASH services and practices.

In SNNP Region which was less affected by conflict, THP through GDCA, its implementing partner, facilitated the establishment of Multi-sectoral (Nutrition and WASH) Task Forces and capacitated them on policies and strategies of nutrition and WASH, community engagement, and rights/entitlements towards WASH and Nutrition services in its target Kebeles and Woredas. As a first step, these task forces managed to conduct awareness raising in their own communities. ACF developed community sensitization facilitator and participant manuals on rights/entitlements to establish Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) and BMET task forces.



Right2Grow consortium partners organized regional launching workshops in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP Regional States with the presence of all relevant stakeholders such as Regional Bureaus, Zonal Department, CSOs, Private Sectors, Academicians, and Media. The Launching workshop event conducted in SNNPR was aired by Regional State Medias like SNNPR TV, SNNPR Radio and Gurage Zone FM radio. These important events helped the project to communicate the overall project objective to key government officials, civil society's leaders, and community representatives and get their leadership commitments for its implementations and achievement of the project's outcome.

Likewise, most of Consortium Partners and their local implementing partners conducted Woreda level project launching workshops, where key stakeholders, partners, CSOs, CBOs,

different platforms like ECSC-SUN, academic and research institutions, media, and community representatives including women, young people, and people with disabilities participated. As a result, awareness was created on the overall Right2Grow project purpose, strategic approach, and expected outcomes.

The barrier analysis, community capacity gap assessment, and the private landscape analysis are the basic components of the baseline assessment which are designed to collect data and information that feeds to this particular outcome.

These assessment/situation analyses will be a basis for the direct advocacy activities implemented at Woreda levels.

Thus, all these social mobilization and awareness creation activities support our progress in creating an enabling environment and strategic planning for community demand and investment in nutrition and WASH services through effectively mobilizing communities and landscaping private sectors. This in turn contributes directly to achieving our outputs under outcome one indicator.

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
SCS 6 R2G.OP.1.1: # of CSOs involved in R2G	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes	8	All consortium partners including local partners were actively engaging in the Right2Grow project.

3. Civil Society Empowerment. (Pathway 2)

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

Interventions

- With the aim of promoting Shift-the-Power agenda and empowering national CSOs, ACF-E, MFE and THP-E signed sub grantee agreements with MCMDO, ORDA Ethiopia and GDCA respectively, local partners responsible for project Implementation. The Consortium partners disbursed the budget for respective local partners for the reporting fiscal period. GDCA, MCMDO and ORDA Ethiopia have received € 94,268.38, €40,661.00 and €55,850.00, respectively for grass root level activities implementation. All local partners are actively participating in all management and technical Working Groups like PTT, MEAL, L&A, BMTT, and BMET Action team. To advance the Shift-the-Power agenda, focal points for Mutual capacity development and Linking and Learning were assigned from local partners.

R2G Ethiopia conducted an internal launching workshop, with the presence of key consortium parents' and local partners' staff, to enable team members to have better understanding of the project objectives, deliverables, project governance, plans, and the roles of each partner.

In addition, most of Consortium Partners also organized orientation workshops for their field staff to familiarize them with project objective implementation modality, requirements, deliverables, and plans.

- Right2Grow Consortium Partners and local partners participated in the capacity need assessment, which was rolled out by the Global MCD Team to identify the technical capacity and institutional development gaps in effectively achieving Right2Grow program outcomes. Based on the capacity need assessment results, the R2G Ethiopia team prepared a Capacity Development Plan to be implemented in FY'22. In addition to the capacity need assessment, the country program conducted a stakeholder mapping and analysis, and coordination gaps assessment. These assessment/situation analyses will be a basis for direct advocacy intervention of the project.
- The country program, in collaboration with the global Right2Grow lobby and advocacy team, has brought civil society engagement on global table talk to effectively navigate civic space for strategic leadership and good governance. At the World Food Summit (2021), World Vision Ethiopia, representing Right2Grow Consortium, made a presentation on Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) tool, WV's local level advocacy and social accountability approach, and constructive discussion on how to influence policies practically at the local administrative government for improved nutrition and WASH services.
- Likewise, on World Water Week (2021), the country program has made presentations on the budget advocacy approach and conducted productive discussions on how to improve adequate budget allocation and its utilization for improved nutrition and WASH services by using budget monitoring and expenditure tracking (BMET) tools.

Right2Grow partnership has made initial discussion and built relation to working closely with ECSC-SUN to engage all CSOs in intervention regions at nutrition and WASH advocacy and communication thematic TWG for better voices and legitimacy.

- Thus, all this progress has shown our efforts towards achieving our targets of capacitating civil societies and widening their constituents for the interest and rights of most vulnerable groups through bringing the voice of most vulnerable groups into the international arena in ensuring the representation and empowerment of civil societies.

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
SCS 5 R2G.IO.D. 1: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities	0	All consortium partners including local partners participated in the capacity need assessment. Key partner staff participated in internal launching and orientation workshops which enabled them to have a better understanding of the project objectives, deliverables, project governance, plans, and the roles of each partner.

4. Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition (Pathway 3)

(National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs)

- With the aim of mainstreaming and integrating a multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition in decision making and action plans, Right2grow Ethiopia has started to engage and build a relationship with relevant national, regional, and Woreda level government agencies including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Seqota Declaration Programme Delivery unit, and One WASH National Program.
- The project is also strategically positioning itself in different policy dialogues and technical working groups. For example, the country program provided technical support to the Ministry of Health on the revision of national food and nutrition strategy as well as on the preparation and organizing of national food and nutrition strategy, which was recently endorsed by the government, launching workshop and Seqota declaration expansion phase (FY 2021-2025) high-level forum through actively participating in established national program and communications TWGs. In addition to the technical support, ACF-E provided financial support for the event. This is the key means to publicly introduce the strategy and program and promote implementation by concerned stakeholders.
- Similarly, ACF-E was a bronze level sponsor for the 2021 National Nutrition Conference which was conducted with a theme of “from data to action” which was organized by the Ethiopian Public Health Institution and MoH, in collaboration with National Information Platforms for Nutrition. During the reporting period, THP-E through its implementing partners facilitated the establishment of Nutrition and WASH taskforce in its operation Woredas and Kebeles,
- In 2021 Dutch inter-parliamentary dialogue on child malnutrition, the country program has engaged two Ethiopian parliament members- Dr. Meseret Zelalem (MD), Member of parliament, Director for Maternal, Child health, Youth health & Nutrition Directorate at MoH, and Dr. Tegene Regassa (Ph.D.), Member of parliament, Director for Public relation and Communication at MoH Accordingly, they took their global seat of constituents and talk about undernutrition, WASH-related issues and food system. During the inter-parliamentary dialogue, the Ethiopian parliament members advocated for the support of SDG2 fund and highlighted the importance of multi-sectoral approaches to address undernutrition. For this commitment, H E Dr. Meseret Zelalem (MD) said that “We need to make food the center of gravity in our policy making - it should be like this for every systematic change and policy area as food is a cross-cutting issue”. As a result of these parliament members' engagements, it will create an enabling environment to navigate civic space effectively and advocate for strategic leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition.
- Furthermore, during the reporting period, the country program has commissioned policy review analysis and multi-sectoral coordination gap analysis on nutrition and WASH program interventions at the national, regional and local level to mainstream an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to address undernutrition.
- Hence, these progress works have supported our strategic lobbying and advocacy efforts to mainstream and integrate the multi-sectoral approach towards addressing

undernutrition of outcome three in decision making, action plans, implementation, and budget allocations through the gender-sensitive and inclusive way.

5. Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 4)

(Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition)

- Right2Grow Ethiopia has conducted scoping study on donors and international actors' collaboration and coordination along humanitarian and development nexus programming to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition at national level. The main objective of the scoping study is to evaluate, explore how donors and international actors coordinated, collaborated, and engaged in Nutrition and WASH-focused on development-humanitarian nexus interventions nationally and regionally in Ethiopia and mainly relevant to the R2G project implementing regions. As a result of the study, the strategic approach and funding schemes of donors and development actors have been identified for better alignment of funding and programming by adopting HDN concepts.
- Furthermore, a key strategic and operational plan has been identified which is explained as an output on how to HDN concepts materialized on nutrition and WASH programming and implementation as the collective outcomes among different donors and development actors.

Right2Grow Community Voices



National Food and Nutrition strategy high level forum at UNECA, Addis Ababa Suraphel Fekadu

"Right2Grow Ethiopia has taken part in the national Food and Nutrition Strategy launching level forum and Seqota Declaration Expansion Phase joint planning workshop organized by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) on August 26 and 27 at UNECA and Elilly Hotel in Addis Ababa respectively where H.E President SahleWork Zewde has made an opening speech.

The launched 10-year cost plan of the national Food and Nutrition Strategy is expected to provide a unique opportunity to put Ethiopia on a course to achieve the SDG to tackle undernutrition and hunger as well as leverage multi-sectoral cooperation.

To this effect, Right2Grow Ethiopia has provided technical support and preparatory works for this high level national forum through proactively participating in the established MOH communications and logistics technical working group. At the event, World Vision and Action Against Hunger have participated representing the Right2Grow Consortium Ethiopia."

6. Advocacy and Social Accountability.

Advocacy initiative 1	
Support R2G provided.	Capacitated and advocated Woreda decision makers, CSOs, CBOs and other stakeholders for the establishment of a multi-sectoral Task Force.
Activities undertaken by R2G and partners.	THP-E through GDCA, its local partner, advocated for the establishment of the Nutrition and WASH coordination Task Force. GDCA also advocated for the allocation of the budget for the Task Force.
Details of the R2G advocacy efforts	As part of the project sensitization meeting, THP-E through GDCA, its local partner advocated for the establishment of Nutrition and WASH coordination body to tackle undernutrition. Even though Gedebano Gutazer Welene Woreda government decided to establish the multi-sectoral task force which comprises government sector offices, CBOs, CSOs, private sector, women, and vulnerable group representatives but the task force didn't have budget to carrying out its planned activities. So, GDCA started to lobby Sector Offices, and Woreda Administration Office for the allocation of budget for the Task Force. GDCA again succeeded in influencing the local government for allocation of ETB 100,000 for the taskforce.
R2G's significant contribution to making the change happen?	R2G sensitized the underlying problems of malnutrition to field officers, Woreda decision makers, CSOs, CBOs and stakeholders. Built the capacity of field officers to lobby and advocate through different tools and approaches, and platforms.
Group/s of people Covered	The budget will be used to capacitate health centers which serve the Woreda community (including our three target Villages). The main beneficiaries of this will be women, children and people with disability and other marginalized community members.
People Affected by this Change	The entire community of the G/G/Wolene Woreda in general and our target beneficiaries living three Right2Grow project villages.
In what ways will children benefit from this change?	The fund will be used to strengthen WASH and Nutrition platforms at all levels, provide cooking demonstration for U5-children mother and as well as expense for acutely malnourished children.
Did this policy contribute to a specific R2G Outcome?	Yes, it contributes to project outcomes 1&2.

Advocacy initiative 2	
Support R2G provided.	WVE and ACF, represented the Right2Grow project, have provided technical support on the national food and nutrition strategy (NFNS) and Seqota Declaration expansion phase (SDEP) to ensure the multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)
Activities undertaken by R2G and partners.	During the preparation representatives from Right2Grow have collaborated and engaged with the support of MOH undertaking the following technical support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revised and finalized the NFNS (2021) through active participation on group works, made presentation and forwarding constructive feedbacks, in which an advocacy and demand generation workshop has organized by MOH and jointly with others multi-sectoral partners at Bishoftu from July 14 -15, 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shared experiences on how to organize strategic positioning of high-level forum and stakeholder identification for preparation and planning process of NFNS launching process and SDEP engaging on the established program and communications TWGs. prepared and refined the national communication messages and visibility materials for the forum <p>Right2Grow representatives have participated on the national launching workshop and high-level forum of the National Food and nutrition strategy and Seqota declaration expansion phases respectively.</p>
Provide details of the R2G advocacy efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established strong cooperation and partnership with Ministry of Health and with other national multi-sectoral and regional health bureaus Raised an advocacy agenda of “lack of nutrition profession at each signatory ministries” and how to address it to achieve the objectives in the strategy?” Raised lack of functionality and effectiveness of multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition among under five children in the national high-level forum
R2G's significant contribution to making the change happen?	<p>National food and nutrition strategy has launched and declared as the multi-sectoral commitment in addressing undernutrition among under five children. To this end, Right2Grow Ethiopia specifically provided technical support in revising the national food and nutrition strategy in collaboration with other stakeholders, as well as preparing communications materials and support the preparator works of national food and nutrition strategy (NFNS) and Seqota declaration expansion phases (SDEP) on know-how to organize such like high-level forum for its endorsement through established program and communications working group by ministry of health.</p> <p>This will create an enabling environment and supportive policy for mainstreaming multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition among under five children</p>
Group/s of people Covered	Under five aged children, lactating mothers, pregnant mothers, reproductive aged women, young people, people with disabilities. Covered both sex
Number of People Affected by this Change	People living in the target Regions will be benefited from the implementation of the policy and strategy
In what ways will children under five benefit from this change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children under five will be benefited from this change through: Addressing undernutrition through multi-sectoral approach Integrating nutrition and WASH programming to address undernutrition so that incidence of diarrhea will be reduced nutritional status of under five children will be regularly checked stunting and wasting of under five children will be decreased child morbidity and mortality will be reduced
Did this policy contribute to a specific R2G Outcome?	These NFNS and SDEP win contributed directly to R2G outcome III and indirectly to outcome I, II and IV



7. Linking & Learning

Learning questions for Y1	Stakeholders involved	Outputs from learning activities	Summary of the key learnings	Changes made or planned changes based on response to learning question
What are the challenges of implementing Citizen Voice and Action (CVA)?	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period
How can the establishment of networking and partnership with donors be realistic for effective HDN programming for Nutrition and WASH integration?	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period	NA for the reporting period

Learning from your ways of working

Success	Challenges	Way forward
Successfully managing relocation of Projects Operation sites	Deterioration of security issues affected formerly sought Project Woredas in Tigray and Amhara Regional States	By applying adaptive management approach relocation of project Sites from security affected Woredas (two in Tigray and seven in Amhara) to nine Woredas (two in Oromia and seven in Amhara) which are safe but known by prevalence of malnutrition.
Managing Budget Advocacy related activities by BMET Action Team	The local partner to be sub-granted pulled out of Right2Grow for carrying out BMET related activities.	All consortium members agreed to managed to implement BMET related activities
Successfully managing government partners' prior assumption on project's deliverables	Government Partners requested that Right2Grow Ethiopia include service delivery activities beyond the project's scope	Right2Grow Ethiopia project team convinced partners by letting them know that the project is aiming to improve the Nutrition and WASH services at the community level through an Advocacy and Capacity building approach
Successfully adapting new working culture aroused due to the prevalence of COVID-19 and consequential hindrances	COVID-19 restricted opportunities of organizing face-to-face meetings and workshops; this found compromising Right2Grow deliverables, like planned baseline study paces and other related activities.	Right2Grow Ethiopia adapted to the new working culture (Working from Home and conducting meetings virtually) and by applying preventive measures and Government COVID-19 prevention modalities.

8. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action

Successfully managing relocation of projects sites, managing Budget Advocacy related activities by establishing BMET Action Team, jointly managing consultant fee for undergone baseline study, successfully managing government partners' prior assumption on project's deliverables and adapting new working culture aroused as a result of prevalence COVID-19 and consequential hindrances are the top five successes during the fiscal years.

The partnership has learned several lessons in 2021. Some of the lessons are; Working in partnership has allowed pooling of expertise and share risks, continuous scanning of the working environment is crucial to respond to the context changes and this has been manifested in the actions taken by the partnership during the conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia, close collaboration with the government stakeholders help to fasten the implementation process, and use of local academic institutions like universities for the baseline data collection has been found to be a good opportunity to tap local expertise.

Deterioration of security issues affected formerly sought Project Woredas in Tigray and Amhara Regional States. By considering the security situation and requirements for successfully implemented objectives of Right2Grow, the consortium in consultation with other stakeholders shifted 9 out of 21 implementation Woredas. In addition to the security issues, the conflict also affected and delayed preparatory activities and implementation by

drawing the attention of the higher government officials as their priority was towards peace and security. Further, the local partner to be sub-granted pulled out of Right2Grow to work on BMET planned activities, government partners' requests so that Right2Grow Ethiopia beyond project's scope and prevalence of COVID-19 and consequential hindrances are the major challenges that Right2Grow Ethiopia's Project for the fiscal years.

To foster strong partnerships among consortium partners, with local government's partners and other link minded partners, R2G Ethiopia made strategic engagement with these partners. Right2Grow Ethiopia Consortium Partners also signed partnership agreements with ACF-E, THP-E, MFE, CEGAA and WVE. Focal points were selected from local partners and ad hoc working groups were established on MEAL, L&A, MCD, communication, L&L and Finance. These arrangements enhanced joint efforts of prime partners (prime, local, and global team) towards successful project's implementations.

Based on the baseline study findings Right2Grow Ethiopia, Theory of Change was revised. These updates mainly focused on outcomes, intermediate outcomes, and outputs. One output is added as per the result of the baseline study in outcome IV.

9. Overall Programme Financial Summary

In the year 2021, the total expenditures for the Right2Grow Ethiopia programme was € 998,887, which is € 499,537 lower (33%) than the original 2021 approved budget of €1,498,424.

The security situation in a different part of the country, and delay in the recruitment of staff and conducting baseline study, and BMET Training of Trainers and CVA ToT Training resulted in the underachievement in the project implementation and budget utilization in the reporting period.

The variance between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes or significant unexpected changes of costs in any of the cost categories.

However, to overcome the challenges of lower expenditures, Right2Grow Ethiopia Consortium has revised its activity plan with deliverables and budget for the year 2022. The plan and budget have been revised aligning with the Baseline Report as well.

Right2Grow Mali

Rapport Annuel 2021



Période couverte par le rapport : 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Rapport soumis par : Fousseny Traore

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Liste d'acronymes

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
BMET	Suivi du budget et suivi des dépenses
CBO	Organisation à base Communautaire
CC	Comité de coordination
CEGAA	Centre pour la gouvernance économique et la responsabilité en Afrique
COVID	Maladie à coronavirus
CSC	Comité directeur national
CSO	Organisation de la société civile
CU5	Enfants de moins de 5 ans
EKN	Ambassades du Royaume des Pays-Bas
GBV	Violence fondée sur le genre
GSB	Groupe de Suivi Budgétaire
IT	Technologies de l'information
L&A	Lobby et défense des intérêts
L&L	Liens et apprentissage
LGBT	Lesbiennes
M&E	Suivi et évaluation
MF	Max Fondation
MEAL	Monitoring
MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères
MOU	Protocole d'accord
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
SC	Save the Children Pays-Bas
SCS	Renforcer la société civile
SDG	Objectif de développement durable
SUN	Renforcer le mouvement en faveur de la nutrition
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Théorie du changement
OMS	Organisation mondiale de la santé
WV	World Vision

Aperçu du programme

Nom du pays	Mali
Numéro de programme	4000004339
Chef de file	Action Contre la Faim
Période couverte par le rapport	Janvier 2021-Décembre 2021
Partenaires principaux de mise en œuvre	<p>ONG internationales Action Contre la Faim ACF-Espagne - Mission Mali World Vision International (WVI) Center for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa (CEGAA)</p> <p>ONG/OSC nationales partenaires Groupe de Suivi Budgétaire (GSB) Campagne internationale pour l'eau potable et l'assainissement- Coalition nationale (CN-CIEPA), par ailleurs Point focal SWA Société Civile Œuvre Malienne d'Aide à l'Enfance du Sahel (OMAES), Point Focal SUN Société Civile Association des Jeunes pour la Citoyenneté Active et la Démocratie (AJCAD), Association Malienne pour la Protection de l'Environnement "STOP-SAHEL" Association Malienne pour le Développement Communautaire (AMADECOM)</p>
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Personne de contact :	<p>Olivier Longué Director General CEO olongue@accioncontraelhambre.org</p>

Zones d'intervention projet

Zones/Régions d'intervention	Partenaires de mise en œuvre
Région de Kayes ; Communes du Cercle de Kayes: Hawa Dembaya ; Marintoumania ; Segala; Khouloum ; Communes du Cercle de Bafoulabé: Gounfan, Bamafele, Bafoulabe, Mahina.	STOP SAHEL
Région de Koulikoro ; Communes du Cercle de Koulikoro : Tienfala, Sirakorola, Meguetan, Koulikoro ; Cercle de Kolokani : Nonssombougou, Ouolodo, Tioribougou, Kolokani	OMAES (Œuvre Malienne d'Aide à l'Enfance du Sahel)
Région de Sikasso ; Commune Du Cercle De Sikasso: Danderesso, Diomatene, Kignan, Sikasso ; Cercle De Koutiala: M'pessoba, N'golonianasso, Zanfigue, Koutiala	AMADECOM (Association Malienne pour le Développement Communautaire)
National/District de Bamako ; Les 6 communes sont concernées des activités de plaidoyer national et d'appui aux régions/communes	Tous les partenaires

Guide de lecture

Ce rapport annuel a été élaboré par tous les partenaires de mise en œuvre de Right2Grow au Mali sous la direction de Action Contre la Faim et avec le soutien des partenaires mondiaux de Right2Grow. Chacun des partenaires de mise en œuvre dans le pays a fourni son propre rapport narratif, qui a été consolidé ici.

Le rapport annuel commence par une introduction générale "Atteindre le zéro" qui donne une vue d'ensemble du programme en 2021 avec quelques faits marquants de l'année. Cette introduction est suivie de quatre chapitres (2-5) qui décrivent les interventions et les résultats des quatre "Sentiers" de Right2Grow - mobilisation communautaire, renforcement de la société civile, engagement des autorités publiques et coordination entre les acteurs du développement. Les résultats dans les tableaux de ces chapitres se réfèrent aux indicateurs du cadre des résultats par pays. Veuillez noter que pour la plupart des indicateurs, aucun résultat n'a encore été rapporté, car il s'agissait de la première année du programme. Le rapport continue avec quelques exemples de voix communautaires et d'initiatives de plaidoyer.

Après ces chapitres programmatiques, le rapport annuel continue avec des chapitres sur le plaidoyer et la responsabilité sociale, les liens et l'apprentissage et une réflexion sur le partenariat. Cela inclut l'évaluation des succès, des risques et des leçons de la première année. Le rapport se termine par un bref résumé financier dont les détails seront présentés dans le rapport d'avancement financier consolidé.

Ce rapport fait partie du rapport annuel global consolidé de Right2Grow, qui comprend les rapports annuels des six pays du programme. Bien que la structure soit similaire, le contenu de chacun des chapitres du rapport par pays variera évidemment en fonction des différences de mise en œuvre au cours de la première année du partenariat.

1. Atteindre le zéro

Ce premier rapport annuel intervient dans un contexte marqué par la persistance des tensions politiques (pays gouverné par une junte militaire et un calendrier électoral toujours attendu) et sécuritaires et les sanctions imposées par la CEDEAO (avec une augmentation des prix des denrées alimentaires), une aggravation de la crise humanitaire toutefois avec forte baisse des cas de Covid -19.

La Baseline, fin 2021 et la réflexion sur la théorie de changement ont confirmé la pertinence de l'objectif général et des résultats du programme au Mali. Il y a une société civile et un secteur privé local engagés dans les actions de sensibilisation et la fourniture de service toutefois avec peu de concertation et de synergie entre les deux pour l'amélioration des services. Ces deux catégories d'acteurs participent aux cadres de décisions mais principalement à travers leurs leaders. La faible participation explique en partie la persistance d'obstacles comme la qualité de la prise en charge de la malnutrition, l'accès difficile aux denrées, le prix de l'eau, l'incapacité à réparer les points d'eau en panne ainsi que les mauvaises pratiques d'hygiène. La faible capacité des OSC notamment en plaidoyer y compris budgétaire et en intégration du genre ne leur permet d'organiser les communautés afin qu'elles collaborent avec le secteur privé. Les OSC sont peu actives sur l'influence des lois mais très engagées dans l'influence des politiques et programmes publics. Les parts des budgets consacrés au WASH et à la nutrition sont loin des engagements internationaux. Le Mali dispose d'un Plan d'action multisectoriel de la nutrition 2021-2025 intégrant un axe WASH et de nouvelles politiques WASH en lien avec l'ODD/SDG 6.

En rappel, le programme Right2Grow a été officiellement lancé 12 août 2021 par Mme la ministre de la Santé et du développement social en présence de son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur des Pays-Bas au Mali, Marchel Gerrmann et de nombreux ministères.

Au cours de l'année 2021, dans le cadre de la nutrition, le Mali a achevé l'élaboration du plan d'action multisectoriel de la nutrition et a pris des engagements de catégories diverses lors du forum Nutrition for Growth (N4G, Tokyo) 2021. En matière de WASH, le Mali a été reconduit au poste de membre du comité directeur de l'initiative Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) et pays pilote du Mécanisme de Redevabilité mutuelle de SWA. Right2Grow a mis en place un dispositif et des appuis qui ont permis au gouvernement de s'engager davantage dans ses initiatives de redevabilité. Par ailleurs, grâce aux actions et la vision de Right2Grow, les 24 communes d'intervention sont désormais considérées par les ministères de la santé et de l'eau comme des modèles de zones de participation citoyenne et de promotion de la multisectorialité de la nutrition.

2. Demande et investissement dans les services sociaux de base pour la nutrition et WASH (Sentier 1)

(Les communautés demandent et investissent dans les services sociaux de base et adoptent de bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition et d'eau, d'assainissement et d'hygiène, en s'attaquant conjointement aux obstacles avec les partenaires du secteur privé).

Les interventions

Right2Grow Mali a mis en place un plan qui a permis de disposer des acquis suivants : une forte adhésion des réseaux de journalistes WASH et nutrition qui ont effectué des visites de

terrain dans des communautés et ont fait des productions/diffusion d'articles et émissions radios de mobilisations citoyennes. Un manuel de veille citoyenne pour la responsabilisation des communautés en WASH et nutrition a été élaboré de façon participative. Le manuel permettra de mettre en place en 2022 des comités de veille citoyenne inclusifs sur la base des études de cartographie ayant permis de connaître mieux les intervenants en WASH et nutrition y compris ceux du secteur privé. Leur travail permettra de s'attaquer conjointement aux obstacles sur la base de preuves. Des outils de suivi et plaidoyer budgétaires et thématiques par les citoyens dans les communes en matière de santé et de WASH sont désormais disponibles. En attendant, Right2Grow a procédé au renforcement de 96 acteurs du secteur privé (48 à Koulikoro et 48 à Sikasso à savoir 50 groupements féminins et 46 groupements de jeunes) sur le marketing social et commercial des produits alimentaires à haute valeur nutritive et bonnes pratiques d'hygiène. Un cadre de concertation a été organisé par le partenaire OMAES entre les décideurs, la société civile et les acteurs du secteur privé dans les régions de Sikasso et Koutiala. Les autorités locales se sont engagées à : la Construction de 2 dépôts de transit des ordures ménagères, l'organisation d'une journée de malnutrition dans chacune des 8 communes et la dynamisation des banques de céréales.

Les résultats

Indicateur		Valeur	
R2G.OC.1.1: Nombre d'actions dans lesquelles les communautés formulent des demandes d'amélioration des services (WASH et nutrition).		1	Un cadre de concertation a été organisé par le partenaire OMAES entre les décideurs, la société civile et les acteurs du secteur privé dans les régions de Sikasso et Koutiala.
SCS6 R2G.OP.1.1: # d'organisation de la société civiles impliquées dans le projet R2G	SCS063 : # Nombre d'OSC (non dirigées par des jeunes ou des femmes) incluses dans les programmes des psychologues scolaires.	8	Les 8 comprennent les partenaires de niveau 1 et 2

3. Renforcement de la société civile (Sentier 2)

(Des organisations de la société civile (OSC) représentatives et habilitées naviguent efficacement dans l'espace civique pour plaider en faveur du leadership et de la bonne gouvernance afin de prévenir la dénutrition)

Les interventions

Right2Grow à travers les partenaires de WV a organisé des sessions de renforcement des capacités des réseaux de journalistes WASH et nutrition avec l'accompagnement du ministère de la santé en vue de leur faciliter l'accès à des d'informations authentiques sur la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle du Pays. A la suite, un plan d'action et des accords ont été signés

et ces derniers ont effectué des visites terrain dans les communes des réseaux des journalistes dans les régions de Koulikoro et Sikasso.

En outre, 4 sessions de renforcement de capacités ont été organisées au profit des OSC pour l'intégration du genre et la budgétisation sensible au genre à Bamako et dans les trois régions d'interventions de Right2Grow. Ensuite, une des expertes formatrices a été retenue pour l'élaboration des outils de suivi et plaidoyer budgétaires dans le but de veiller à une prise en compte des questionnements de genre dans lesdits outils. Ces outils genre sensibles permettent ainsi de disposer de rapports de suivi budgétaires et thématiques genre.

En novembre 2021, Right2Grow Mali et Burkina se sont réunis à Ouagadougou pour une formation et partages d'expériences sur le BMET avec l'appui du CEGAA. Un cadre de partage d'expérience continu entre les deux pays a été mis en place.

Le GSB a organisé dans les régions de Kayes, Koulikoro et Sikasso des ateliers d'appui à la participation organisée des OCB aux sessions du budget municipal pour renforcer les capacités des OCB/OSC sur le processus budgétaire de la commune et sur le financement WASH et la nutrition en vue de leur participation/influencer aux processus (Elaboration, Exécution et Contrôle du budget communal) et promouvoir ainsi la transparence dans la gestion des finances locales sur les questions WASH et nutrition. Il s'agissait aussi de renforcer la communication entre les organisations communautaires à la base, les organisations de la société civile, les médias, les services techniques et les élus. Les ateliers ont regroupé 110 participants dont 44% de femmes.

En outre, le GSB a organisé dans les 3 régions des rencontres préparatoires des futures réunions d'interface (« auditions publiques ») OCB et OSC, les médias, le gouvernement, la communauté et d'autres groupes marginalisés. En 2022, les réunions d'interface permettront d'examiner les rapports de suivi communautaire et convenir des mesures à prendre (plans d'action de plaidoyer par commune). Les rencontres ont regroupé 198 participants dont 91 femmes (46% de femmes).

Un manuel de veille citoyenne fonctionnel et actif a été élaboré suite au processus participatif basé sur l'existant et l'état de l'espace civique actuel pour aider les acteurs/membres du consortium à une meilleure compréhension et appropriation des outils dans l'optique de les préparer à entreprendre des initiatives de suivi et de plaidoyer budgétaire pour apprécier les politiques, plans, budgets nationaux et locaux sous l'angle de la Nutrition et le Wash.

Les OSC et les médias de Bamako et Kayes ont été renforcés (71 participants dont 25 pour Bamako et 46 pour Kayes soit 44 hommes et 27 femmes) sur les droits humains, citoyenneté et le genre en lien avec le WASH et la nutrition.

Avec GSB et CEGAA, 12 sessions de renforcement de capacités des OSC ont été tenues pour aider celles-ci à organiser des réunions d'interface/dialogue communal avec les décideurs communaux et de participer efficacement aux sessions budgétaires des communes pour demander l'accroissement du financement local de la nutrition et du WASH

A travers AJCAD, une plateforme Web appelée « Beseya » a été créée pour aider les jeunes urbains et ruraux à faire entendre leurs voix sur la qualité des services nutritionnels et WASH via le web et les réseaux sociaux. La plateforme sera officiellement lancée en avril 2022. En outre, AJCAD et CNCIEPA ont coordonné l'élaboration d'un plan de plaidoyer électoral qui sera activé lors des processus électoraux à venir au Mali par les OSC/ONG membres de Right2Grow.

Les résultats

Indicateur		Valeur	Notes
R2G.OC.2.1 Donor indicator SCS 3: Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour leurs demandes et leurs positions en fixant l'ordre du jour, en influençant le débat et/ou en créant un espace pour s'engager.	SCS031: Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour leurs demandes et leurs positions en établissant un ordre du jour, en influençant le débat et/ou en créant un espace pour s'engager au niveau national et international.	1	Un (1) espace de débat lors de la célébration de la journée mondiale de lavage des mains à Koulikoro et Koutiala ; et Un (1) espace lors de la deuxième session du comité technique intersectoriel de nutrition (CTIN)
	SCS032: Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour les demandes et les positions des OSC en fixant l'ordre du jour, en influençant le débat et/ou en créant un espace pour s'engager au niveau sous-national.	1	
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4: Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les OSC, pour, par ou avec leurs membres/collectivités.	SCS041: Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les OSC, pour, par ou avec leurs membres/constitutions.	1	Une plateforme web de plaidoyer créée
MAL.OC.2.3: Nombre d'OSC avec un niveau accru d'implication des femmes et des jeunes (information, consultation, planification conjointe, prise de décision, représentation, leadership, autonomisation)		6	Toutes les ONG/OSC ont été renforcées sur l'intégration du genre. Elles ont contribué fortement à l'intégration des questionnements genre dans les outils de veille citoyenne et les outils BMET

4. Adoption et généralisation d'une approche multisectorielle de la dénutrition (Pathway 3)

(Le gouvernement national et les entités décentralisées adoptent et intègrent une approche intégrée et multispectrale de la dénutrition dans les politiques, les plans d'action et les allocations budgétaires grâce à des processus participatifs des OSC)

Les interventions

Right2Grow au Mali a opté dans sa mise en œuvre l'approche multisectorielle de la dénutrition:

- Appui de la Cellule de Coordination du ministère de la santé et la Direction nationale de l'hydraulique lors de la mise en place du document de gouvernance du programme et de la conception des outils de suivi citoyen techniques et budgétaires. Cela permet à Right2Grow d'assurer la cohérence du programme avec les politiques nationales et d'influencer plus aisément des décideurs au haut niveau mais aussi de bénéficier de l'appui des points focaux pour le plaidoyer auprès des décideurs locaux ;
- Right2grow est perçu par le ministère de la santé comme programme exemplaire dans l'utilisation des cadres régionaux, locaux et communaux d'orientation, de coordination existant tant dans le pilotage du projet au niveau des communes et des régions que dans les activités de redevabilité. En effet, les rencontres du cadre de gouvernance de Right2Grow et des interpellations citoyennes se tiendront lors des rencontres du cadre institutionnel mis en œuvre par l'Etat qui sont le cadre par excellence de l'analyse de la multisectorialité de la nutrition en vue d'un meilleur suivi-évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la Politique Nationale de Nutrition. Ainsi, Right2Grow a participé activement aux sessions de CLOCSAD (cadres de concertation multisectorielle) dans les Cercles de Kayes et Bafoulabé qui ont recommandé aux Maires de Recruter et affecter une sage-femme au moins au niveau de chaque CSCOM et au préfet de dynamiser les cadres de concertations et d'orientation des Communes dans le Cercle pour assurer la coordination multisectorielle de la nutrition ;
- Un atelier de plaidoyer a été organisé par OMAES à l'endroit du Parlement du Mali, dont les membres se sont engagés à amener le gouvernement à respecter ses engagements internationaux financiers dont le maintien du financement d'au moins 600 Millions de FCFA pour l'acquisition des intrants thérapeutiques prêt à l'emploi ;
- Right2Grow a été fortement impliqué dans l'élaboration et la finalisation du Plan d'Action Multisectoriel de la Nutrition (PAMN) 2021-2025.

5. Coordination des donateurs et des acteurs du développement international pour s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la dénutrition (Pathway 4)

(Les donateurs et les acteurs du développement international coordonnent et collaborent dans le cadre du lien entre l'humanitaire et le développement afin de s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la dénutrition).

Les interventions

Le consortium Right2Grow au Mali est représenté dans le Groupe thématique des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers-(PTF) du secteur WASH à travers la société civile WASH. Le consortium participe activement aux réunions de clusters WASH et Nutrition aux côtés de l'Unicef, de l'Ambassade du Canada (lead Scaling up Nutrition-SUN Donateurs) et des ministères en charge du WASH et de la nutrition.

Dans le cadre de l'initiative SWA, Right2Grow Mali participe régulièrement aux activités de SWA sur le changement climatique dans le secteur WASH pour lequel un guide sera élaboré par le siège de SWA et aidera à l'analyse et aux discussions au niveau national sur l'action climatique et WASH. Grâce en partie au dynamisme de la CNCIEPA, partenaire de Right2Grow, le gouvernement a élaboré le plan d'action 2022 qui permettra de guider le plaidoyer pour la participation du Mali à la réunion de haut niveau des ministres du secteur Eau et assainissement en Indonésie en mai 2022.

Dans le cadre de l'approche multisectorielle, les activités de 2022 de Right2Grow ont concerné l'appui à la cellule de coordination de la nutrition pour la tenue de la deuxième session du comité technique intersectoriel de la nutrition (CTIN). Cette session du CTIN appuyée par WV a été réalisée sous la présidence du secrétaire général du ministère de la santé et du développement social avec la participation de toutes les parties prenantes de la nutrition. Le programme Right2Grow y a été présenté aux acteurs qui ont souhaité de Right2Grow le partage progressif des résultats de la veille citoyenne et des bonnes pratiques multisectorielles au niveau communal. Les activités de 2021 de R2G ont aussi porté sur l'appui à 10 champions SUN dans la mise en place de leur plan d'action.

En 2022, des accords de partenariats formels seront signés entre Right2Grow et ses points focaux (DNH-SWA et CCN-SUN).

Les résultats

Indicateur	Valeur	Notes
R2G.OC.4.2: Degré d'intégration du lien WASH-Nutrition par les bailleurs de fonds dans le cadre du lien entre l'humanitaire et le développement afin de s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la dénutrition.	faible	Tenue d'une session de validation du Plan d'action multisectoriel de la nutrition en présence des bailleurs de développement et ceux humanitaires

Right2Grow Community Voices



MME Coulibaly Cissé TOURE, une femme modèle de la commune Hawadembaya, Région de Kayes
Ibrahima SY, ONG Stop Sahel, Kayes

Mme Coulibaly Cissé TOURE est une femme leaders du village de Médine (Commune de Hawadembaya cercle de Kayes). Elle est âgée de 44 ans et mère de quatre enfants. Depuis Aout 2021 elle a participé aux différents de renforcement de capacités (genre et leadership féminin, droits humains et masse media) organisés par le projet Right2grow au profit des organisations et groupements féminins.

A la suite de ces ateliers, Mme Cissé Touré a entamé les activités de sensibilisation au sein de son ménage, de son village et dans toute la commune en vue d'un changement de comportement des hommes à l'égard du statut des femmes rurales. En effet à travers ses actions les chefs de ménages ont accepté de participer à la prise en charges des dépenses liées à l'approvisionnement en eau potable. Les hommes ont payé des charrettes, bidons pour le transport de l'eau dans les foyers. En plus les autorités communales ont élargi les bureaux des comités de gestion des points d'eau aux femmes. Au-delà de l'élargissement les femmes occupent des postes stratégiques (trésorière, présidente ou secrétaire administrative dans les bureaux des comités de gestion.

Depuis lors, Mme Cissé organise des séances de sensibilisation dans la commune (O7) auprès des femmes. Elle participe pleinement aux débats au sein de la commune. Elle organise les femmes en sous-groupes pour les activités de l'EPC et crée beaucoup de centre d'intérêt des femmes. Selon Mme Coulibaly Cissé TOURE, « si la femme s'engage avec respect, elle peut franchir tous les obstacles, tabous et mythes de la société pour un plein épanouissement de la communauté ».

Right2Grow Community Voices



Des écoliers participent à la campagne de médias sociaux #ChildrensFullPotential de Right2Grow

6. Plaidoyer et responsabilité sociale

initiative de plaidoyer 1	
décrire le soutien apporté par R2G.	Au cours de cette première année de réalisation du projet, World vision, à travers ses partenaires OMAES et AMADECOM a contribué au plaidoyer pour un meilleur engagement des communes cibles de Koulikoro et Sikasso pour que les maires assurent la promotion des initiatives WASH et nutrition dans leurs communautés.
activités entreprises par R2G et ses partenaires.	World Vision et ses partenaires ont tenu dans les cercles de Koulikoro et Sikasso des cadres de concertations entre autorités communales, acteurs de la société civile et du secteur privé. Ceci dans le but d'amener chaque commune à élaborer un plan d'engagement afin de réaliser des activités de Nutrition.
détails sur les efforts de plaidoyer du R2G	Right2Grow a appuyé la réalisation des espaces d'échanges entre décideurs locaux et société civile sur la problématique Wash et Nutrition. Ces cadres de concertations ont servi à amener les autorités locales à prendre conscience de la situation nutritionnelle et le Wash dans les communautés. L'administration régionale et les élus locaux ont été mis à contribution pour le partage d'informations récentes par rapport aux données. Ceci les a amenés à prendre des engagements conséquents pour mieux adresser la nutrition et le Wash La société civile et le secteur privé ont contribué aux échanges et travaux d'élaborations des plans d'engagement
contribution significative de R2G à la réalisation du changement	L'organisation d'une série de renforcement de capacités des OSC/ONG a favorisé leur participation qualitative aux échanges lors des espaces de prise de décision sur la nutrition et le Wash. Certains des élus ont pris part à la session du Comité de pilotage stratégique national à Bamako Il y a eu un appui technique et financier pour la tenue des espaces de concertation sur la nutrition et le Wash.
groupe(s) de personnes couvert(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les acteurs de la sociétés civiles (Les coopératives, les groupements intervenants dans le secteur privé, les organisations des jeunes et des femmes, les collectivités territoriales (Maires), les représentants des services techniques et de l'administration) Les ONG
personnes touchées par ce changement	Les populations cibles du Projet R2G (...)
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront-ils de ce changement ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les changements de comportement des populations en matière d'adoption de bonnes pratiques de nutrition et du Wash (L'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant, connaissance des valeurs nutritives des aliments, l'alimentation de la femme enceinte, connaissance des bonnes pratiques d'hygiène) favoriseront une meilleure alimentation des enfants de moins 5 ans. Les politiques, actions ou décisions publiques favorables à la nutrition et Wash facilitent l'octroi de fonds qui améliorent l'accès des populations (Femmes, Hommes et Enfants) à de meilleurs services Wash et une alimentation améliorée.
Cette politique gagnante a-t-elle contribué à un résultat spécifique de R2G ?	Oui, le résultat spécifique 2 portant l'implication qualitative des OSC/ONG à participer et à contribuer à la prise de décision en faveur de la nutrition et du Wash.

7. Liens et apprentissage

Questions d'apprentissage pour Y1	Parties prenantes impliquées	Résultats des activités d'apprentissage	Résumé des principaux enseignements	Changements effectués ou prévus en fonction de la réponse à la question d'apprentissage
Mobilisation virtuelle	Les membres du consortium R2G (ACF, WV, GSB et les partenaires de mise en œuvre)	La conception de la plateforme BESEYA suite à un processus participatif (Atelier de planification pour la mise en place de la plateforme de mobilisation R2G et atelier de présentation de la plateforme aux membres du consortium).	La mobilisation virtuelle s'avère nécessaire pour atteindre un maximum de cibles (Les jeunes, les femmes et d'autres populations hors des zones du projet) dans le cadre des activités de formation, sensibilisation du Projet.	Utilisation de nouvelles technologies de communication, initiatives innovantes pour soutenir les actions de plaidoyer à travers le renforcement de capacités des acteurs, information/la sensibilisation sur la nutrition La mobilisation citoyenne pour le changement de comportement.
Gestion adaptative	Les membres du Consortium et les partenaires de mise en œuvre.	Les partenaires de mise en œuvre ont pu réaliser des activités 2021 en tenant compte des mesures sanitaires en vigueur pour mitiger la propagation de la Covid-19 dans les communautés.	Les membres du consortium et partenaires de mise en œuvre doivent s'adapter au contexte évolutif de la maladie et continuer à observer/respecter les dispositions en vigueur.	Aucun bénéficiaire ou participant aux activités du projet n'a contracté la maladie pendant la première année de mise en œuvre.
Genre et Inclusion	Les membres du Consortium et les partenaires de mise en œuvre.	Participation des membres et les partenaires de mise en œuvre a plusieurs ateliers de formation sur le genre en lien avec les thématiques de Right2Grow.	Les membres du consortium et les partenaires de mise en œuvre doivent promouvoir la prise en compte du genre dans tout le processus (planification, sensibilisation, formation pour l'atteinte des résultats)	Au cours de l'année 2021 le genre a été pris en compte à plusieurs niveaux par les ONG de mise en œuvre. Exemple : Intégration de l'analyse genre dans l'élaboration des outils de collecte de donnée, participation des femmes aux activités de formation, sensibilisation etc.

Sujet de liaison	Nombre de réunions de fertilisation croisée	Parties prenantes impliquées	Quels sont les enseignements positifs tirés de votre activité de liaison ?	En ce qui concerne le processus d'établissement de liens, qu'est-ce qui a fonctionné ou n'a pas fonctionné ?
Participation de l'équipe R2G du Mali à la session de formation organisé par CEGGA et GSB du Burkina	Une (1) seule rencontre	Les membres des ONG partenaires (Stop Sahel, GSB, OMAES, AMADECOM) et les représentants de WV, ACF, CEGAA, tous les membres de Right2Grow Burkina	<p>Renforcement mutuel entre les acteurs R2G du Mali et le Burkina sur le suivi budgétaire, les techniques d'analyses budgétaires. Le manuel de veille citoyenne et les outils de collecte de données intéressent le Burkina.</p> <p>Le Burkina sollicite l'appui du Mali sur les outils BMET, un Groupe WhatsApp est créé et fonctionnel. Il en est de même pour le groupe BMET sur Teams Burkina Mali.</p> <p>Il est prévu en 2022 des ateliers communs multi pays Burkina Mali</p> <p>Partage d'expérience des 2 pays sur la mise en œuvre des activités du Projet.</p>	<p>Qu'est-ce qui a fonctionné : Le rôle central du CEGAA, l'engagement de l'équipe de Right2Grow, l'expertise de CEGAA, la participation inclusive des équipes des deux pays, le partage des outils BMET du Mali</p> <p>Pas fonctionné ?</p> <p>La faible communication entre les deux présidents de comité de pilotage Mali et Burkina, la non implication des services techniques partenaires</p>
La synergie entre le GSB, les trois ONG nationales et les services techniques dans la conception des outils de BMET Mali	3 rencontres	GSB, CEGAA, ACF, Stop Sahel, GSB, OMAES, AJCAD, CN CIEPA, AMADECOM, Direction nationale Eau, Cellule Coordination de la Nutrition/SUN	Les outils sont accessibles à tous et intègrent tous les points de vue des acteurs. Les outils cadres avec les indicateurs de suivi du gouvernement. Les outils BMET sont sensibles au genre	<p>Ce qui a fonctionné : l'expertise du GSB, la forte implication des ONG des différentes régions d'intervention, l'appel à une personne ressource spécialisé en budgétisation sensible au genre</p> <p>Ce qui n'a pas marché : le court temps accordé au processus, ce qui nécessite une revue/simplification/amélioration continue des outils au fil du temps</p>
L'élaboration du Manuel de veille citoyenne sous le leadership de WV	3 rencontres	GSB, CEGAA, ACF, Stop Sahel, GSB, OMAES, AJCAD, CN CIEPA, AMADECOM,	La prise en compte des expériences passées a aidé à tenir compte de l'existant dans les communes	Ce qui a marché : Une étude d'état des lieux dans les communes a permis d'anticiper sur les duplications, une forte implication de toutes les

			Le manuel sera le guide pour tous les partenaires de Right2Grow	ONG/OSC, une personne ressource expérimentée Ce qui n'a pas marché : non diffusion du manuel dans les communes. Cela sera fait en 2022
Participation du coordinateur de Right2Grow Mali la formation des partenaires Néerlandais du 25-10 au 6-12	6 rencontres et sessions autonomes	Autres ONG/OSC de plusieurs pays comme le Burkina, le Sénégal, la Côte d'Ivoire	Une meilleure connaissance de la politique société civile des Pays Bas et du rôle d'appui des Ambassades	Ce qui a marché : la clarté des modules et l'expérience des modérateurs, la participation des équipes du Ministère des affaires étrangères et de quelques Ambassade Ce qui n'a pas marché : faible présence de participants du Mali

Apprendre de vos méthodes de travail

Succès	Défis	La voie à suivre
Travail collaboratif avec les ONG partenaires (techniquement et sur le terrain) de toutes les régions	La faible coordination dans la mise en œuvre des activités (conflit de calendrier)	Renforcer la coordination des activités du projet entre équipes des régions et Bamako Mettre à profit les plateformes de communication disponible : Call réguliers Teams, WhatsApp groupe
Planification conjointe avec les partenaires de mise en œuvre et du consortium	Faible partage d'expérience et d'appui mutuel technique et en outils de travail	Le partage d'information sur le cadre de résultat et le Baseline avec les décideurs et acteurs communaux Partages réguliers des calendriers d'activités par zone Mettre en place tous les outils MEAL pour les équipes terrain
Elaboration du manuel de mise en place et de fonctionnement d'un dispositif de veille citoyenne en utilisant l'outil de sensibilisation au pouvoir	Communication continue pour l'harmonisation dans le processus de mise en place du dispositif	Renforcement des capacités des communautés sur les techniques de veille citoyenne

8. Réflexion de la direction, enseignements tirés et recommandations d'action

Succès

- Un manuel de veille citoyenne pour renforcement la voix des communautés : un manuel de veille citoyenne a été élaboré pour assurer la mise en place de comités de veille citoyenne qui faciliteront l'amplification des voix des communautés notamment les femmes et les jeunes. Ce manuel explique comment les communautés seront organisées

en groupes de pression, comment les groupes de pression vont travailler. Le manuel contient les missions d'un groupe de pression ainsi que les outils de travail du groupe de pression. Les outils de collecte de données portent sur le WASH, la nutrition, la sécurité alimentaire. Le manuel prend en compte aussi les questions de suivi et plaidoyer budgétaires. D'un autre côté, avec le GSB, des outils spécifiques BMET ont été conçus pour renforcer la mise en place du suivi budgétaire dans les communes d'intervention. Ce manuel sera utilisé en 2022 pour la mise en place du dispositif de renforcement du pouvoir des communautés. Au cours de la première année, il a été organisé la première rencontre du comité de pilotage du projet.

- Un document de gouvernance inclusif : le comité de pilotage a validé le document de gouvernance qui insiste sur le lien des organes de gouvernances avec les cadres institutionnels de gouvernance mis en place par le gouvernement dans le cadre de la décentralisation. Le comité de pilotage a instruit la coordination du projet à assurer la prise en compte des organisations de femmes et des jeunes dans la gouvernance du projet au niveau central et communal au niveau communal. Le document de gouvernance a été finalisé en intégrant les recommandations des membres du comité de pilotage.
- Une pression plus forte pour le respect des engagements internationaux WASH et nutrition : Right2Grow a contribué au fait que le Mali vient d'être élu au sein du Comité Directeur international SWA pour représenter la sous-catégorie Afrique de l'Ouest et Centre ; ce qui facilitera la mobilisation des ressources pour le WASH, renforcera la coordination des acteurs du WASH y compris humanitaires et permettra d'achever la révision des politiques WASH et leurs programmes de mise en œuvre. Grâce au plaidoyer continu de Right2grow, le Mali s'est engagé à améliorer le financement du WASH et d'améliorer les politiques lors du forum Nutrition for Growth, Tokyo 2021.

Défis

1. **Faible implication des femmes et des jeunes dans les activités** : les femmes et les jeunes n'ont pas été en nombre suffisant dans les activités et leur présence n'a pas été suffisamment documentée. La finalisation tardive du cadre de résultat a impacté sur leur participation puisque les outils n'ont pas été mis en place pour cela. En 2022, le manuel de mise en place des groupes de pression prévoit l'intégration de plus de femmes et de jeunes dans les activités. Une analyse genre est prévue pour élaborer une stratégie et un plan d'actions genre de Right2Grow Mali.
2. **La structuration du plaidoyer avec des objectifs SMART et clairs** : les activités de plaidoyer n'ont pas été bien coordonnées du fait de l'absence d'une stratégie/plan de plaidoyer ; c'est pourquoi la stratégie plaidoyer pays est importante.
3. **La faible coordination des activités des partenaires** : le retard de démarrage des activités a conduit à établir un nouveau chronogramme qui contraint à plus de mobilité des membres dans les zones d'intervention, ce qui n'a pas facilité les appuis conjoints. Par exemple, certaines rencontres devant impliquer des personnes clés des ONG l'ont été sans elles. En 2022, il est prévu des réunions de bilan/planification hebdomadaire pour combler ce gap par le partage régulier des planifications et une meilleure coordination/négociations des planifications.

Réflexion sur le partenariat

Right2Grow est de manière constante en synergies d'actions avec deux services techniques, la DNH (ministère de l'eau) et la CCN (ministère de la santé). Les discussions seront menées au second semestre pour formaliser un accord de partenariat stratégique dans le cadre du plaidoyer WASH avec la DNH et avec la CCN pour le plaidoyer Nutrition. Le partenariat ACF, WV et les partenaires a bien marché et cela s'est amélioré en 2022 par une meilleure co planification.

C'est pourquoi Right2Grow privilégiera :

- Le Renforcement du partenariat entre les mouvements SUN et SWA au Mali
- La Valorisation des plateformes existantes œuvrant sur la multisectorialité de la nutrition
- La Forte implication des médias et des réseaux de journalistes WASH et nutrition
- La Renforcement de la collaboration avec le monde de la recherche et des universités
- Invitation de l'Ambassade aux sessions du comité de pilotage stratégique et à des visites terrain

Réflexion sur la théorie du changement et justification de tout changement proposé

La Baseline a confirmé la pertinence de l'objectif général et des résultats. Il y a une société civile et un secteur privé local engagés dans les actions de sensibilisation et la fourniture des services toutefois avec peu de concertation et de synergie entre les deux pour l'amélioration des services. Ces deux catégories d'acteurs participent aux cadres de décisions mais principalement à travers leurs leaders. Cette faible participation explique en partie la persistance d'obstacles comme la qualité de la prise en charge de la malnutrition, l'accès difficile aux denrées, le prix de l'eau, l'incapacité à réparer les points d'eau en panne ainsi que les mauvaises pratiques d'hygiène. La faible capacité des OSC notamment en plaidoyer y compris budgétaire et en intégration du genre ne leur permet d'organiser les communautés afin qu'elles collaborent avec le secteur privé. Les OSC sont peu actives sur l'influence des lois mais très engagées dans l'influence des politiques et programmes publics. Les parts des budgets consacrés au WASH et à la nutrition sont loin des engagements internationaux. Le Mali dispose d'un Plan d'action multisectoriel de la nutrition 2021-2025 intégrant un axe WASH grâce à un processus multi acteurs (acteurs de développement et humanitaire) dynamique.

L'objectif ultime de Right2Grow est que chaque enfant puisse atteindre son plein potentiel. L'impact à long terme (non mesuré par l'évaluation de Right2Grow) est que tous les enfants de moins de cinq ans soient bien nourris. L'impact à moyen terme est que les décideurs s'attaquent conjointement et efficacement à la dénutrition d'une manière multisectorielle, sensible au genre et inclusive.

9. Résumé financier du programme global

En 2021, les dépenses totales pour le programme Right2Grow Mali étaient de 916,410€, soit 440,173€ de moins (32%) que le budget initial approuvé pour 2021 de 1,356,583€.

Les écarts entre les chiffres réels et le budget ne sont pas liés à des changements programmatiques ou à des changements significatifs et inattendus des coûts dans l'une des catégories de coûts.

En résumé, le taux de mise en œuvre global de X% la première année s'explique par le démarrage tardif des activités du projet. Le consortium est nouveau et a dû être mis en place au cours des premiers mois de l'année. La finalisation tardive de l'étude de base a également entraîné le report de nombreuses activités sur la deuxième année. Le solde du budget de l'année était déjà prévu pour l'année suivante.

Avec la révision du COT de Right2Grow, quelques nouvelles activités ont été planifiées. Cela conduira à une réorganisation du budget - dans le cadre du plafond de l'année - pour les prendre en compte.



Right2Grow Lancement officiel à Bamako / Août 2021



Avec les jeunes, Séance de partage d'expériences des différentes organisations en matière de WASH et Nutrition en vue de la création de la plateforme web



Right2Grow South Sudan Annual Report 2021



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Report submitted by: Joyce Akandu Ayume

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List of acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BMET	Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Coordination Committee
CIDO	Community Initiative for Development Organization
CEGAA	Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSC	Country Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CRC	Child Right Coalition
CU5	Children Under 5
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IT	Information Technology
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCI	Save the Children International
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
UNIDOR	Universal and international Development Organization
YNC	Youth Nutrition Champions

Programme overview

Country name	South Sudan
Programme number	TBC
Lead Partner	Save the Children
Period the report covers	Jan to Dec 2021
Lead implementing Partner	SCI, UNIDOR, CRC/CEGAA, SPEDP, CIDO, ACF and WVI
Contact person:	Joyce Akandu Ayume
Lead funding office	SCNL
Contact person:	Rutger Van Oudenhoven

Project Intervention areas

Area	Scope	Partners
Jonglei State- Akobo, Nyirol, Pibor and Paquir Counties.	Four Communities. Five organizations and MoH	Community Initiative For Development, Save the Children International, ACF
Unity and Upper Nile State - Fashoda County, Koch County Leer County, Panyijiar County	Four (4) counties Five (5) stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs, community interest groups, local authorities and traders)	SPEDP, UNIDOR, WVI
National	Seven consortium partners and the two-line ministries- Health and Water resources and irrigation, nutrition/WASH clusters and SUN movement.	SPEDP, UNIDO, SCI, ACF, CRC, CIDO and WVI.

Reading guide

This Annual report was developed by all implementing partners of Right2Grow in South Sudan under the leadership of Save the Children and with support from the global partners in Right2Grow. Each of the Country implementing partners provided their own narrative reports, that were consolidated here.

The annual report starts with a general introduction “Getting to Zero” which gives an overview of the programme in 2021 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by four chapters (2-5) that describe interventions and results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework. Please note that for most indicators no results are reported yet, as this was the first year of the programme. The report continues with some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, risks, and any lessons of the first year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

This Report is part of the global consolidated Annual Report of Right2Grow, which features the annual reports from all six programme countries. Although similar in structure, the content of each of the chapters per country report will obviously vary based on differences in implementation in the first year of the partnership.

1. Getting to Zero

Summary of progress towards Right to Grow priorities

In South Sudan the Right2Grow project focuses on building WASH and Nutrition service Advocacy and building capacities of civil society and government. In the first year the focus was on laying the groundwork; mapping the stakeholders, awareness raising on Nutrition and Wash related issues and establishing Networks with other relevant actors. We conducted several assessments to give us baseline information for us to measure the impact of our work. Hence, the first year was basically a preparatory phase and there was no advocacy strategy in place.

Some of the main actions and achievements:

The baseline survey, which included a stakeholders and services mapping, was successfully completed, validated and the inception report was submitted and shared in January 2022 with the Netherlands Embassy in South Sudan. The baseline showed that there is a large gap in Nutrition and Wash Advocacy which is not helped by the ever-shrinking civic space in SSD. However, we believe that provided with the right information and support, civil society can have a strong and effective role to play in improving the services for the communities.

The Right2Grow (R2G) partners also conducted a separate stakeholders and services mapping *in their respective areas* of operations. Stakeholders, will have a significant role to play in contributing to the success of the project at local, state and national level. See below at the Civil Society Empowerment section for details.

This mapping **identified** Mercy Corps & CARE in Koch, UNIDOR & Medair in Leer, World Vision in Fashoda and IRC & Mercy Corps in Panyijar to be potential CSOs for collaboration. SPEDP confirmed the existence of mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs), men groups, CBOs/CSOs and media and water user committees (WUCs) which were formed by other partners. Right2Grow will integrate these existing groups (MtMSGs and WUCs) in its implementation.

CIDO identified Serving and Learning Together (SALT) and Voice of Peace (VOP), and Youth Association (AYA) & Nile Hope in Pibor and Akobo respectively. They were offered training on nutrition and WASH advocacy such as a formulation of strategy in addressing malnutrition and WASH-related burdens, and their contribution in fighting against malnutrition in the communities.

SCI identified in Jonglie state, Bor South County Non-Violent Youth Initiative (NVYT), and Women and Child Care-South Sudan (WOCCA-SS).

A gender analysis on power dynamics [link](#) on household food consumption was successfully completed. The gender analysis employed qualitative methods such as key informant interviews (KII) as well as focus group discussions (FGDs) and recommendations were clearly outlined. One of the recommendations is that Right2Grow should have a strong role to play in creating an enabling environment which will make it possible for men, women, adolescent boys and girls to jointly demand for better WASH and nutrition practices.

A needs assessment was conducted in Akobo and Pibor by CIDO, which was followed up by a training on nutrition and WASH practices for water user's committees, CBOs and frontline workers to help improve maintenance of water resources/reservoirs and sanitation within the community. These were a step forward towards desired nutrition/ WASH outcomes, such as increase of services demanded by the community. Similar trainings were conducted in Pariang

and Mayendit where two water resource committees were formed and trained to manage the water reserves and sanitation.

The R2G partners managed to conduct numerous trainings to set the advocacy foundation to Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (MtMSGs) on the importance of Kitchen gardening with the aim of improving the Children's Nutrition, PLW Nutrition; as well as increasing family income through selling some farm produces, production of more affordable food varieties to reduce the malnutrition rate in the county. In Nyirol, the training further motivated some Lead Mothers to encourage their MtMSG members to carry on with the good practices of selling their vegetables produced from their kitchen gardening, share cooking demonstrations, educating women on the best feeding practices during pregnancy and lactation period, optimal breastfeeding, Early Initiation, Exclusive Breastfeeding, alongside with good household and personal hygiene practices. During the training, among other community structures, Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs), Chiefs, Church Leaders and Women Associations were identified as key contributors to reducing malnutrition. They also reported poor food security production due to lack of knowledge of the local farmers, insecurity which include the external and internal threats, lack of farming tools, lack of seeds (both vegetable and staple crops). Also, at least 15-members of the Youth Nutrition Champions, a young people local advocacy initiative, were trained on strategies and skills in WASH and Nutrition advocacy. This was also to prepare these community groups for better advocacy roles during the rest of the Right2Grow project.

Furthermore, partners also held stakeholders' meetings in their respective areas of operations. The stakeholders were represented by the chiefs, sub chiefs, CHD directors, youth leaders and Save the Children nutrition team (which led the meeting). The meetings were to advocate on nutrition, set a space and establish a consensus building and participatory approach to promote a shared vision for achieving nutrition and WASH objectives. During the meeting, the county borehole functional assessment results were among the concerns brought forward by the stakeholder; revealing that almost 68% of the existing boreholes in Nyirol County are dysfunctional and in need of spare parts. The lack of WASH partners in the county hence worsens the people's living condition, as most of the latrines collapsed during the rainy/flood season. The following and the next steps will be actioned in year two.

As a result of continued engagement with the government, overall, a great partnership was witnessed at all levels, especially with the Nutrition and WASH actors. For instance, the Advisor on Community Health & special programming at the national Ministry of Health (MoH) welcomed the idea of the R2G approach. Similarly, the director of the national Ministry of Water Resources and the director of water in Unity state welcomed the R2G project, all of whom recognise its uniqueness and committed to ensuring collaboration between other actors. They recognize the lack and/or the poor quality of nutrition and WASH services, systematic gaps in the country which if not addressed will worsen the health and nutrition status of the vulnerable communities in the country. Therefore, the consortium will continue to build on this partnership and ensure its sustainability and set up a better partnership environment for the smooth implementation throughout the project period.

R2G has held a network meeting with the SUN movement in South Sudan which was chaired by the MoH; its members are also active regular contributors of the SUN meetings' agenda discussions such as the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan. This was because SUN and Right2Grow share many common areas in addressing malnutrition issues. For instance, the multisectoral cost plan, nutrition advocacy on budget allocation and tracking, and policy among others.

R2G joined in the commemoration of key global nutrition and WASH events such as the World Breastfeeding week, World Hand washing day and World toilet day.

The consortium has established a coordination mechanism at national level; meetings were held on bi-weekly basis to discuss R2G implementation.

However, the project experienced significant challenges due to political instability, Covid-19 crisis, floods, and communal conflicts. This caused delays in the commencement of the project. Also, the project experienced the absence of training and assessment tools. This combined has resulted in delays and suspension of activities across the three states.

2. Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1).

(Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners)

A stakeholder meeting in Unity State was an eye opener for community leaders and representatives. It gave them an opportunity to voice the challenges the communities are facing in accessing WASH and nutrition services and they appealed to the partners and the authorities to act.

Similarly, during a stakeholder meeting organized in Nyirol County, Jonglei State, chiefs, sub chiefs, CHD directors, youth leaders voiced the need for borehole rehabilitation spare parts, and also the absence of a WASH partner/service in the community.

In Unity State, feedback mechanisms and the assessment's findings stated that there is high demand for clean water. Communities cited that they get water from swamps during the rainy seasons and have to walk for long distances to access the few hand pumps during the dry season. This limits the observation of key hygiene measures like observing critical handwashing times.

A lack of knowledge on locally available nutritious vegetables and how to prepare/ cook these to complement the staple foods and poor knowledge on dietary diversity were cited by the community. Through collaboration with other partners and CSOs, kitchen gardens were set up and cooking demonstrations were conducted by the MtMSG; also, while involving the elders and men social groups. The next step is to address this knowledge with the support of the formed and trained MTtMSGs, men social groups and the water resources committee in collaboration with the CBOs.

The interaction of vulnerable populations with local leaders and other stakeholders in various R2G forums, will lead to the establishment of feedback mechanisms between communities and local decision makers and/or service providers. This has created a learning opportunity for the affected population and a chance to echo their voices and demand for services.

Communities used the opportunity during the stakeholders' coordination meetings and social mobilization activities to address their health, nutrition and WASH needs to the authorities. In attendance were representatives of NGOs providing health, nutrition and WASH services, the CHD Directors, RRC Directors. In others, like the one conducted in Fashoda, the County executive director was present. Communities highlighted all the challenges they are faced with in accessing health, nutrition and WASH services. The NGOs, CSOs and CBOs, and the government representatives (CHD Directors) vowed to work collaboratively to address those issues.

The meeting with the stakeholder in Nyirol brought forward to the facilitators' attention the county borehole functional assessment conducted earlier results, of the poor status of boreholes requiring immediate need of rehabilitation spare parts, the collapsing of most latrines collapsed during the rainy/flood season and the absence of WASH partners in the areas impacting negatively on the WASH and Nutrition conditions. At National level, ACF held a consultative meeting with the new leadership of the Union of Journalists to identify reporting needs and also strengthen the reporting mechanism from their area of operations (Paguir in particular). It is worth noting that Fangak county does not have access to any media outlets; Hence, it was agreed that media personnel with ideas be supported with logistics (transportation and accommodation costs to cover stories from the ground).

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OC.1.1: Number of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services		1	Only two actions according to the baseline report and no further actions were taken after the baseline survey.
SCS 6 R2G.OP.1.1: Nr of CSOs involved in R2G	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes	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).

3. Civil Society Empowerment (Pathway 2).

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

Interventions

Four civil societies were identified in Jonglei State and Bor South County; Non-Violent Youth Initiative (NVYT), Women and Child Care-South Sudan (WOCCA-SS); Voice of Women and HUDA through their representatives. The CSOs were introduced to the local authority and the state MoH; CSOs were also oriented about the modality of R2G implementation and what roles they might play. Among the mapped CSOs/CBOs are:

Non-Violent Youth Initiative (NVYT) whose focus is on community awareness on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in the community. NVYT operates in IDPs camps at Bor town (Marol and Bor stadium/Pabial) and Kolnyang at (Pakon and Matoke);

Women and Child Care-South Sudan (WOCCA-SS): focus on awareness on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in the community by mobilizing mothers and girls, and education on food items specifically for PLWs and U5 and operates in Bor town (Malou/Dorony and Bor State Hospital, while also having one functional group at Malou;

Voice of Women: awareness raising sessions on theater and drama, on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in the community and also engage community leaders (Chief, and Youth) at the community level as their representatives. Areas of operation cover Bor county in Jonglei state.

HUDA: community awareness on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, operates in Bor town (Bor Hospital) giving health education to breastfeeding mothers and Bor Secondary school with one hygiene club of 15 members.

In Akobo, **CIDO** identified Serving and learning together (SALT) and Voice of Peace (VOP), Akobo Youth Association (AYA), and Nile Hope.

In Unity and Upper Nile, **SPEDP** also identified Mercy Corps & CARE in Koch, UNIDOR & Medair in Leer, World Vision, in Fashoda and IRC & Mercy Corps in Panyijar as their potential CSOs to collaborate. **UNIDO** identified Christian aid/ Samaritan purse in Mayendit and Care in Pairing as their potential CSO collaborators. These CSO were identified based on commonalities of intervention they share with Right2Grow such as community engagement, nutrition advocacy, gender mainstreaming etc.; some of them were trained on kitchen gardening, advocacy on WASH and nutrition services and establishment of nutrition & WASH doable actions.

UNIDOR, SCI, ACF and CIDO were already actively engaged at the South Sudan Nutrition SUN movement at the country office to jointly set the base for the nutrition advocacy agenda and other multisectoral related interventions. However, at the county level, nothing much was achieved but the 2022 plans are in place where, CSOs and local authorities have been mapped for engagement in advocacy to help address the undernutrition challenges. One of the agreed approaches is to work with women in leadership in amplifying advocacy nutrition and WASH agendas. This engagement will include identification of women in eminent leadership positions, to be the R2G Ambassadors. The ambassadors will either be from the communities where R2G programs are, or at the national level, or both. Whichever option to work with is chosen, the selection for this role requires that the candidates have to be in good-standing communication and cooperation with the community members and share information into the R2G mission/objectives.

Upon the appointment of the ambassadors, they were given an orientation of the R2G project, issued a role description of what is expected as deliverables for the R2G project, in line with the annual targets on what R2G would like to achieve within 2022.

Numerous training courses were offered to the MtMSGs, a community structure with the aim of empowering them with the knowledge of nutrition and WASH services and their role in ensuring quality and sustainability of these services in their respective locations. As a result, issues were raised concerning poor food security, poor production due to lack of knowledge of the local farmers, insecurity which include external and internal threats, lack of farming tools, and lack of seeds both for vegetable and staple crops etc.

Within the consortium, two staff members of the consortium members were supported to attend a five-day training workshop on outcome harvesting in Uganda.

ACF has held a workshop for Youth Nutrition Champions (YNC) on empowering the youth to know their influence in the nutrition, food security value chain and to be involved in the community's transformation. Thus, the YNC tabled a plan of action for each of their members

in the communities and the follow-up processes required for the year. As for the other partners, they will continue with stakeholders' engagement and will involve the selected CSOs and CBOs to collaborate in carrying out the nutrition and WASH advocacy activities in 2022. The engagement will include capacity strengthening in speaking out on nutrition concerns within the existing legal frameworks, inclusivity in nutrition and WASH programming.

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4: Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held Meetings with different stakeholders that resulted in raising of concerns about accessing WASH and nutrition services and they appealed to the partners and the authorities to act; need for borehole repairs. Established a network with the SUN movement and participated in the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan among others.
	SCS042: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at sub-national level	1	

4. Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition (Pathway 3)

(National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs)

Right2Grow (R2G) lead- SCI established a network with the SUN movement in South Sudan chaired by the MoH; R2G members are also active regular contributors of the SUN meetings' agenda discussions such as the validation of the consultancy Terms of Reference (TOR) for the national multi-sectoral action plan. Similar engagement is planned for the year 2022. Moreover, the Right2Grow partners participated in the BMET assessment and workshops by CEGAA which has set the foundation for pushing the nutrition and WASH budgeting to enable the smooth adaptation and mainstreaming of the multi-sectoral approaches.

5. Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 4)

(Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition)

SCI, ACF, WVI, UNIDOR, CIDO are active participants in donor coordination meetings at the National and subnational level through the nutrition and WASH clusters that are also involved

in the adaptation of the multisectoral approaches to address undernutrition. Also, SCI, ACF and CIDO are members of South Sudan civil society SUN movement advocating for better nutrition and WASH services through a multi-sectoral approach. ACF has taken a step ahead; they conducted two human interest stories documentation and shared with different donors with an intent to showcase the gains of ongoing interventions, integration and the needs in the communities. However, Right2Grow as a consortium have not yet started donors' engagement activities, but will be using the existing avenues in the subsequent years of the project.

Right2Grow Community Voices



Without Nutrition Aid, Children Survive on Water Lilies in Fangak Kamba Anthony

The devastating impact of the floods in 8 of South Sudan's 10 states can be seen everywhere. In Paguir of Fangak county, for nearly 3 years, the community has not been able to farm. Floods have submerged most of their agricultural land. Livestock has nowhere to graze. The livelihoods of the people have been disrupted.

As soon as the water gets a little warm, the women get into the water in search of water lilies as food for the family. One of these women is Nyagoang Pathut who has had a child admitted to Action Against Hunger nutrition center for malnutrition cases. Pathut said they would spend several hours under the water searching for wild food for the family depriving children of breastfeeding and bonding moments.

"Sometimes you feel happy when you see them playing after giving them wild food but sometimes, you also feel guilty when some fall sick because you also think that you poisoned them with the same wild food," said Pathut.

While mothers in the area strive to keep their children alive by providing them with wild foods, they find themselves having to deal with the consequences. Thanks to the Action Against Hunger, the primary health care centers treat minor health cases. With support from the Right to Grow, nutrition workers at the centres also train the community on maternal-infant child nutrition and give key messages and guidance to the women in the neighborhood to make sure that they are applying optimal feeding and care practices.

Pathut whose child underwent treatment, understands how the program works. "When the child is enrolled, and you follow the right procedures on how to use the ratio, the child will start to improve in one week and you will see the change," said Pathut. The provision of these services has gone a long way in helping the community deal with the adverse impact of the floods.

Right2Grow Community Voices



For 3 years, life has been harsh to the people of Paguir, Old Fangak County of South Sudan following 2 years of floods. The place has been hit by extreme hunger. Livestock, the predominant livelihood of the people, are dying in huge numbers.

Surviving Floods in South Sudan Through Adopting Crop Farming Kamba Anthony

Despite the shocks, the community refused to give up with the help of ACF. One of these people is Simon Kun. Kun has been displaced by the floods from the neighboring area to Paguir. He has 2 wives and 5 children.

With nothing to feed on, Kun did not take a training opportunity on crop production for granted. "I'm just a farmer, who learned from ACF on how to plant," said Kun.

ACF's Food Security and Livelihoods team provided training to diversify livelihoods. Traditionally, the community are livestock keepers and only grow sorghum.

Now, with animals dying and floods covering large parts of the agricultural lands, ACF introduced rice farming and other crops such as Onion and Okra. "Life has changed. There used to be cattle but now all cattle are dying and the only way to survive is on farming, especially crops," said Kun. Martha Nyasunday, ACF's FSL officer in Paguir, said the floods have taught everybody some lessons.

"We've learned crop production instead of overly relying on animal production, taking advantage of the floods and introducing rice farming that requires a lot of water," said Martha. Martha and her team on the ground now train the community including Simon Kun.

"We have a number of the members of the community who have adopted farming as an option. Some have established gardens around their backyards," said Martha.

Kun has planted onions, Okra, and Maize in his backyard.

Right2Grow Community Voices



Delivering aid to the suffering people of Pulita in hard-to-reach locations Kamba Anthony

Pulita is the one of the Biggest Payam in Fangak county suited in the Western side of the county. It consists of 9 bomas with an estimated population of 4,5000 individuals. The area annually suffers from flooding, for the last

Two years flooding have been devastating while other challenges like communal revenge killing contributes enormously has the major hindrance for the community to access services and to relocate to other locations. Action Against has conducted community engagement in the area to ascertain the challenges and conditions affecting the community in the area. The Payam administrator, John Nhial stated that people here are suffering from inadequate access to health, nutrition and WASH Service. In this Payam there is only one functional Clinic and one OTP site serving 9 bomas. The facilities lack service and their coverage only benefits those nearby Kew.

Action Against Hunger currently runs an OTP and three (3) outreach sites in the area. With support from the Right to Grow, the organization has been able to organize consultative meetings with local leaders mainly the chiefs and women groups, and help them understand their role in the fight against Malnutrition, a key concern among the community.

6. Advocacy and Social Accountability.

Advocacy initiative 1	
support R2G provided.	Through the social groups like MtMSGs, Men and Water user committees and participated and led the key global events at in Pariang and Mayendit counties of UNITY state
Activities undertaken by R2G and partners.	During the world breastfeeding week, toilet day and hand washing day, the social groups were involved in advocating better nutrition and WASH services. The events were attended by CSO's/partners, key stakeholders from the private and government sectors.
Details of the R2G advocacy efforts	With the support of the well-trained social groups like mother support groups, kitchen gardens and cooking demonstrations were developed to improve dietary diversification and provide nutritious vegetables. Also, households with children under 5 benefited with NFIs like water guards, soap and buckets.
R2G's significant contribution to making the change happen	Gender inclusion in childcare for children under 5. Advocating for male caregiver participation in providing care of children to enable consistent care of especially malnutrition children. This also saw participation of men in cooking demonstrations and learning the importance of dietary diversification and the merits and demerits of the different myths that affect child/mother feeding practices.
Group/s of people Covered	The target groups were mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years and any household with a child U5. Also, key influential stakeholders; RRC Acting Director, Director General for Ministry of Infrastructure and Director of Water in Pariang; and County Health Coordinator, RRC Director and Payam administrator in Mayendit counties of UNITY state.
Number of People Affected by this Change	N/A
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	The children U5 will receive adequate nutritious food with the required nutrients to help them reach their full potential. Further, the wash NFIs will support in ensuring the underlying causes of undernutrition like diarrhea that is mostly associated with compromised hygiene are addressed.
Did this policy contribute to a specific R2G Outcome?	NA
Advocacy initiative 2	
Support R2G provided.	Organizing a stakeholder engagement with leadership of Union of Journalists of South Sudan
Activities undertaken by R2G and partners.	With support from R2G, a stakeholder meeting was held with the new leadership of the Union of Journalists to chart a way forward to media engagement, training/mentorship and quality reporting on WASH and Nutrition services. The meeting was conducted in Juba, the seat of the Union in the third-quarter of 2021.
Details of the R2G advocacy efforts	The Media has been identified as a key partner in achieving the advocacy objective of reaching more members of the public and donors. As such, precision engagements were carried out with members of the media to ascertain the best

	way for such collaborations to occur. Through the meeting, R2G was able to start to build a well-intended path to future advocacy engagements where the media will help in amplifying local voices and highlighting the felt needs in the communities served by the R2G.
R2G's significant contribution to making the change happen	With the support from R2G funding, the Journalists Union has been able to understand the enduring needs for the public to know about the humanitarian situation in Fangak. As a result, in the third and fourth-quarter of the year, media groups have made significant efforts to document the situation on the ground and more attention has been brought to the plight of the situation in Fangak County.
Group/s of people Covered	The leadership of the Union of Journalists of South Sudan – an umbrella body that brings together journalists working in South Sudan.
People Affected by this Change	7 (4 males, 3 females)
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	With the right media messages, government and donor partners' attention has been drawn to the plights of the general population, especially children in Fangak County. This media attention means more donor interest to support the fight against malnutrition in the County.
Did this policy contribute to a specific R2G Outcome?	Yes. This activity contributed to the partial achievement of Outcome 4 - CBOs and CSOs widen their constituencies to include the interests of the most vulnerable.

7. Linking & Learning

Learning questions for Y1	Stakeholders involved	Outputs from learning activities	Summary of the key learnings
Q1. How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programing?	Community members, local authorities, nutrition & WASH partners	Hold stakeholders' meetings to identify roles and responsibilities, and capacity gaps that need strengthening.	Stakeholders' collaboration has been strengthened Establish a sustainability path for R2G Project.
Q2. How can R2G collaborate with women in eminent leadership positions to champion R2G advocacy in South Sudan?	Community members, Women in eminent leadership positions, R2G Partners	Community members are supported to hold meetings to identify R2G ambassadors who would be the face of R2G advocacy activities.	Women in eminent leadership positions champion R2G advocacy agenda in South Sudan

Q3. How can government and CSOs collaborate towards policy reforms to ensure mainstreaming of nutrition into multi-sectoral programming at national and state levels?	Relevant line ministries supporting nutrition and WASH activities,	Consultation is held between relevant government ministries and nutrition and WASH program implementing organizations to lobby for policy review – on ensuring mainstreaming of nutrition into multi-sectoral programming.	Collaboration between government and CSOs towards policy reforms. Nutrition and WASH programs are mainstreamed into multi-sectoral programs at national and state levels.
Q4. What can be done to strengthen the capacity of R2G partners to ensure gender inclusion in programming?	R2G Partners	Capacity strengthening workshops are held to support R2G partners on gender inclusion.	Strengthened capacity of R2G partners towards gender inclusion in programming
Q5. How can R2G stakeholders collaborate towards improved funding and sustainability of nutrition and WASH programs?	Community members, R2G Partners, other nutrition and WASH partners, relevant government ministries, Donors	Consultation meetings are held with R2G stakeholders to discuss nutrition and WASH gaps that call for additional funding.	Improved stakeholders' collaboration towards improved funding of nutrition and WASH programs.

Learning from your ways of working

Outline up to five successes, challenges, and ways forward regarding your ways of working in partnership. Please discuss this with your different partners.

Success	Challenges	Way forward
Ability to have monthly partners meetings to report and reflect on program activity progress.	There are too many meetings with non-substantial progress reports.	Limit the monthly updates to reports and hold quarterly strategic review meetings to monitor project progress.
Availability of integrated support for R2G through various thematic areas (L&L, MCD, L&A, Gender Inclusion)	Lack of integrated reporting template within the thematic areas, that makes it difficult to track the various supportive factions in thematic reports.	Develop an integrated reporting template that will capture the integrated support from the thematic areas
Continuous virtual global and regional program support.	Lack of human touch in program support by global and regional teams.	Complement virtual support with physical visits to country program locations.
Availability of technical expertise among consortium members.	Lack of structured capacity strengthening methodology in the consortium.	Establish a capacity strengthening methodology to guide learning within the consortium.
Organized and conducted social mobilization activities	No media and no active men groups established on ground	Work with media at state capital and establish men group from the existing MtMSGs
Communities have reported diversification of meals in families as a result of lessons learnt from groups.	Delayed completion of the formation of government at various levels – as part of implementation of the revitalized peace agreement in	Continuous engagement of the different but relevant stakeholders at national and county level.

	South Sudan, affected advocacy engagements including stakeholder meetings at national, states and county levels.	
Civil Society engagements through the SUN Movement have been sustained, thanks to field level expertise brought to the secretariat.	Difficult advocacy landscape as a result of shrinking civic spaces, especially at national level, in the last one year.	Adoption of grass-root advocacy as a measure to amplify community voices through platforms created under R2G, such as the MtMS groups.

8. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action

Successes

- Finalization of the baseline survey was one of the biggest achievements this year. Also, the project implementation going on despite the delayed inception cannot go unnoticed.
- Completion of the gender assessment in Bor town.
- Participation of Right2Grow in the commemoration of key global nutrition and WASH events such as the World Breastfeeding week, World Hand washing day and World toilet day.
- Successful revision theory of change, development of the 2022 plan and budget.
- Increased hygiene services and practices in Paquir helped to reduce the likelihood of diseases/deficiencies that causes undernutrition
- Early engagement and involvement of government counterparts is key in ensuring acceptability of the project, ownership and sustainability.

Challenges and risks

- Limited human resources in the approved budgets as R2G was considered as a complementary project thus personnel cost was covered at a small % thus constraining timely and quality implementation; lack of training to partners and to the field implementers regarding the R2G which is a new concept in SS. This also contributed to very high staff turnover.
- The global pandemic Covid-19 constrained timely implementation of R2G activities as gatherings were restricted and movements limited.
- The political instability and economic crisis coupled with floods and inter communal violence resulting in revenge killing are across the three states. Difficult advocacy landscape because of shrinking civic spaces, both at national and state level, in the last one year; cattle raiding, child and women abduction, and flooding (Jonglei- Bor and Pibor), movement restrictions in Pariang and Mayendit Counties significantly affecting the timely implementation. In Paquir-Jonglei, most of the activities planned for the first year were nearly stalled due to the continuous rise in water levels, hindering access to target communities; hence, the community had experienced a high incidence of snake bites as a result of the floods. In Upper Nile, Melut, youth demonstrations concerning unemployment and failure of the government and oil companies to pay the community the agreed 3% of the revenue for the improvement of the basic services. Armed robbers, and thieves led to health & nutrition facilities supplies looting (unity, Leer and Mayendit).

- The absence of harmonized training and assessment tools have hindered implementation of some activities during the reporting period.
- Recruiting qualified personnel in the respective communities was a challenge due to restrictions by the local youth demanding organizations to employ from their community youth some of whom their education levels do not meet the required qualification for the position.

Partnership reflection

- A great partnership was witnessed in the respective counties especially with the Nutrition and WASH actors. The Director-General of the Ministry of Health and the Director of water in Pariang welcomed the R2G project that they cited was unique and committed to ensuring collaboration between other actors.
- The global office and SCI South Sudan have continued to give direction and guidance to consortium partners in regards to advocacy and lobbying, budgeting, linking and learning and reporting.
- SCI country office demonstrated great partnership to its partners who are involved at every step of the project and in making all decisions related to R2G

Reflection on the Theory of Change and justification for any proposed Changes

The humanitarian and political crises situation in South Sudan remained fluid and continued to negatively affect the communities' access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services that are already poor. In Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei states, where Right2GRow is active, the combination of poor access to WASH services with high levels of food insecurity, coupled with traditional gender norms, has had a negative impact on the hygienic, health and nutritional standards of the population with the most vulnerable household members such as pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, infants, and young children the most threatened. These communities are the most affected by the effects of poor nutrition and WASH services. Nonetheless, they have a significant role to play in bringing sustainable solutions when provided with the right knowledge, skills, and resources. Civil Society Organizations need to be empowered to engage and collaborate with the government and other service providers who are responsible for providing directions, security, and services to these communities. The contribution of the donors with strategies, resources, and funds remains fundamental in ensuring the effective implementation to improve the quality of the service delivery.

9. Overall Programme Financial Summary

In the year 2021, the total expenditures for the Right2Grow South Sudan programme was €793,176, which is €652,777 lower (45%) than the original 2021 approved budget of €1,445,953

The variance between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes or significant unexpected changes of costs in any of the cost categories.

Apart from delay in the project implementation, insecurity and environmental factors, the lack of harmonized tools had also contributed to the underspends. However, the expenditures vary among individual partners. Some local partners contribute under-expenditure to delayed project implementation, delays of key monitoring, evaluation and reporting, baseline data collection, and reports to Inform key nutrition and WASH doable practices. Also, the lack of R2G training guidelines and manuals contributed to the project implementation delays and related underspending.

However, to overcome the challenges of lower expenditures, Right2Grow South Sudan Consortium has revised its activity plan with deliverables and budget for the year 2022. The plan and budget have been revised aligning with the Baseline Report as well.



Right2Grow Uganda Annual Report 2021



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021

Report submitted by: Gerald Kato and Ronald Ouma

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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
CU5	Children Under 5
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IT	Information Technology
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
WHO	World Health Organisation
WVU	World Vision Uganda

Programme overview

Country name	Uganda
Programme number	
Lead Partner	The Hunger Project Uganda
Period the report covers	January to December 2021
Lead implementing Partner	The Hunger Project Uganda
Contact person:	Gerald Kato
Lead funding office	The Hunger Project Netherlands
Contact person:	Miet Chielens

Intervention areas

Consortium partner	District	Nutrition based region
World Vision	Kamwenge	Tooro
	Buliisa	Bunyoro
	Kakumiro	
Action Against Hunger	Adjumani	West Nile
	Yumbe	
	Kikuube	Bunyoro
The Hunger Project	Nwoya	Acholi
	Maracha	West Nile
	Bugweri	Busoga
	Kabale	Kigezi

Reading guide

This Annual report was developed by all implementing partners of Right2Grow in Uganda under the leadership of The Hunger Project and with support from the global partners in Right2Grow. Each of the Country implementing partners provided their own narrative reports, that were consolidated here.

The annual report starts with a general introduction “Getting to Zero” which gives an overview of the programme in 2021 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by four chapters (2-5) that describe interventions and results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework. Please note that for most indicators no results are reported yet, as this was the first year of the programme. The report continues with some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, risks, and any lessons of the first year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

This Report is part of the global consolidated Annual Report of Right2Grow, which features the annual reports from all six programme countries. Although similar in structure, the content of each of the chapters per country report will obviously vary based on differences in implementation in the first year of the partnership.

1. Getting to Zero

Right2Grow Uganda programme made significant progress towards the Right2Grow ultimate goal of "every child being able to reach their full potential" and various interventions contributing towards realisation of the four programme outcomes have been achieved. In 2021, the programme held entry meetings, conducted National launch and District launches in all the 10 Districts of operation. The launches were officiated by key government officials that included Cabinet Minister of Local Government, State minister of Local Government, State Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, State Minister of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives, Members of Parliament and Resident District Commissioners in the various programme Districts by the 3 strategic partners (THP-U, WVU and ACF). The programme conducted multi-stakeholder engagements with District departments that are directly implementing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions within the framework of multi-sectoral coordination. Actors like local government departmental representatives, politicians, implementing partners, health workers, private sector players, Women & Youth groups and community members have been engaged in nutrition awareness creation, Information gathering and capacity building sessions with specific focus on addressing malnutrition among CU5.

Most Important Changes in addressing Child Stunting:

Active involvement and participation of relevant stakeholders – local community, technical, and political arms of sub-national and national government – resulted in 2 target districts (Adjumani and Yumbe) identifying and offering land for Nutritious Food Crops Demo Gardens and constitution of 2 Technical Working Groups to advance the positioning of the Right2Grow Project in the District Development Agenda. Right2Grow Partner-ACF convened relevant nutrition stakeholders in the two target Districts and raised the need to support nutrition services for both refugees and host communities. The demonstration gardens are on government land but serving both refugees and host communities.

The programme supported 3 Districts' Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC) in Buliisa, Kakumiro and Kamwenge to develop District Nutrition Action Plans II (DNAP II). Right2Grow through the Office of the Prime Minister supported Districts to develop their drafts of the District DNAP II as well as the Nutrition Advocacy and Communication strategy and implementation matrix. The draft documents were well aligned with the District Development Plan II and the strategic direction from the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II as well as the Parish Development model. Right2Grow facilitated the development of these plans by collaborating with the Line Ministry of Local Government and the Office of the Prime Minister. The DNAPs in these Districts are part of the District development frameworks guiding implementation of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions.

Four Districts of Kabale, Maracha, Bugweri and Nwoya conducted DNCC functionality assessment checking parameters like nutrition governance capacity, planning, resource mobilisation, financing and tracking of nutrition investments, Nutrition evidence and knowledge management capacity and institutional and technical capacity of scaling up nutrition actions. This activity provided an opportunity for the DNCCs to meet, self-evaluate, identify gaps and come up with their own recommendations and actions on how to improve their performance in light of the identified gaps to deliver improved nutrition services. The Right2Grow programme facilitated functionality assessments in these 4 Districts.

The main advocacy actions and achievements:

Establishment and capacity building of the Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) Community Resource persons.

Citizen Voice and Action is the Right2Grow advocacy model. It is a local level advocacy and social accountability approach that facilitates dialogue between communities and government in order to improve services that impact the daily lives of children and their families. Through the CVA model, CVA resource persons per Sub County including 9 females and 9 males (108 CVA members in the 6 Sub Counties from the 3 WVU supported Districts of Kamwenge, Kakumiro and Buliisa) were identified and trained in the CVA curriculum as well as basics of Nutrition and WASH. The CVA resource persons are envisaged to drive and advance local advocacy issues on WASH and Nutrition emerging from dialogues with duty bearers at various levels.

Organising and convening UNFSS District Independent Dialogues.

To enable systematic and inclusive opportunities for all the indigenous stakeholders in the food system and to contribute to the food systems summit process, the Uganda programme in collaboration with OPM trained curators, conveners, and facilitators to organise and convene District Independent Food Systems Dialogues (DIFSD) in all 10 target Districts.

The DIFSD provided opportunities for grassroots Ugandans to engage directly in proposing pathways towards sustainable food systems, exploring new ways of working together and encouraging collaboration in the entire food system.

The outcomes of these engagements informed the National Dialogue where community voices also highlighted gaps in the food system that can act as evidence for nutrition advocacy.

Advocacy and policy engagements.

During this reporting period, Right2Grow partners and other likeminded CSO's jointly participated in advocacy spaces that aimed to improve the status of nutrition and WASH, some of these include, providing technical guidance to the development of new nutrition planning guidelines, participating in the 10th Africa Wide Agricultural Extension week, and in World Food Day. In all these engagements, The Right2Grow Uganda programme made cases for Nutrition and WASH to duty bearers as well as gathering support from like-minded organisations and individuals to present a formidable force that will influence inclusion of nutrition and WASH issues in government planning frameworks

Reflection on the ToC and proposed changes:

The overall goal and the four outcomes as articulated in ToC are still relevant given that the pathways are confirmed by the baseline findings. Much as the ToC listed Gender Equality and Inclusion as catalysing strategies to create sustainable impact, the country programme will put more focus on adapting disability inclusion in its programming. This will further be strengthened by closely collaborating with We Are Able, another strategic partnership funded by the Dutch Government under Power of Voices coordinated by ZOA Uganda. Preliminary meetings have already commenced both at National level and at District level with the strategic partnership. Gender Equality has also been prioritised as Uganda Country Learning & linking topic for 2022 and Partners will ensure it is integrated in their day-to-day programme operations.

The Right2Grow Uganda programme will hugely benefit from the current enabling policy environment Instituted by the Government of Uganda and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister. The second Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAPII) was approved by the Government on 22nd September 2020 as the country's strategic framework for scaling up Nutrition during the period 2020- 2025. Alongside the development of UNAPII, the Communication Strategy for UNAPII was developed and its attendant training packages (Nutrition Advocacy and Social Mobilization and Behaviour Communication) were validated In December 2021. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the draft National Nutrition Policy was validated by Nutrition actors and all line Ministries in November 2021. Right2Grow Programme and its ToC is well aligned to the 3 objectives of UNAPII, and it is envisaged this will enhance delivery and access WASH, Nutrition and Food security services. It also provides an enabling policy environment for the Right2Grow Uganda programme. The programme will also be aligned to the Parish Development model specifically contributing to Pillars one, four, five and seven and will have all its operations cascaded to parish level.

Main challenges including programmatic and organisational risks and recommendations:

Programme implementations in 2021 were greatly challenged by the COVID -19 pandemic. The physical and emotional effects of the virus on staff and their families as well as the associated national restrictions slowed activity implementation. Implementation progress was also affected by the delay in the baseline survey as well as the need to align financing advocacy work with the national budget cycle. In relation to the delayed implementation progress, there was an under expenditure of the budget in the first year especially among the 3 strategic partners. Pending program activities and associated funds have been planned for 2022. Procurement of services and goods that are co-financed by partners posed some challenges in relation to individual organisations systems and protocols. Adaptive management and consensus building will be pursued in case of disagreements and involvement of the country steering committee as an escalation level for arbitration.

Most important Learnings and recommendations:

- Effective invest in community structures to effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition and WASH
- Community engagement/voices is crucial in evidence building for successful advocacy
- Effective collaborations within Right2Grow consortium are key in delivering quality programme outcomes
- Joint planning by consortium partners allows for efficient and effective program implementation
- Flexibility and adaptive management are very crucial during programme implementation.
- Advocacy is a gradual and collective process, and it cannot be successful if it is done independently. Therefore, teamwork and partnerships are always vital to bring about meaningful change that the programme desires especially in the intervention areas of WASH and Nutrition.

2. Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1).

(Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners)

Right2Grow partners conducted entry meetings at District and Sub County levels in all the 10 District and 20 sub counties of project implementation. The meetings' participants included District officials from key departments, the political wing, representatives from WASH and Nutrition implementing partners and community representatives. Community representatives included representatives of women and youth groups and other vulnerable groups like PWDs and young mothers. These meeting spaces provided avenues for elaborating the project overview, scope, and next steps. The meetings also sought pledges of support to fight against under nutrition through improved WASH and Food Security services and practices.

THP-U conducted VCA training for Community mobilisation of 30 facilitators to increase CBOs and CSOs involvement with the districts and to remain relevant and legitimate. CBOs capacity was enhanced to mobilise communities for effective mind set change. This was especially relevant considering the Parish Development Model approach that the government is shifting to for delivery of its services with community mobilisation and mind-set change as its 5th pillar. As part of its contribution to community transformation, the facilitators were equipped with skills and knowledge to cascade the approach to the wider communities. This cohort of facilitators will further foster mind-set change and facilitate community mobilisation to address nutrition, food security and WASH concerns.

The programme also mapped out existing community structures focusing on nutrition and WASH service delivery in the targeted Districts. The identified CBOs/community structures were assessed for capability for partnership building. The assessment checked the institutional and technical capacity of CSOs to advance nutrition, WASH and food security services and advocacy capacities at sub county level. The CBOs/community structures will represent the communities/community voices during Sub County and District Budget processes including participating in budget dialogues and discussions, tracking commitments and action points made by key stakeholders as well monitoring service delivery and demanding for accountability and transparency at various public units

Right2Grow held orientation sessions for District Leaders and the DNCCs in the project Districts on under nutrition and WASH to trigger mindset change. The sessions deepened understanding of District and Sub County leaders on under Nutrition and WASH, enabled the officials to understand the magnitude of under nutrition and WASH within their Communities as well as the consequences and solicited pledges to fight the causes of undernutrition. WVU organised and held orientation sessions for religious and cultural leaders attended by 136 leaders (119M &17F) in the 3 Districts. THP-U through MCLD partner Uganda National Federation of Farmers oriented 39 (26 males and 13 females.) religious and cultural leaders on the relevance of nutrition and WASH services.

WVU organised quarterly reflections on undernutrition for the District level multi-stakeholders. The meetings in the 3 Districts zeroed on reflection on undernutrition at health facility level and aimed at establishing the current prevalence of undernutrition, to identify services given in the management and prevention of undernutrition and to identify the gaps in prevention of undernutrition. The meetings were attended by Health facility in-charges,

Biostatisticians, DHOs, health workers and DHT representatives. Key commitments from stakeholders during the meetings included training of Village Health Teams (VHTs) on identification referral and management of the malnourished, capacity building of health workers in nutrition service delivery and integration of community support groups in health systems to support community interventions at community level

THP-U through MCLD partner Amani Initiative organised Essay competitions for boys and girls where they were sensitised on key appropriate issues on water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition. A total of 16 schools: 12 from Maracha district and 4 from Arua participated with a total of 336 entries. Out of 336 participants 241 submitted their essays and each was awarded a certificate.

CIDI held advocacy forums with duty bearers and right holders on WASH and Nutrition. The forums held in Maracha, Nwoya, Kabale and Bugweri culminated into duty bearers making commitments/pledges to address WASH & nutrition issues brought forward by the communities. Some of these included planning and budgeting for training/interventions on nutrition, opening demonstration gardens within the communities even in some district compounds/spaces, as well as schools, conducting cooking demonstrations within the communities and also at health facility level and also installation of hand washing facilities in schools.

Right2Grow partners also held media engagements on WASH & Nutrition including a press conference entitled 'Feeding the Vulnerable beyond the cash transfer'. This was intended to discuss the impact of government cash interventions to the communities on the economy, nutrition, small scale farmers, business, and trade. Some of the key points noted were that the government financial support to the communities was timely and therefore it will go a long way in supporting communities to deal with a variety of needs which include food, water, menstrual hygiene, and other utilities. Right2Grow partners also participated in the celebration of WASH days like the Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day aimed at calling to action of different stakeholders like the Ministry of Water and Environment to prioritise funding for institutional sanitation for health care facilities, schools, private sector, media fraternity, NWSC to reduce the water tariffs, Cities, Urban growth Centre administrators to reduce on the toilet fees for public toilets to make them affordable hence reduction in open defecation.

ACF in the 3 Districts of Adjumani, Kikuube and Yumbe mobilised representation of Farmers and Mother Care Groups, Traditional and Religious Leaders, CBOs, Political Leaders from Village, Parish, Sub-County, and District level on Right2Grow aspirations. This resulted in the Traditional, Religious & Political Leaders pledge in the mobilisation of communities towards the adoption of Nutrition, WASH, & FSL Services and donation of land for Nutritious Food Crops Demo Gardens and Commercial Climate Smart and Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture.

ACF in the 1st Year of Right2Grow prioritised on creating awareness of the Right2Grow Project and capacity building with intent to influence Right2Grow Project ownership among the beneficiaries for improved Nutrition, WASH, & FSL Services delivery, adoption, and monitoring as well as for sustainability.

Profiled Voices of partners:

<https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/126302>: Access to Safe Water Key for Better Nutrition among Children.

<https://youtu.be/J3XRe8dydPo>: 699 Views & 12 Likes -Kikuube Authorities Call for Water Support- NTV

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OP.1.1: # of CSOs involved in Right2Grow	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes	9	These are tiers 1 & 2 partner CSOs

3. Civil Society Empowerment (Pathway 2)

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

Right2Grow Uganda programme through CEGAA and CSBAG strengthened the capacity of 12 Civil Society Organisation in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking. The new skills are pre-requisite in having an independent civil society sector that can provide to Government credible policy and financing options for improved financing for food security and nutrition and WASH in Uganda. As part of shaping budget decisions, the programme mobilised partners through CSBAG under the Natural Resources and Agriculture Sector Thematic working group to analyse the national budget for FY 2021/22 and engaged Parliament. This resulted in the adoption of 5 CSOs proposals in the WASH sectors.



Participants for the BMET Training held on 6th –8th September 2021 at Skyz Hotel Naguru Kampala

Building Knowledge and Skill in Budget monitoring and expenditure tracking

To ensure that Right2Grow partners are equipped with the right technical skills and knowledge to track, analyse, and report on allocation and expenditure related to food, nutrition, and WASH, CSBAG conducted one capacity needs assessment amongst Right2Grow consortium members. The assessment enabled us to establish the knowledge and skill levels in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking and Advocacy in order to improve resource tracking and advocacy for Food security, Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. The assessment supported CEGAA and CSBAG to design a capacity enhancement plan that is responsive to the gaps highlighted by the assessment.

Assessment Parameters	Results
Participated in budget advocacy	62% (8) had never participated
Involvement in budget monitoring & expenditure tracking	69.2% (9) had never participated
Knowledge and skill in budget analysis	69% (9) had no knowledge/skill

In order to address the gaps identified by the capacity building assessment, CEGAA and CSBAG conducted a two phased capacity building program which targeted to give both knowledge/theory and practical based capacity building on BMET. Phase 1 which was largely knowledge based was organised in August 2021 covering sessions like Strategies for mainstreaming food security, nutrition, and WASH Interventions in LG Budgets; designing advocacy and lobbying strategy, advocacy, and lobbying campaign planning; and developing advocacy strategy plans.; advocacy message writing skills and advocacy presentation skills. Phase II of the training largely focusing on budget analysis and budget monitoring Budget; Introduction to Costing – Costing of government strategic plans and programmes, Overview of Costing Tools - Available tools, Budget Analysis: Practical Budget Analysis Skills - Uganda & Elsewhere, Advocacy and Messaging in Action – Plenary session and Small Group Work and Citizen Monitoring Tools: Overview and it was held in November 2021. The two phased capacity building approach was largely appreciated by the targeted CSOs as it helped them to secure clarity on what was not clear in Phase I and enabled them to practise some of the skills acquired in phase I and made them more connected to the training in Phase II. Also considering budget is a complex area and many had not interfaced with this work before the two phased approach enabled them to gradually learn and we hope to follow through in coming year to check levels of knowledge and practice in BMET.

Overall, 12 CSOs/Consortium Members (4 females and 8 males) from Food Rights Alliance, Community Integrated Development Initiative, The Hunger Project, World Vision, Movement for Community Led Development and Action Against Hunger participated.

Influencing the Budget decisions for FY 2021/22

Aware that CSO play a vital role in the budget making process, CEGAA, CSBAG and NSU mobilised CSOs in Uganda to undertake two key policy level engagements during the budget process for the financial year 2021/22. Through this we influenced Government budget decisions on increasing resource allocation for food security, Nutrition, Water Sanitation and Hygiene. Specifically, CSBAG mobilised CSOs to analyse the National Budget indicative figures

from FY 2021/22 and generated a funding priority list that Parliament should consider as it debated the budgets for WASH. Food Security and Nutrition.

Specifically, we secured an audience with Parliament Committees for Education, Natural Resources and Agriculture and discussed with Parliament the CSO priority funding list in the month of April 2021. Details of these engagements can be accessed via these links.

Article 1: [CSOs question budgetary allocation not the Agriculture Sector](#)

Article 2: [Inadequate funding, lack of budget for feeding in public schools top CSO concerns in the education sector.](#) Through these engagements, some of our proposals were adopted by Government



Position Papers developed to support CSO lobbying with Parliament as it debated and considered the National Budget FY 2021/22.

CSO Proposal	Parliament Recommendation
<p>Inadequate Funding to Rural and Urban Water Supply Sub Programmes (CSOs Position Paper on WASH FY2021/22 Pg 5)</p> <p>CSOs Proposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government should provide funds to address the funding gap of UGX55 billion required to fund the rural water supply sub programme by realigning some of the priorities. This will be key in ensuring that water coverage and access to safe and clean water in the rural areas is improved. The government should allocate funds amounting to UGX 40 Billion to address the unfunded priorities under the urban water supply sub programme. This will ensure that the urban water supply and coverage is improved. 	<p>UGX 5 Bn towards Rehabilitation of Chronically broken-down boreholes (Source; Budget Committee Report Pg 62)</p> <p>UGX 10 Bn toward Drilling Point Water Sources in water stressed areas (hand Pumps and Production Wells (Source; Budget Committee Report Pg 62)</p> <p>UGX 8 Bn Subvention to upgrade the infrastructure in the new towns taken over by NWSC from the ministry (Source; Budget Committee Report Pg 64)</p> <p>UGX 5 Bn towards Strengthening Water Utilities; Directorate of Water Development to increase the economic regulation of the provision of water in the country to increase its economic sustainability and economic growth with a view of increasing household income. (Source; Budget Committee Report Pg 65)</p> <p>UGX 46 Bn under Project Code 1533, Water and Sanitation Development Facility - Central Phase III to ease access to clean water using solar piped technologies in various urban centres (Source; Budget Committee Report Pg 60)</p>

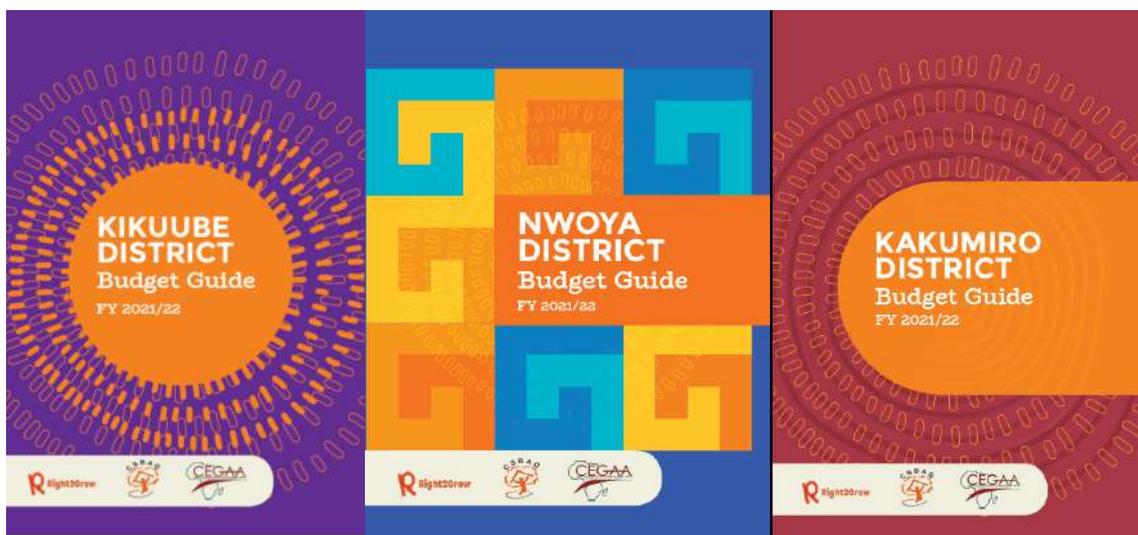
Amplifying debate on WASH, Food Security, and Nutrition financing FY 2022/23

During the budgeting cycle that kicked off in October 2021, Government started the budget drafting process for the financial year 2022/23 and invited CSBAG to provide citizens perspectives on the budget process and service delivery in these consultations. These

meetings availed us an opportunity to engage with key government officials including technical and political leadership from all Local Governments and Municipalities in the whole of Uganda. With Right2Grow Support, we developed a *CSO Statement on Measures for improving Service Delivery* from CSOs position paper highlighting key service delivery issue for Government to focus on in the FY 2022/23. Some of the key issues highlighted in the Civil Society Position Paper include. Inadequate Financing for under 5 Nutrition Interventions, and Poor Post-harvest Handling.

Increasing access to simplified and Up-To-Date budget information

Aimed at increased access to up-to-date simplified budget information for Government, CSOs and ordinary citizens, CEGAA and CSBAG developed simplified Local Government Budget Guides for FY 2021/22 for the Districts of Adjumani, Nwoya, Yumbe, Maracha, Buliisa, Kikuube, Kabale, Kakumiro, and Kamwenge.



The information contained in these guides were extracted from the approved District Local Government Budget and will support citizens to understand targeted outputs and plans for this Financial Year. It is envisaged that when all stakeholders are equipped with the simplified, up-to-date budget information then they will be in position to meaningfully participate and influence the budget processes within their Local Governments. More specifically, the budget guide summarises

1. The district's FY 2021/22 planned revenue and expenditure.
2. Highlights the district's major development projects to be implemented in the social sectors in FY 2021/22
3. The Lower Local Government FY 2021/22 budgets.

See link: <https://www.csbag.org/district-budget-guides/>

Evidence Generation to Inform Policy

As a measure to enhance CSOs participation in advocating for a Uganda free from under 5 malnutrition, CSBAG **Conducted Public Financing Study on Food security, Nutrition, and WASH FY 2019/20-FY 2021/22**. Evidence generated from this assessment will be used to popularise the status of Food security, Nutrition and WASH financing in Uganda; advocate for improved financing for food security, Nutrition and WASH in Uganda; and finally, lobby the government to deliver on food security, Nutrition and WASH commitments. Some of the highlights from the study include; Mismatch between the UNAP 11 / Zero Hunger Strategy

Priority Actions and Priority interventions in the Budget frameworks; Inadequate budget allocation to FSN & WASH; implementation of District Nutrition Action Plans (DNAP) as off budget; Insufficient funds for FSN WASH at Local Government level; Difficulties in capturing financing from Donors, NGOs, Private Sector and Civil Society; huge Human Resource gap for nutritionists and Water Officers to support MDAs in planning, budgeting and execution of nutrition plans.

WV Right2Grow supported the formation of CSO Nutrition platform at District level. The platforms comprise of all the Nutrition CSOs in the 3 Districts. The platforms will strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to address key Nutrition and WASH challenges and will be a channel for joint advocacy. The platforms were utilised to obtain CSO representation on the District Technical Planning Committee.

Right2Grow partners conducted capacity assessment of CSOs partners in all the 10 project districts. Out of the many mapped out CSOs in year one 22 were selected (12 WVU, 8 THPU and 2 from ACF) additional CSOs will be selected by ACF in year two. Gaps were identified and action plans developed to enhance their capacity to navigate the civic space and advocate for improved nutrition governance in their respective districts. MoUs will be signed with the selected CSO partners in the selected locations.

Increase CBOs and CSOs legitimacy, capacity, and voice

Right2Grow partner, MCLD Uganda Chapter engaged 6 member CSOs including Support Agency for Intellectual Disabilities (SAIDE), Mengo Youth Development Link (MYDEL), Amani Initiative (AI), Wimat Development Foundation (WDF), Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), and Family Harvest Foundation (FHF) to participate in the implementation of Right2Grow community activities. Through 16 different forums they carried out community consultations to identify capacity needs of communities, particularly women, adolescent girls, and people with disabilities, to address barriers to practising good food, nutrition, and WASH practices. The experiences and evidence-based findings strengthened their capacity and legitimacy to voice the concerns of marginalised communities particularly on issues concerning nutrition and WASH services.

Right2Grow works in partnership with CBOs at Sub County level in all the 10 project Districts. This provides strategic platform for community engagement in the programme implementation process and participation of marginalised and vulnerable category of people

CSBAG conducted a Capacity needs Assessments on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure tracking amongst CSO members under the consortium. The assessment enabled CSBAG to establish capacity needs in the areas of budget analysis, on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking. 7 CSOs i.e., Community Integrated Development Initiative, Nutrition Society of Uganda, Food Rights Alliance, World Vision Uganda, Action Against Hunger, Hunger Project, and Movement for Community Led Development Uganda Chapter. Consortium partner members participated in the assessment survey. This was held between 14th- 30th June 2021. The purpose of the training was to; equip CSOs in budget advocacy skills for increased financing for public spending for food security, Nutrition and WASH at LG level. Built capacities of CSOs in budget analysis, monitoring and expenditure tracking for Food security, Nutrition and WASH interventions.

THP-U built the capacity of CSO/CBO leaders in VCA methodology, a tool used for mindset change, relevant for community mobilisation. A dedicated team of 30 master trainers will

cascade these skills at community level through enhanced community capacity including marginalized and disempowered groups to voice and advance their development aspirations.

Media Visibility

<https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/126078>: Why Citizens Engagement in Budget Process is Key

<https://youtu.be/f3i5yKhQhww>: 94 Views Youth in Agriculture, Yumbe Leaders want Incentives to Attract Youth –NTV

<https://youtu.be/OfR6mS-lw7U>: 595 Views & 6 Likes –UBC News Tonight with Wadulo Mark Arnold//05th January 2022

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OC.2.1. Donor indicator SCS 3: Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	SCS031: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at national and international level	3	8 Spaces were created for CSOs to demand for better financing for Nutrition and WASH. These included; 3 Parliament Committee Meetings with Committees of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Education and Natural Resource to debate the alternative CSO budget proposals for the budget FY 2021/22; 1Local Government Budget Consultations for FY 2022/23 where 24 CSOs presented the CSOs Position Paper on Measures of Improving Service Delivery; 1 dialogue meeting with local community, technical and political arms of sub-national and national government, and as a result, Adjumani and Yumbe district officials donated 200 acres of land for establishment of Nutritious Food Crops Demonstration Gardens and 3 district level engagement meetings on Nutrition and WASH.
	SCS032: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at sub-national level	5	
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4: Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at national level	3	1 retreat organised for CSOs to analyse the FY 2021/22 Draft Budget and developed two CSO position papers for Nutrition and WASH to support CSO lobbying with Parliament as it debated and considered the National Budget FY 2021/22. Overall, 52 participants attended (23 male and 29 female) 3 of these were Right2Growrow consortium

			<p>Organisations i.e., FRA, CIDI, NSU participated.</p> <p>1 high level strategic meeting with CSOs, MDAs on the budget FY 2021/22 on 18th May 2021. 99 (71 male, 38 female) participants attended the dialogue</p> <p>CSBAG Collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient MPs on WASH Financing. A paper entitled” Budgeting for WASH in Uganda” was presented by CSBAG.</p>
R2G.OC.2.3: Proportion of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency addressing gender issues related to nutrition and WASH		3	<p>1 retreat organised for CSOs to analyse the FY 2021/22 Draft Budget and developed two CSO position papers for Nutrition and WASH in to support CSO lobbying with Parliament as it debated and considered the National Budget FY 2021/22. Overall, 52 participants attended (23 male and 29 female) 3 of these were Right2Growrow consortium Organisations i.e., FRA, CIDI, NSU participated.</p> <p>1 high level strategic meeting with CSOs, MDAs on the budget FY 2021/22 on 18th May 2021. 99 (71 male, 38 female) participants attended the dialogue</p> <p>CSBAG Collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient MPs on WASH Financing. A paper entitled” Budgeting for WASH in Uganda” was presented by CSBAG.</p>
UG.OC.2.4	Number of CSOs with increased level of involvement of women and youth (information, consultation, joint planning, decision-making, representation, leadership, empowerment)	7	CSBAG has worked with Action Against Hunger, Food Rights Alliance, World Vision, The Hunger Project, Movement for Community Led Development, Community Integrated Development Initiative, and Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa, these CSOs are now actively engaging in budget work.
SCS 5 R2G.IO.D.1: # of CSOs with increased Lobby	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities	9	The CSOs were mapped and capacity built on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) and CVA.

and Advocacy (L&A) capacities			Through strengthened capacity, they have been able to lobby and advocate for increased financing for nutrition and WASH.
UG.OP.3.1: # of CBOs and CSOs trained on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (budget analysis).	8		CSOs and CBOs that were trained on BMET were supported to convene engagement meetings and dialogues with respective stakeholders at Sub-County, District and national levels for increased nutrition & WASH budget allocation and expenditure tracking.

4. Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition (Pathway 3)

(National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs)

Interventions

Right2Grow collaborated with the District Health Offices and community volunteers to map out public Health Facilities (HFs) in the target Sub Counties in respective Local Government entities and documented their profiles. WVU mapped out Nine HFs including 2 hospitals, and these are CVA units for community gathering where action points for better service delivery and policy design/implementation will be developed.

Right2Grow facilitated Sub County leadership to identify eighteen CVA practitioners including 9 females and 9 males (responsible citizens such as retired civil servants, ex-politicians) in each Sub County. The practitioners were thereafter trained in the CVA curriculum as well as WASH and Nutrition policies and service standards. The practitioners then conducted community sensitization meetings on policy standards to bring awareness to community members of their rights in nutrition and WASH.

Sub County, CSOs, CBOs and District leaders were also orientated on the CVA model. The local government stakeholders were trained on the applicability of the CVA model as a social accountability model to be able to plan and budget for community concerns. It is expected that the training will enable the stakeholder to support the trained CVA practitioners to advocate for improved nutrition indicators.

WVU and THP-U conducted functionality assessments for DNCCs. This enabled the members to understand the level of their functionality, deepened understanding of DNCC and streamlined ways of bridging existing gaps or sustaining strengths. Capacity building sessions were organised around the gaps to improve functionality.

Right2Grow through the OPM supported DNCCs to develop DNAP II and the Nutrition Advocacy and Communication strategy and implementation matrix IN 3 WVU supported Districts of Kamwenge, Kakumiro and Buliisa. The draft documents were aligned with the

District Development Plan III and the strategic direction from the UNAP II as well as the Parish Development model. THP-U WVU participated in validation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the National Nutritional Policy and its attendant implementation strategy (UNAP II). In addition, Right2Grow participated in the validation of the Communication Strategy for UNAP II and its attendant training packages. District Nutrition Action Plans directly support multi-sectoral mechanisms for food and nutrition security in Uganda in alignment with the UNAP II thus working towards civil society empowerment.

THP-U, ACF and WVU participated in the Review, Planning, and Validation Workshops for the UNAP Advocacy Strategy organised by the Office of the Prime Minister for the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee. The purpose of the workshop was to create awareness on UNAP, assess partners' readiness to implement the UNAP, and develop MDAs Joint Annual Work Plan with UNAP11, NDP111, and PAIPS properly aligned. Right2Grow partners F provided Technical Support towards the development of the Joint Annual Work Plan with key Right2Grow Activities incorporated as well as other Activities geared towards the reduction of stunting in Uganda.

At District level, ACF provided Technical Support to Yumbe District Local Government towards the development of the District Nutrition Action Plan-DNAP for the inclusion of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Activities for Refugees and Host Communities.

ACF organised 9 Roundtable Lobby and Advocacy Meetings in the 3 Right2Grow supported Districts to create awareness on Right2Grow, lobby for District support towards Right2Grow work, and influence increased investment for nutrition, WASH, & FSL. These Lobby and Advocacy Roundtable Meetings were attended by the District Chairpersons, Members of the Council Executive, Chief Administrative Officers, District Health Officers, District Production Officers, Nutrition Focal Points, RDCs, & Area Members of Parliament where they were present in the constituency. This resulted in all the 3 Right2Grow District Chairpersons pledging their total commitment for increased budget allocation for nutrition, WASH, & FSL in the 2022/2023 District Budget and Action Plans as well as continued strategic partnership with ACF. Kikuube DLG requested for Technical Support towards the Recruitment of the Nutrition Officer, Constitution of the DNCCs, and Enactment of Nutrition Ordinance.

Media Visibility

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yba1Bk_tops: 73 Views - Food Security in the Country-Minister Magyezi Launches a New Project –UBC TV;

<https://youtu.be/NC7QWwTaY3E>: 300 Views - Adjumani Project to Improve Access to Food Access

Launched –NTV

<https://youtu.be/DYUIQmNftXo>: 498 Views; Government Backs Farmers with New Post-harvest Facility -NTV

<https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/118820>: Project to Improve Nutrition Launched.

<https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/118688>: West Nile residents advised to utilise vast land by practising Agriculture.

<https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/119864>: Kikuube District to benefit from a Project aimed at Improving Nutrition.

FRA together with Right2Grow partners mobilised 45 CSO's, 3 journalists to participate in the consultation process of reviewing Nutrition planning guidelines, once approved by government the guidelines will be key in enhancing and mainstreaming multi-sectoral implementation of nutrition services across the various line ministries.

FRA mobilised and convened up to 35, (15 male and 20 female) participants to review and offer recommendations on how Nutrition and WASH services can be better delivered in the proposed PDM framework, participated in the National Budget processes for FY 2021/22; co-held a press conference with CSBAG on the NBFP 2021/22, This was used to advocate for adequate, direct funding towards Nutrition and WASH services which ultimately will contribute to deepening multi-sectoral approach in nutrition service delivery systems.

FRA and Right2Grow partners used media, writing policy briefs, position papers and presenting them in the above platforms with proposals on how nutrition and WASH services can be improved upon. Through the above activities, FRA and partners had parliamentary committee on agriculture adopt one recommendation on funding for nutrition and WASH services in their committee report; this was in regard to establishing affordable irrigation schemes for small holder farmers; See page 25 of the budget committee report, the parish model development secretariat committed to include a nutrition and WASH coordinator in the model management committee, three proposals made to the water and environment week coordination committee were adopted for consideration while budgeting for the sector next FY, a commitment on advancing the nutrition division into a fully-fledged department starting 2022 in Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries was undertaken by the nutrition coordination committee of MAAIF.

Global handwashing day was commemorated on the 15th/10/2021. CIDI as lead partner on WASH and other Right2Grow partners used this platform to sensitise the public on proper hand washing practices as well as the benefits and the dangers associated with poor hygiene practices like malnutrition, stunting and diarrhoea. A press conference was conducted calling to action different stakeholders to increase financing in WASH.



New vision story on the Global hand washing day

A press conference on the Global hand washing day celebrations

Participation in the Uganda water and environment week.

CIDI and other Right2Grow partners participated in the water and Environment week, and it specifically drafted the press statement that was presented to the public/stakeholders calling for address of the various issues of concern in the WASH and Nutrition sectors with much emphasis on the budgetary increment to cater for easier accessibility to WASH.

Right2Grow partners led by CIDI also participated in the commemoration of the World water week that was held at Stockholm in Sweden. There were different sessions conducted and one of them was about the reinforcement of the nutrition and WASH nexus where the WASH and nutrition statuses were presented from the project coverage areas with vivid illustrations. The stakeholders were called upon to address the WASH and nutrition issues of concern that were highlighted and some of the stakeholders present were UN agencies, different organisations, government officials from the line ministries of Health and Water among others.

Evidence generation and packaging was conducted in the districts of Kyangwali and Nwoya led by CIDI through a rapid assessment survey to ascertain the WASH and nutrition statuses in the two districts to gather information that informs interventions. This evidence has been used for advocating for multi-sectoral approach in nutrition in various national global space

Right2Grow Programme led by CSBAG conducted 5 joint Initiatives between CSOs and Government Agencies in 2021. The focus of these multi sectoral initiatives were aimed at amplifying debate and influencing budget allocations for Food Security, Nutrition and WASH in Uganda.

For instance, CSBAG collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient Members of Parliament on WASH Financing. During the meeting, CSBAG presented a paper entitled” **Budgeting for WASH in Uganda**” which focused on the status of WASH and Financing in Uganda and what needs to be done to address the financing gap.

Furthermore, CSBAG held a high-level strategic meeting with CSOs, MDAs on the budget FY 2021/22 on 18th May 2021. Overall, 99 (71 male and 38 female) participants attended the dialogue. The strategic meeting provided a platform for Citizens, Media, Academia and CSOs to interrogate the responsiveness of the FY 2021/22 Budget towards addressing social services delivery challenges for inclusive growth and development. It’s envisaged that through this high-level strategic dialogue, there will be improved multi sectoral coordination among Government entities for increased budgetary allocations for Food security, Nutrition and WASH. See link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ig52vBg7PyE>

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OC.3.1: Degree of social accountability		N/A	CSOs and CBOs that were capacity built on BMET will be supported to identify nutrition and WASH service gaps in their respective communities and engage duty bearers at sub-county, district and national levels to improve service delivery through participatory processes.
SCS 2 R2G.OC.3.2: Number of laws and policies blocked, adopted, improved and implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	SCS022: # of governmental policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	0	Right2Grow consortium held a local Government Budget Conference with the Ministry of Finance to present position papers on nutrition and WASH and engage CSO's and Local government on financing food nutrition and WASH for sustainable and inclusive development.
R2G.OC.3.3: Percentage of public budgets allocated and implemented for nutrition and WASH services (increased funding)		0	Right2Grow consortium engaged Parliamentary Alliance on food and nutrition security to advocate for increased funding for nutrition and WASH and as well, support generating favourable nutrition policies. Engagements are still on-going, and the outcomes will be documented in the next reporting period.

5. Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 4)

(Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition)

Right2Grow Uganda partners' together with CSOs submitted a Joint Non-Governmental Organizations Submission to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 40th, Session Of The UPR Working Group-The United Nations Human Rights Council. Working on the Right to Adequate food cluster, Right2Grow partners supported drafting and final submission of a CSO position paper on Right to Adequate Food to the United Nations with proposed recommendations on how to improve access to adequate food. It's anticipated obtaining UN endorsement to prioritise and recognize the right to adequate food for all will enhance coordination of international development actors to address underlying determinants of undernutrition. FRA further leveraged on different advocacy spaces including UPR and the Food systems platforms to advocate for coordinated financing on nutrition and WASH; the delegates were further informed that that uncoordinated financing was/is one of the reasons affecting the realisation of positive nutrition and WASH outcomes. The immediate outcome was that delegates committed to following up on this issue addressing it before the government during their subsequent meeting.

Additionally, FRA as a co-chair of track one and WVU co-chairing track two together with other Right2Grow partners used spaces during the UN food systems summit preparatory meetings that brought different development actors to advance issues affecting nutrition and WASH. Among other issues including the need to promote multi-stakeholder coordination amongst

MDAs since nutrition is a cross cutting issue. These spaces were further used to call for inclusion of all actors in the food systems without leaving anyone behind.

CSBAG together with CEGAA on 27th April 2021 made a presentation focused on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, the Uganda experience during the Global WASH cluster meeting 25th Annual meeting. This space was very critical for demonstrating the importance of Investing in nutrition sensitive sectors like water by the development community.

THP-U held a meeting with UNICEF Nutrition team and explored possibilities of collaborating to improve nutritional governance in selected Districts of Right2Grow implementation.

CSBAG together with CEGAA on 27th April 2021 made a presentation focused on **“Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking, the Uganda Experience”** during the Global WASH cluster meeting 25th Annual meeting. The meeting was co-convened by the Government of the Netherlands and the Dutch Surge Support (DSS), with technical support from MWEE. The event brought together 72 WASH partners, national cluster coordination platforms, academia, and national governments from around the globe and provided an opportunity for dynamic discussions that reflected upon sectoral strategies, coordination, partnerships, and leadership by reviewing progress to date, identifying gaps, priorities, and key recommendations provided valuable insights to drive the GWC’s Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025 and to shape the future of coordination.

Right2Grow partner, CIDI in the year 2021 was elected as a CSO alternate partner for Uganda working with Sanitation for all and this space provides an opportunity to influence sector ministries especially Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Health together with the donor community, UN agencies, WASH sectors internationally on the WASH and nutrition issues. This will be a good platform for CIDI as the WASH lead in the Right2Grow consortium to deliberate on the WASH advocacy issues from the different districts of operation for redress.

Right2Grow partners WVU and ACF are members of the Refugee INGO Forum (RINGO) which focuses on Humanitarian and Development Response Emerging Issues and Concerns. These partners participate at leadership level through their respective Country Directors and within the Advocacy Working Group. to help set agendas and shape strategic direction, RINGO has two representatives in the monthly Refugee Humanitarian Partner Group (consisting of UN agencies and donors, including BPRM, ECHO, European Union, JICA, FCDO, USAID, World Bank, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden) who are able to present concerns or opinions, and report back to other NGOs. This is a potential space for engaging further the international development actors to coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.

Results

Indicator		Value	Notes
R2G.OC.4.1	Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by Right2Grow and its partner towards donors and international actors	2	Submitted a CSO Position Paper on Right to Food to the UPR working Group of the United Nations Human Rights Council and as well made a presentation on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, the Uganda experience during the Annual Global WASH cluster meeting.

Right2Grow Community Voices



ED FRA giving a media briefing during the National food systems dialogue Martin Kityo Mutesasira

During this reporting, FRA co-chaired track 1 of the United Nations Food Systems Dialogue chaired by MAAIF. FRA offered technical guidance to groups conducting independent food systems dialogues such as Civil society, youth, women, and farmers while conducting CSO independent food systems dialogue.

Position papers and feedback forms were completed and submitted to the Office of Prime Minister with stakeholder propositions to be considered in the National synthesis paper/ National food systems dialogue.

All the 6 submitted recommendations under track 2 during the CSO independent food systems dialogue were adopted in Uganda's commitment on food systems; these included, enhancing consumer awareness, enhancing agricultural digitalization, promoting urban farming to increase access, availability and affordability of nutritious foods among urban dwellers, government further committed to developing and disseminating the food safety policy and strategy and enhancing domestic food markets through promoting parent-led school feeding programs. Additionally, youth independent food systems dialogue submitted 5 recommendations out of which 3 were adopted including, enhancing early warning systems, promoting urban agriculture, investing in ICT.

Right2Grow Community Voices



Nutrition advocacy strategy arena calls for citizen's voices Nelson Naturinda

The Nutrition advocacy strategy arena calls for citizen's voices for improvement of nutrition interventions for children under 5 years. District plans that are informed by the citizen's voice do not only improve nutrition advocacy objectives but also helps achieving nutrition indicators.

"We can strengthen local value chain through value addition and growing fast maturing crops which are fortified. We cannot do this because we cannot afford. We need the government to help us to do value addition to our food. We need breeds of crops that can mature fast. This will eliminate hunger and have nutritious food both at home and in the market." Naziwa Gorret /local farmer from kakumiro - UNFSS independent dialogue.

During the development of the Kakumiro DNAP II, voices like that of Gorret which are often neglected, were for the first time considered while developing the District Nutrition implementation plan. The District Nutrition Action Plan II that envisions the multi-sectoral approach is the vehicle that is ensuring that Kakumiro District achieves all the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets relating to ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

"The Development of DNAPII in Kakumiro was not business as usual. The development happened after the UNFSS dialogue provided us with an opportunity to utilize community voices. It was our first time utilizing the views from the citizens in the village in developing a District nutrition policy document. The DNAP II (under the commercial and Production Departments) responds to the farmers' concerns in the communities' on fortification, providing knowledge and inputs. We hope this will improve the nutrition content of the food in homes and on market hence improving lives, Thanks to World Vision's Right2Growt for facilitating the process." Jotham Ssali Ssekitoleko PAS/ chairman DNCC.

A functional DNCC and existing DNAPs feeds into R2G output 3, outcome 7.

6. Advocacy and Social Accountability

Advocacy Initiative 1	
support Right2Grow provided.	Right2Grow organised and convened UNFSS District independent dialogues in the target Districts. All the processes pre and during the dialogues considered the UNFSS principles of recognizing complexity and embracing multi-stakeholder inclusivity, building trust, respect of others' work, acting with urgency as well as committing to the summit.
activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners.	Right2Grow ensured that District Independent Dialogues were planned/organised and convened by supporting various stakeholders with technical assistance as well as financial assistance that allowed for the dialogues to take place. Right2Grow trained/ built the capacity of the dialogue facilitators and curators and offered finances to facilitate transportation as well as meals for both facilitators/curators and the various dialogue participants
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	District Dialogues provided a systematic and inclusive opportunity for all the indigenous stakeholders in the food system to contribute to the food systems summit process. The outcomes informed the Summit process and guided individual and collective actions towards a future of food that is sustainable, equitable and resilient. The dialogues offered an opportunity for indigenous Ugandans to engage directly in proposing pathways towards sustainable food systems, exploring new ways of working together and encouraging collaboration in the entire food system. The ideas collected provided useful feedback to the National dialogue. Community voices are also utilised as evidence to influence policy.
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen	Right2Grow identified District Facilitators and curators for the dialogues. District Officials in key Departments such as production and marketing, community-based services, health, as well as natural resources were selected as dialogue facilitators and curators. The selected officials' capacity was built to equip them with the knowledge and skills they required to adequately facilitate the various dialogue sessions and ensure successful reporting. A national consultant from the Office of the Prime Minister facilitated the training. Right2Grow publicly announced the dialogues and supported the mobilisation of the community for the dialogues. Right2Grow aided the reporting and disseminating of the dialogues' outcomes.
group/s of people Covered	A varied group of individuals, sectors, sexes and age groups were engaged in the dialogues including farmers, fishers, local market vendors, produce stall/shop owners, health workers and local government officials.
Number of People Affected by this Change	123
In what ways children Under five benefit from this change	Changes in policy documents as a result to the community voices will improve nutrition service delivery that will enable children under five receive appropriate nutrition services thus improve their nutrition outcomes
Specific Right2Grow Outcome which this policy contributed to?	Community voices were considered in the development of Kakumiro District Nutrition Action Plan II. This contributed to outcome 3

Advocacy Initiative 2	
Support Right2Grow provided	Community engagement for improved nutrition outcomes
activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners	MCLD member CBOs have undertaken activities such as engaging upper primary school learners and school administrations in nutrition essay competitions and sensitising parents of children with disabilities to adopt good nutrition and WASH practices. Communities engaged have been urged to build agency and voice their nutrition concerns to the respective local leaders.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Participants were sensitised and made aware of the importance of good nutrition and WASH practices as well as their obligations to ensure improvement in their own wellbeing.
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen	
group/s of people Covered	Activities were carried out in Yivu sub county, Maracha district and Nakawa division, Kampala district. The participative communities included 366 in-school children aged 11-15years and 43 parents of children with disabilities.
Number of People Affected by this Change	255
In what ways children Under five benefit from this change	Participants directly reached through the MCLD engagement are able to understand, share and practice the Right2Grow priority messages of zero stunting for children under five.
Specific Right2Grow Outcome which this policy contributed to?	Outcome 1

advocacy initiative 3	
Support Right2Grow provided	Right2Grow Supported our Advocacy work to influence the budget decisions in FY 2021/22 and FY2022/23.
activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partner	Collaborated with Right2Grow members to influence budget decisions for FY 2021/22 and FY 2022/23 between January – October 2021
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	<p>The following advocacy actions were undertaken in this period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analysed the FY 2021/22 Ministerial Policy Statements and Draft Budget Estimates and generated alternative budget proposals for Government consideration. Held a joint press conference on CSO perspectives on the Draft Budget Estimates FY 2021/22 (state date) Presented to Parliament Committees of; Agriculture, Education, Natural Resources the CSO alternative budget proposals for FY 2021/22. Held 1 high level strategic meetings with CSOs, MDAs, MPs parliamentary committees on Water, Health and Education. Mobilised 24 CSOs to participate in Annual Regional Local Government Budget Conferences FY2022/23 which was organised by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. The workshops brought together Government Technical and Political staff to consult as well as

	<p>communicate the Government Budget Strategy FY 2022/23. CSBAG with support from Right2Grow developed a CSO position Paper on “Measures on improving services delivery- Experience from the Civil Society” which was presented in 24 regional workshops across the country. https://www.csbag.org/download/cso-statement-on-measures-for-improving-service-delivery-experiences-from-the-civil-society/?wpdmdl=5150&refresh=615a86fd802f11633322749</p> <p>f) CSBAG Collaborated with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on WASH on 12th October 2021 to orient Members of Parliament on WASH Financing. During the meeting, CSBAG presented a paper entitled “Budgeting for WASH in Uganda”. The Paper focused on the status of WASH and Financing in Uganda and what needs to be done to address the financing gap.</p> <p>The above advocacy actions enabled CSBAG together with Right2Grow members to amplify the call for increased budget allocations to food security nutrition and WASH interventions by the government.</p>
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen	<p>a) Right2Grow members participated and provided technical support in the development of the CSOs position papers on Nutrition and WASH which were presented to Parliament.</p> <p>b) Right2Grow partners i.e., Food Rights Alliance together with other CSOs under the Agriculture Thematic Working Group presented and engaged the parliamentary Committee on Agriculture.</p> <p>c) CEGAA Technical advisor represented the Right2Grow partners during the CSOs press conference on the draft budget estimates.</p> <p>d) The Nutrition Society Uganda, Community Development Initiative together with Food Rights Alliance peer reviewed and validated the CSOs position Paper on Nutrition and WASH which was presented to the committees of parliament.</p>
group/s of people Covered	<p>a) Overall, during the CSOs MPS FY2021/22 retreat, 52 participants attended of which 29 were female, 23 male and 33 CSOs.</p> <p>b) The joint CSOs Press Conference was attended by 7 CSOs</p> <p>c) 9 CSOs engaged with the 3 parliamentary committees of Agriculture, Education and Natural Resources.</p> <p>d) The high-level policy dialogue was attended by 99 participants of which 28 were female and 71 male and 36 CSOs.</p> <p>e) 24 CSOs were mobilised to participate in the Local Government Regional Budget Consultations Workshops FY2022/23</p>
Number of People Affected by this Change	
in what ways children Under five benefit from this change	<p>CSBAG was able to amplify citizen’s voices on the need for increased Government Financing to Social sectors namely, Agriculture, Health, Education and Water that have a direct link in addressing the issue of under 5 malnutrition. With increased resource allocations we anticipate there will be a reduction in the number of under 5 malnutrition hence ensuring that every child reaches their full potential.</p>
Specific Right2Grow Outcome which this policy contributed to?	<p>This policy win contributes to Right2Grow outcome III which is National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs</p>

Advocacy initiative 4	
describe the support Right2Grow provided.	On the 22 nd October, FRA using Right2Grow's resources mobilised CSO's, government, academia, and media to input into the new Nutrition Planning guidelines. ACSO position paper with recommendations to include in the new guidelines was developed and submitted to the consultants hired by the National planning Authority.
activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners.	FRA and other Right2Grow partners especially ACF, THP mobilised actors from OPM, NPA, media, academia, SUN movement, CSO's to attend the meeting. Together all partners including NSU, CIDI, CSBAG, CEGGA, FRA, THP, ACF, facilitated the process of inputting into this process as well as contributing ideas on what needs to be included in the new guidelines.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Right2Grow partners recognize the fact that unless nutrition and WASH services are included in the National planning frameworks, only then it will be translated into annual budgets to see implementation to cause change in the target communities. Thus, ensuring that new Nutrition planning guidelines are passed with inspirations of the Right2Grow was a step necessary to take at this point in time. As Right2Grow, convened CSOs to jointly provide alternative guidelines and submitted to the consultant for inclusion in the new guidelines
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen	Right2Grow consortium led the technical facilitation of the process of reviewing the old guidelines, developing the report and submission of report to the consultants. Further, Right2Grow consortium led the process of reviewing the report that was produced by the consultants after consultations to ensure inclusion of recommendations suggested.
group/s of people Covered	The meeting attracted 45 participants from the media, CSOs, government MDAs and academia
Number of People Affected by this Change	
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	Using a multi stakeholder approach in reviewing and writing new guidelines benefitted from a wide range of experience from an array of practitioners in the sector with an experience of working with children under five. The new guidelines would thus get recommendations on how to plan for children's nutrition in the National planning frameworks.
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	This contributed to outcome III. National government and decentralised entities adopt multisectoral approach to under nutrition and integrate, food, nutrition and WASH in policies, action plans and budget allocations.

Advocacy initiative 5	
Describe the support Right2Grow provided.	FRA using Right2Grow funds with technical support from other Right2Grow partners mobilised CSOs to participate in the Universal Peer Review process led by the National Coalition on Human Rights Defenders. This is a UN global action that seeks to monitor governments' performance on the commitments undertaken in the human rights field.
Activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners.	<p>FRA under Right2Grow coordinated CSOs working on the Right to Adequate Food to participate in the Universal Peer Review orientation meeting under the Right to Adequate Food Cluster on 19th/05/2021.</p> <p>Upon undertaking a critical situational analysis, FRA with support from other Right2Grow partners wrote a CSO position paper with recommendations on how to improve nutrition and WASH service and the entire food system in general. This was submitted to form part of the CSO submissions in Geneva as an alternative analysis on human rights observance of Uganda's government.</p>
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	<p>Right2Grow partners used media, wrote position papers, lobbied and influenced people with power to ensure that all country level submissions represent interests of the project. Strong emphasis was put on access to not only food but nutritious diets for all, including school going children, people living in refugee camps.</p> <p>Among the key recommendations that were proposed include, the need to progressively increase agriculture budgetary allocation and undertaking institutional reform of the Agricultural, food and nutrition sector by among other initiatives transforming the current Division of Food and Nutrition in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries into a Department and additionally facilitating the development and operations of the relevant Food and Nutrition Committees at National and Local Government Levels to oversee efforts geared towards food security across the country.</p>
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	FRA and other Right2Grow partners coordinated CSO's working on advancing Right to Adequate Food in Uganda to undertake a review on the status of the Right to Adequate Food In the country, an action that later culminated into the drafting of a CSO position paper on the Right to Adequate Food. Further partners provided technical support in the process of developing CSOs' position paper and used their traditional relationships to easily access power that can influence decisions e.g., OPM, NPA, MAAIF, UHRC.
Group/s of people Covered	This activity covered children under five, maternal mothers, children of school going age, people living in refugee camps, prisoners.
Number of People Affected by this Change	This is a national process that intends to benefit the public at large
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	If the government is to live by its commitments, nutrition for under-fives will be prioritised during public planning, resource allocation and these children would get these services directly or through their mothers more sustainably.
Did this policy win contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	This will contribute to outcome II. Empowered Local and International civil society organisations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to influence decisions on policy implementation and legislation on food, nutrition, and WASH.

Advocacy initiative 6

Describe the support Right2Grow provided.	<p>During this reporting period, Right2Grow supported the preparatory processes for the 5th Africa Wide Agricultural Extension Services Week organised by African Forum for Agriculture Advisory Services in conjunction with Uganda Forum for Agriculture Advisory Services-Uganda Chapter. The Africa Extension Services Week took place in November 2021, attracting stakeholders from different countries within Africa. Among the issues discussed is how an effective extension services system can be used to deliver on nutrition and WASH services to the communities.</p> <p>FRA under Right2Grow provided technical support by participating on both technical and exhibition committees. We also participated in organising and post dialogue where issues on improving nutrition and WASH through improved service delivery were articulated before duty bearers.</p>
Activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners.	We were part of the organising committee of the event. This gave partners advantage on selecting what to discuss in the event, how and position our lobbyists strategically so their voices can be heard.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Right2Grow partners provided some panellists for different sessions, coordinated CSOs' participation in the event, delivered presentations on how an effective agricultural extension system contributes to consumption of healthy nutritious foods by all. Through an improved extension service delivery system, consumption of nutritious diets at the household level would be promoted hence benefiting not only adults but children under five as well.
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	Provided technical guidance while serving on the technical committee. Right2Grow too supported the exhibition committee
group/s of people Covered	The activity targeted Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies that are directly concerned with Agricultural service delivery, Farmers and farmer groups, CSO's advancing the extension service delivery system in the country.
Number of People Affected by this Change	5 th Africa Wide Agricultural Extension Week that attracted over 365 physically and 600 virtual participants from over 15 countries from Africa; these included agricultural experts, farmers, CSOs, academia.
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	The activity advanced the agenda of production of more nutritious dense foods and further using the Agriculture extension services providers to deliver messages on how to feed healthy to the people they work with.
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	This will contribute to outcome III. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs

Advocacy initiative 7

Describe the support Right2Grow provided.	<p>During this reporting period, FRA led other Right2Grow partners to participate in the development of the Africa food policy led by one partner – AFSA. FRA and Right2Grow partners provided technical support throughout the stages of policy development, co-organised country consultative meetings on 2 occasions co named Africa food policy dialogues, wrote reports and assisted AFSA in the drafting of the final country report. In all these processes, we ensured that the final policy addresses barriers to community access to WASH and nutrition services.</p>
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activities undertaken by Right2Grow and partners.	FRA and partners mobilised CSOs' to give input, popularised the process through media, benchmarked research from other countries' policies, drafted policy documents, mobilised government MDAs like OPM to participate.
Details of the Right2Grow advocacy efforts	Right2Grow consortium directs her efforts towards accessing better nutrition and WASH for children under five. It is in this regard that FRA undertook efforts to ensure that issues of access, affordability, and availability of nutritious food for all are strongly captured in the draft policy. Further, FRA provided a strategic direction during the 1st dialogue meeting to ensure that all issues are captured and Incorporated in the policy.
Right2Grow's significant contribution to making the change happen?	Right2Grow through FRA and other partners provided technical support toward the development of the policy.
Group/s of people Covered	Representatives from Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the President, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, and Non-State Actors.
People Affected by this Change	This targets the entire African population to ensure they have access to safe, nutritious foods sustainably.
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	Since one of the aspirations of the policy is to enhance access to nutritious diets, if policy is concluded and implemented, children will have access to better nutritious diets through policy advocacy advancing.
Did this policy contribute to a specific Right2Grow Outcome?	This contributed to outcome III. National governments and decentralised entities adopt a multisectoral approach to under nutrition and integrate food, nutrition and WASH in policies, action plans and budget allocations.

7. Linking & Learning

During this reporting period, Right2Grow consortium partners provided various linking and learning platforms; these ranged from formal to informal platforms. All partners participated in activities including virtual and physical meetings that were used to link and learn from each other's capabilities and functioning as well as sharing how they go around barriers to delivering the intended project results. These include, quarterly planning and reporting meetings, annual partners' meetings. Further, all partners interacted with the global team on how to set viable learning questions on 12/08/2021, with the support of lobby and advocacy lead, we undertook a learning reflection meeting on how food systems dialogues were held at both local and national levels.

Subsequently, as a consortium, we set learning topics as; what does gender equality and inclusion mean under Right2Grow? Identify the existing strategies towards promoting gender equality and inclusion in Right2Grow implementation? How can we address gender issues as we implement the Right2Grow program? How can we collaborate towards enhancing gender equality and inclusion?

Subsequently, using different programme activities we have gotten all partners to appreciate the value of linking and learning, differentiate it from mutual capacity development and started integrating it in all their activities implemented. Further, this has strengthened collaboration among partners, other stakeholders working in the nutrition and WASH sectors as they from time-to-time benchmark on good practices of others while endeavour to sell out

their good practices which are responses to some of the challenges faced by different stakeholders.

Further, we have developed common definitions of key terms like gender inclusion and equality as all partners had their own before, drafted and agreed on uniform methods of gender inclusion in our activities, developed and all partners adopted reporting tool on gender inclusion as well as integrating gender in their activities that is used to measure the degree to which this has been achieved.

To appreciate the impact of gender to programme inspirations further, we agreed to undertake a study on how gender influences access to WASH and nutrition services, this will be done as long as the L & L when global office offers funds to undertake it and the results will be used to inform policy advocacy at all levels on the impact of neglecting gender issues in the design and implementation of these policies.

Learning questions for Y1	Stakeholders involved	Outputs from learning activities	Summary of the key learnings	Changes made or planned changes based on response to learning question
What does gender equality and inclusion mean under Right2Grow ?	CSOs, Right2Grow partners, multi-stakeholder platforms	Right2Grow partners annual reflection meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners had different ways of promoting gender equality and inclusion in their interventions. Urgent need existed to harmonise these different ways. Gender equality and inclusion is central in the realisation of nutrition and WASH services for under-fives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined what gender equality and inclusion mean by Right2Grow consortium standards. Right2Grow to harmonise how gender equality and inclusion should be handled in the consortium. Emphasising gender equality and inclusion in all activities to be conducted under Right2Grow consortium.
What are the existing strategies towards promoting gender equality and inclusion in Right2Grow implementation?	All Right2Grow partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly planning meetings Annual partners meeting Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different partners had their own strategies of gender inclusion in their activities. Not all methods of gender inclusion were effective as thought by individual partners applying them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mobilisation for activities to be gender sensitive. All activities to accord women special talking time. community meetings could have group discussion separated according to gender so women who fear speaking in the presence of men do so among fellow women more comfortably.
How can we address gender	All Right2Grow partners	Quarterly planning meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners were aware of the importance of gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We shall focus on creating male gender champions. In some

issues as we implement the Right2Grow program?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual partners meeting • Activity reports 	in the realisation of Right2Grow programme inspirations	<p>cultures, you can only access women through their male partners thus starting with male champions has assured wins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female empowerment using knowledge dissemination, awareness creation on the importance of women involvement in programme activities will go a long way in favouring the positive implementation of the programme as well as leaving a sustainable impact.
How can we collaborate towards enhancing gender equality and inclusion?	All Right2Grow partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly planning meetings • Annual partners meeting • Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners understand the value of collaboration, i.e., no single partner can effectively work alone in this area for a sustainable result. • -collaboration should not be extended to only Right2Grow partners as many more stakeholders are working on the same issue/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop common understanding of what gender inclusion and equality is • Develop reporting tools on gender inclusion and equality promotion. • Ensure active participation in partner activities, every programme event is a linking and learning event. • Using the infrastructure within the Right2Grow establish links with other stakeholders working in the nutrition, WASH sectors.

Learning events

- 1 baseline study was conducted in the period under reporting. Much as it was for collecting baseline data, opportunity was used to find out factors that influence access to WASH and nutrition services. Gender stood out prominently thus leading to the learning questions.
- FRA in conjunction with World Vision Uganda organised a reflection meeting on the independent food systems dialogues.
- All partners participated in 1 annual reflection meeting where all were given the opportunity to share their innovations, methodologies, successes, and challenges.
- We held 2 quarterly planning meetings for all partners. This was an opportunity for partners to cross fertilise among themselves on data collection methods, advocacy skills and learn from others on how to advocate in ever shrinking civic space.
- Additionally, learning continued informally in other spaces where Right2Grow partners converged. These included the launch of the programme, BMET training etc.

Describe your linking experience.

Linking Topic	Number of cross fertilisation meetings	Stakeholders involved	What are the positive learnings from your linking activity?	Specific to the linking process, what worked or didn't work well?
How can Right2Grow strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders operating in sectors related to WASH and nutrition sector?	2 meetings held with land actors' group, 2 meetings held with agro inputs dealers, 1 meeting with Private sector foundation.	Private sector dealers, CSOs, Academia	Without adequate access to land, there can never be access to nutrition services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was good to link with actors from other sectors not specific to nutrition and WASH. Right2Grow does not have a clear plan on how to continuously link up with those teams.
How can Right2Grow partners strengthen collaboration with state actors (Government officials)	1 meeting with MOH, 1 with Ministry of Agriculture	Government technocrats, political leaders	Always beneficial to plan with the government; this smoothens implementation and helps in adequate prioritisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships were strengthened, doors opened, and they stopped perceiving us as saboteurs of the government interventions but compliments to their work. Relationship was forged late, it could have been inculcated at the planning stage.

Learning from your ways of working

Outline up to five successes, challenges, and ways forward regarding your ways of working in partnership. Please discuss this with your different partners.

Success	Challenges	Way forward
There is team spirit and common understanding of Right2Grow partnership principles generally	Differences in partner organisation culture and style of management	Timely preparations and forecasting of joint activities
Leveraging from partner capacities and resources	Untimely communication of critical information to and from partners in some cases	Partners should be proactive in handling communication. This should be timely
Common understanding of programme strategic direction and aspirations	Building cohesion and trust across international, national, CBOs and women and youth groups	We shall invest in partnership team building activities and building clarity on strategic direction of the programme

Right2Grow Uganda partners have built strong record of performance which provides reputational benefits to the programme	Not all partners are familiar working in consortium arrangements	It will take a gradual process for partners to appreciate working together
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8. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action

Top successes this year:

- The establishment of CVA teams in all 6 Sub Counties and 3 Districts by WVU
- Functionalization of DNCCs in 7 Districts by WVU and THPU and drafting of DNAP II in 4 Districts by WVU and ACF
- Organising and convening of UNFSS District Independent Dialogues.
- Establishment of Nutrition Actors Platforms in 3 districts by WVU
- There was joint implementation of some activities like baseline study and programme launches in the districts by different partners. This provided an opportunity for partners to learn each other's work and networks and appreciate individual partner strength and comparative advantage in the programme.

Challenges:

- The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted on the smooth implementation of project activities. For example, as a measure to curb the spread of the pandemic, a hybrid method of work was adopted. This led to limited participation given that meetings had to be done virtually. As such participants faced several challenges ranging from unstable networks and interruptions.
- Delays in conducting baseline equally affected timely implementation of the programme.
- Challenges with co-financing activities by different partners delayed implementation of activities because of different individual management and administrative practices.
- Limited trust and cohesion among partners affected teamwork and quality programme implementation

Reflection on the Theory of Change and justification for any proposed Changes:

To achieve the aspirations of the TOC, tracking of impact should focus on all the stakeholders, Duty Bears, Rights Holders, and Project Implementers with proper documentation of Immediate, Short-Term, and Long-Term Outcomes.

Partnership collaboration

Right2Grow Uganda partnership is coordinated based on Right2Grow partnership principles. There is participation of local partners in all key decision-making processes and structures such as the Country Steering Committee, programme management unit level and leadership in various functional roles. This has deepened the power concept and promoted collective ownership of decisions affecting the programme.

9. Overall Programme Financial Summary

In the year 2021, the total expenditures for the Right2Grow Uganda programme was €1,049,562, which is €410,083 lower (28%) than the original 2021 approved budget of €1,459,953.

The variance between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes or significant unexpected changes of costs in any of the cost categories.

The total unutilized funds is mainly as a result of COVID19 Lockdown that interfered with the implementation of the planned activities for 2021.

However, to overcome the challenges of lower expenditures, Right2Grow Bangladesh Consortium has revised its activity plan with deliverables and budget under 04 (Four) Outcomes for the year 2022. The plan and budget have been revised aligning with the Baseline Report as well.

The cost for harvesting training Eur 16,150.7, facilitated/coordinated by ACF and reported under M&E is to be reimbursed by the Netherlands.

Annex 4. Financial Progress Report 2021

Model budget by year

Model budget by country

Model budget by result area

Model Budget Right2Grow | By Year

Title Programme

Right2Grow

Lead partner

The Hunger Project

Implementing partners

Action Against Hunger, CEGAA, Max Foundation, Save the Children, World Vision

Budget headings		Year 1 Budget	Year 1 Expenditure	Year 1 Difference	Expenditure in %	Explanation
I. Direct staff costs						
A. International Staff costs		€ 1,726,882	€ 1,559,059	€ 167,822	90%	
B. Programme Country Staff costs		€ 1,570,765	€ 1,024,422	€ 546,343	65%	Positions later hired because of COVID
C. Consultants and advisers		€ 171,010	€ 92,936	€ 78,074	54%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
Subtotal I		€ 3,468,657	€ 2,676,418	€ 792,240	77%	
II. Other direct programme costs						
A. Activity costs		€ 2,068,839	€ 770,015	€ 1,298,824	37%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
B. Local NGOs costs		€ 965,507	€ 682,349	€ 283,158	71%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
C. Activity-related travel costs		€ 513,632	€ 160,233	€ 353,399	31%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
D. Communication and visibility costs		€ 239,593	€ 139,102	€ 100,491	58%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
E. Project office costs		€ 382,181	€ 272,258	€ 109,923	71%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
F. Equipment and investment		€ 470,038	€ 380,465	€ 89,572	81%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
G. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing		€ 356,983	€ 225,990	€ 130,993	63%	Not all implemented because of COVID, activities postponed to 2022
Subtotal II		€ 4,996,774	€ 2,630,412	€ 2,366,362	53%	
Total of I and II		€ 8,465,431	€ 5,306,829	€ 3,158,602	63%	
III. Overheads / indirect costs	%					
A. Costs of support staff	4.85%	€ 410,183	€ 246,075	€ 164,108	60%	
B. Not directly allocable administrative costs	0.91%	€ 77,393	€ 40,594	€ 36,799	52%	
C. Other non-allocable costs	3.38%	€ 286,354	€ 195,855	€ 90,499	68%	
Subtotal III	9.14%	€ 773,930	€ 482,524	€ 291,406	62%	
Contingencies		€ 27,185	€ 6,068	€ 21,117	22%	
TOTAL		€ 9,266,545	€ 5,795,421	€ 3,471,124	63%	

Model Budget Right2Grow | By Country

Title Programme

Right2Grow

Lead partner

The Hunger Project

Implementing partners

Action Against Hunger, CEGAA, Max Foundation, Save the Children, World Vision

Budget headings		5 Year Total Budget	Year 1 Total Budget	Year 1 Total Expenditure	Year 1 Total Difference	Year 1 Percentage
I. Direct staff costs						
A1. International Staff costs	Bangladesh	€ 1,315,749	€ 263,979	€ 235,587	€ 28,392	89%
B1. Program Country Staff costs	Bangladesh	€ 1,066,560	€ 166,590	€ 88,513	€ 78,077	53%
C1. Consultants and advisers	Bangladesh	€ 97,259	€ 13,414	€ 7,834	€ 5,580	58%
Subtotal I		€ 2,479,568	€ 443,983	€ 331,934	€ 112,049	75%
II. Other direct programme costs						
A1. Activity costs	Bangladesh	€ 1,152,962	€ 314,805	€ 58,922	€ 255,883	19%
B1. Local NGOs costs	Bangladesh	€ 1,684,502	€ 265,199	€ 136,955	€ 128,244	52%
C1. Activity-related travel costs	Bangladesh	€ 351,609	€ 78,126	€ 12,088	€ 66,038	15%
D1. Communication and visibility costs	Bangladesh	€ 136,672	€ 39,484	€ 6,975	€ 32,509	18%
E1. Project office costs	Bangladesh	€ 322,884	€ 51,368	€ 27,796	€ 23,573	54%
F1. Equipment and investments	Bangladesh	€ 117,452	€ 108,125	€ 55,939	€ 52,186	52%
G1. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Bangladesh	€ 455,039	€ 73,949	€ 34,816	€ 39,133	47%
Subtotal II		€ 4,221,120	€ 931,056	€ 333,490	€ 597,566	36%
Total of I and II	Bangladesh	€ 6,700,688	€ 1,375,038	€ 665,424	€ 709,615	48%
I. Direct staff costs						
A2. International Staff costs	Burkina Faso	€ 1,371,507	€ 272,477	€ 244,100	€ 28,377	90%
B2. Program Country Staff costs	Burkina Faso	€ 1,338,905	€ 254,562	€ 188,077	€ 66,485	74%
C2. Consultants and advisers	Burkina Faso	€ 324,411	€ 96,716	€ 48,056	€ 48,660	50%
Subtotal I		€ 3,034,823	€ 623,755	€ 480,233	€ 143,522	77%
II. Other direct programme costs						
A2. Activity costs	Burkina Faso	€ 1,004,884	€ 209,567	€ 110,851	€ 98,715	53%
B2. Local NGOs costs	Burkina Faso	€ 1,086,329	€ 162,507	€ 97,286	€ 65,221	60%
C2. Activity-related travel costs	Burkina Faso	€ 535,924	€ 103,940	€ 34,322	€ 69,619	33%
D2. Communication and visibility costs	Burkina Faso	€ 271,680	€ 50,777	€ 34,144	€ 16,633	67%
E2. Project office costs	Burkina Faso	€ 328,528	€ 62,487	€ 37,517	€ 24,970	60%
F2. Equipment and investments	Burkina Faso	€ 69,344	€ 57,833	€ 51,386	€ 6,447	89%
G2. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Burkina Faso	€ 368,617	€ 58,922	€ 37,634	€ 21,288	64%
Subtotal II		€ 3,665,307	€ 706,033	€ 403,139	€ 302,894	57%
Total of I and II	Burkina Faso	€ 6,700,130	€ 1,329,788	€ 883,372	€ 446,416	66%
I. Direct staff costs						
A3. International Staff costs	Ethiopia	€ 1,347,453	€ 270,071	€ 234,587	€ 35,484	87%
B3. Program Country Staff costs	Ethiopia	€ 1,492,207	€ 294,572	€ 190,781	€ 103,791	65%
C3. Consultants and advisers	Ethiopia	€ 42,259	€ 13,414	€ 7,834	€ 5,580	58%
Subtotal I		€ 2,881,919	€ 578,057	€ 433,202	€ 144,855	75%
II. Other direct programme costs						
A3. Activity costs	Ethiopia	€ 1,742,923	€ 344,489	€ 153,239	€ 191,250	44%
B3. Local NGOs costs	Ethiopia	€ 919,890	€ 139,599	€ 86,304	€ 53,295	62%
C3. Activity-related travel costs	Ethiopia	€ 340,297	€ 92,218	€ 29,316	€ 62,902	32%
D3. Communication and visibility costs	Ethiopia	€ 130,746	€ 26,895	€ 16,170	€ 10,725	60%
E3. Project office costs	Ethiopia	€ 231,662	€ 44,516	€ 40,549	€ 3,967	91%
F3. Equipment and investments	Ethiopia	€ 202,292	€ 197,830	€ 177,927	€ 19,904	90%
G3. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Ethiopia	€ 250,402	€ 74,820	€ 62,181	€ 12,639	83%
Subtotal II		€ 3,818,212	€ 920,367	€ 565,685	€ 354,682	61%
Total of I and II	Ethiopia	€ 6,700,130	€ 1,498,424	€ 998,887	€ 499,537	67%

I. Direct staff costs							
A4. International Staff costs	Mali	€ 1,704,974	€ 339,556	€ 308,263	€ 31,293	91%	
B4. Program Country Staff costs	Mali	€ 1,459,656	€ 280,485	€ 231,249	€ 49,236	82%	
C4. Consultants and advisers	Mali	€ 42,259	€ 13,414	€ 7,834	€ 5,580	58%	
Subtotal I		€ 3,206,888	€ 633,455	€ 547,346	€ 86,109	86%	
II. Other direct programme costs							
A4. Activity costs	Mali	€ 2,292,357	€ 464,869	€ 184,587	€ 280,282	40%	
B4. Local NGOs costs	Mali	€ -	€ -	€ 58,834	€ -58,834	#DIV/0!	
C4. Activity-related travel costs	Mali	€ 291,258	€ 67,529	€ 15,664	€ 51,866	23%	
D4. Communication and visibility costs	Mali	€ 233,506	€ 66,730	€ 47,774	€ 18,956	72%	
E4. Project office costs	Mali	€ 267,486	€ 56,136	€ 34,997	€ 21,139	62%	
F4. Equipment and investments	Mali	€ 79,881	€ 18,218	€ 11,818	€ 6,400	65%	
G4. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Mali	€ 328,753	€ 49,646	€ 15,391	€ 34,255	31%	
Subtotal II		€ 3,493,242	€ 723,128	€ 369,064	€ 354,064	51%	
Total of I and II	Mali	€ 6,700,130	€ 1,356,583	€ 916,410	€ 440,173	68%	
I. Direct staff costs							
A5. International Staff costs	South Sudan	€ 1,637,436	€ 336,036	€ 282,409	€ 53,627	84%	
B5. Program Country Staff costs	South Sudan	€ 1,312,587	€ 246,156	€ 141,068	€ 105,088	57%	
C5. Consultants and advisers	South Sudan	€ 42,259	€ 13,414	€ 7,834	€ 5,580	58%	
Subtotal I		€ 2,992,281	€ 595,606	€ 431,311	€ 164,295	72%	
II. Other direct programme costs							
A5. Activity costs	South Sudan	€ 1,282,697	€ 348,635	€ 62,489	€ 286,145	18%	
B4. Local NGOs costs	South Sudan	€ 1,510,437	€ 296,953	€ 208,839	€ 88,114	70%	
C5. Activity-related travel costs	South Sudan	€ 298,602	€ 70,838	€ 13,323	€ 57,515	19%	
D5. Communication and visibility costs	South Sudan	€ 91,924	€ 18,808	€ 7,600	€ 11,208	40%	
E5. Project office costs	South Sudan	€ 308,350	€ 60,046	€ 36,674	€ 23,372	61%	
F5. Equipment and investments	South Sudan	€ 23,757	€ 17,373	€ 11,512	€ 5,861	66%	
G5. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	South Sudan	€ 192,058	€ 37,695	€ 21,429	€ 16,266	57%	
Subtotal II		€ 3,707,825	€ 850,347	€ 361,865	€ 488,482	43%	
Total of I and II	South Sudan	€ 6,700,106	€ 1,445,953	€ 793,176	€ 652,777	55%	
I. Direct staff costs							
A6. International Staff costs	Uganda	€ 1,215,748	€ 244,763	€ 212,791	€ 31,972	87%	
B6. Program Country Staff costs	Uganda	€ 1,709,009	€ 328,400	€ 184,734	€ 143,666	56%	
C6. Consultants and advisers	Uganda	€ 61,569	€ 20,639	€ 13,545	€ 7,094	66%	
Subtotal I		€ 2,986,326	€ 593,803	€ 411,070	€ 182,733	69%	
II. Other direct programme costs							
A6. Activity costs	Uganda	€ 1,629,291	€ 386,474	€ 241,249	€ 145,225	62%	
B5. Local NGOs costs	Uganda	€ 506,250	€ 101,250	€ 94,131	€ 7,119	93%	
C6. Activity-related travel costs	Uganda	€ 420,607	€ 100,981	€ 55,523	€ 45,459	55%	
D6. Communication and visibility costs	Uganda	€ 186,202	€ 36,898	€ 26,438	€ 10,459	72%	
E6. Project office costs	Uganda	€ 511,547	€ 107,629	€ 94,005	€ 13,624	87%	
F6. Equipment and investments	Uganda	€ 74,942	€ 70,659	€ 72,607	€ -1,948	103%	
G6. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Uganda	€ 385,010	€ 61,951	€ 54,540	€ 7,412	88%	
Subtotal II		€ 3,713,849	€ 865,843	€ 638,492	€ 227,351	74%	
Total of I and II	Uganda	€ 6,700,175	€ 1,459,645	€ 1,049,562	€ 410,083	72%	
Total all countries		€ 40,201,359	€ 8,465,431	€ 5,306,829	€ 3,158,602	63%	
III. Overheads / indirect costs	%						
A. Costs of support staff	4.85%	€ 1,947,911	€ 410,183	€ 246,075	€ 164,108	60%	
B. Not directly allocable administrative costs	0.91%	€ 367,530	€ 77,393	€ 40,594	€ 36,799	52%	
C. Other non-allocable costs	3.38%	€ 1,359,862	€ 286,354	€ 195,855	€ 90,499	68%	
Subtotal III	9.14%	€ 3,675,304	€ 773,930	€ 482,524	€ 291,406	62%	
Contingencies		€ 135,924	€ 27,185	€ 6,068	€ 21,117	22%	
TOTAL		€ 44,012,587	€ 9,266,545	€ 5,795,421	€ 3,471,124	63%	

Model Budget Right2Grow | By Result Area

Title Program

Right 2 Grow

Lead partner

The Hunger Project

Implementing partners

Action Against Hunger, CEGAA, Max Foundation, Save the Children, World Vision

Budget headings		Outcome 1	Expenditure	Outcome 2	Expenditure	Outcome 3	Expenditure	Outcome 4	Expenditure	Total	Expenditure
		€	outcome 1	€	outcome 2	€	outcome 3	€	outcome 4		outcome
I. Direct staff costs											
A. International Staff costs		€ 2,045,258	€ 397,253	€ 1,995,568	€ 373,848	€ 2,692,722	€ 405,015	€ 1,859,318	€ 382,942	€ 8,592,866	€ 1,559,059
B. Program Country Staff costs		€ 2,550,951	€ 312,989	€ 1,876,214	€ 192,260	€ 2,295,060	€ 316,574	€ 1,656,698	€ 202,600	€ 8,378,924	€ 1,024,422
C. Consultants and advisers		€ 181,887	€ 25,450	€ 84,789	€ 15,228	€ 262,109	€ 28,992	€ 81,230	€ 23,266	€ 610,016	€ 92,936
Subtotal I		€ 4,778,095	€ 735,693	€ 3,956,572	€ 581,336	€ 5,249,892	€ 750,580	€ 3,597,247	€ 608,808	€ 17,581,805	€ 2,676,417
II. Other direct programme costs											
A. Activity costs		€ 2,949,344	€ 277,662	€ 2,212,516	€ 177,338	€ 2,495,324	€ 192,951	€ 1,447,929	€ 122,063	€ 9,105,114	€ 770,014
B. Local NGOs costs		€ 1,848,752	€ 231,500	€ 1,354,642	€ 126,212	€ 1,332,653	€ 141,625	€ 1,171,361	€ 183,012	€ 5,707,408	€ 682,349
C. Activity-related travel costs		€ 529,054	€ 32,514	€ 562,630	€ 39,944	€ 630,229	€ 25,887	€ 516,385	€ 61,888	€ 2,238,297	€ 160,232
D. Communication and visibility costs		€ 318,402	€ 61,063	€ 244,982	€ 29,047	€ 246,237	€ 23,346	€ 241,109	€ 25,645	€ 1,050,730	€ 139,102
E. Project office costs		€ 552,655	€ 75,965	€ 433,798	€ 62,986	€ 497,966	€ 71,023	€ 486,038	€ 62,284	€ 1,970,457	€ 272,258
F. Equipment and investment		€ 150,732	€ 98,117	€ 159,899	€ 121,263	€ 147,717	€ 92,246	€ 109,322	€ 68,840	€ 567,669	€ 380,466
G. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing		€ 482,743	€ 60,920	€ 405,800	€ 57,489	€ 459,685	€ 50,880	€ 631,650	€ 56,701	€ 1,979,878	€ 225,990
Subtotal II		€ 6,831,681	€ 837,740	€ 5,374,267	€ 614,279	€ 5,809,811	€ 597,958	€ 4,603,795	€ 580,433	€ 22,619,554	€ 2,630,410
Total of I and II		€ 11,609,777	€ 1,573,433	€ 9,330,838	€ 1,195,615	€ 11,059,703	€ 1,348,538	€ 8,201,041	€ 1,189,241	€ 40,201,359	€ 5,306,827
III. Overheads / indirect costs	%										
A. Costs of support staff	4.85%	€ 562,538	€ 62,446	€ 452,115	€ 60,181	€ 535,885	€ 61,341	€ 397,372	€ 62,107	€ 1,947,911	€ 246,075
B. Not directly allocable administrative costs	0.91%	€ 106,139	€ 10,149	€ 85,305	€ 10,149	€ 101,110	€ 10,149	€ 74,976	€ 10,149	€ 367,530	€ 40,594
C. Other non-allocable costs	3.38%	€ 392,716	€ 50,355	€ 315,628	€ 46,957	€ 374,109	€ 48,696	€ 277,411	€ 49,847	€ 1,359,862	€ 195,855
Subtotal III	9.14%	€ 1,061,393	€ 122,950	€ 853,047	€ 117,286	€ 1,011,104	€ 120,185	€ 749,759	€ 122,103	€ 3,675,304	€ 482,524
Contingencies		€ 33,981		€ 33,981		€ 33,981		€ 33,981		€ 135,924	€ 6,068
TOTAL		€ 12,705,151	€ 1,696,383	€ 10,217,867	€ 1,312,901	€ 12,104,789	€ 1,468,723	€ 8,984,781	€ 1,311,344	€ 44,012,587	€ 5,795,419

	%		29%	29%	23%	23%	28%	25%	20%	23%	100%	100%
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