



Right2Grow **End of Programme Report** **SOUTH SUDAN** **2021 - 2025**

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
List of acronyms	5
1. Programme overview and context (2021–2025)	7
1.1 Rationale and country context	7
1.2 Theory of Change and key interventions	8
1.3 Geographic scope and target population.....	9
1.4 Strategies	10
1.5 Contextual shifts	10
1.6 Risk management and adaptive programming.....	12
1.7 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning	12
1.8 Partnership and governance	13
2. Results and key achievements	14
2.1 Community Mobilisation.....	14
2.2 Strengthening Civil Society Organisations.....	20
2.3 Multi-sectoral approach	25
2.4 Mobilizing international development actors	28
2.5 Gender, youth and inclusion	30
2.6 Climate change and local responses.....	30
2.7 Contributions towards IGG indicators	31
2.8 Technical support.....	32
3. Evidence, Learning and Action	32
3.1 Evidence informed insights and adaptation	32
3.2 Collaborative learning initiatives	33
3.3 External knowledge sharing and influence	34
4. Sustainability	35
4.1 Embedding Sustainability and Local Ownership	35
4.2 What Continues Beyond 2025	37
5. Conclusion & Recommendations	38
5.1 Programme Performance.....	38
5.1.1 Reflection on Programme Achievements and Challenges	38
5.1.2 Lessons Learned on programmatic strategies and interventions.....	39
5.2 Partnership Collaboration	39
5.2.1 Collaboration across actors and levels	39
5.2.2 Lessons learned on collaboration	41

5.3 Best Practices.....	41
5.4 Recommendations for Future Programming.....	42
Annexes	44
Annex 1: Country Theory of Change	44
Annex 2: Country Results Framework	45
Annex 3: Contributions towards IGG indicators.....	45
Annex 4: Harvested Outcomes.....	46
Annex 5: Impact Stories	86

Executive Summary

Programme	Right2Grow
Country	South Sudan
Implementation areas	National (Juba), Jonglei (Akobo, Bor, and Pibor); Upper Nile (Fashoda and Melut), Unity (Mayendit, Leer, Pariang, Koch, and Panyijar)
Programme number	Power of Voices activity number: 4000004339 Ministry of Foreign Affairs impact number: 100001237
Reporting period	2021-2025
Country Lead Partner	Save the International
Contact Person	Joyce Akandu Ayume
Country Consortium Partners	SCI, ACF, WVI, CIDO, CRC, SPEDP, and UNIDOR.
Global Partner Support Office	Save the Children Netherlands.
Contact Person	Laurence Caron
Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Netherlands

South Sudan 2025 Humanitarian need overview and response plan had stated that the humanitarian crisis has persisted due to a combination of sporadic armed clashes and intercommunal violence, food insecurity, public health challenges, and climatic shocks.

The text highlights the severe impact of various factors on livelihoods and access to essential services, including water, sanitation, education, and health in South Sudan. It emphasizes the significant challenge of undernutrition, which affects human development and economic prosperity. Evidence shows that improved nutritional status leads to better development outcomes, particularly in child survival and cognitive development. The first 1,000 days of a child's life are crucial for nutrition investments, underscoring the need to prioritize both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. For instance, the 7th Edition of the South Sudan Economic Monitor, released in March 2025¹ indicates a significant decline in socio-economic conditions over the past decade due to ongoing conflicts, instability, and poor economic management, exacerbated by global economic and climate challenges. Before 2025 the oil shock in early 2024, per capita GDP fell by 18%, resulting in export revenue losses of around US\$7 million per day compared to 2015 levels. Prices surged 93-fold during this period due to the depreciation of the South Sudanese pound, affecting food and fuel costs. The economy is expected to contract by 30% in FY24/25, marking five straight years of negative growth, and GDP per capita is projected to drop to about half FY20 levels. Additionally, potential cuts in global aid, which accounted for around 23.8% of GDP from 2020 to 2024, could have severe implications for the country.

In 2024, the economic crisis, the conflict in neighbouring Sudan, and widespread flooding deepened people's needs. 2025 was predicted not to be any different, given the projections of high food insecurity, malnutrition, an influx of people from Sudan, and economic challenges. Addressing the needs of over 5.4 million people estimated to be in critical need in 2025 will call for greater collaboration and stronger partnerships between the Government of South Sudan and its partners. Although the government had committed to making efforts, not only to provide emergency relief assistance to people affected by the crisis, but also to support durable solutions and build resilience through investment in the provision of basic services and livelihood opportunities, enabling people to graduate out of humanitarian assistance.

The South Sudanese people continue to face critical humanitarian challenges. Too many people have been in very difficult conditions for too long without the prospect of sustainable solutions. The current economic pressures in South Sudan further deepen the humanitarian crisis. Undernutrition has remained a significant challenge to human development and future economic prosperity in South Sudan. A growing body of evidence supports the relationships

¹ SOUTH SUDAN ECONOMIC MONITOR, 7TH EDITION, March 2025

between improved nutritional status and enhanced development outcomes, highlighting the effects of nutrition on child survival and development, as well as the detrimental effects of undernutrition on health, cognitive development, and economic gains, which are now well established.

Flooding in South Sudan from September ⁱⁱ and October ⁱⁱⁱ, 2025, has displaced 273,000 to 961,000 people across 12 to 16 counties, mainly in Jonglei and Unity states. Floodwaters have damaged homes, farms, and essential services, causing health issues and overcrowding at relocation sites. Conflict has worsened, displacing youth and hindering flood mitigation. Violence since February 2025 has increased, with refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports about 200,000 new displacements.

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

Summary of specific 2025 results

The introduction of the Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) approach to community groups (Mother 2 Mother Support Group - MtMSG and Water User Committees - WUC) has further expanded their entrepreneurial skills, which reinforced their ability to cope with minor shocks through income-generating activities, savings, and loan initiatives. Additionally, in Akobo, support was provided to four Water User Committees and four Mother-to-Mother Support Groups, which facilitated the establishment of the two climate-smart kitchen garden demonstration sites located near community water sources. This initiative integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) practices with nutritional "small doable actions." Concurrently, training was conducted for the groups on replicating the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), managing water sources, establishing local seed banks, and developing financial skills, including Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and VSLAs. These efforts aim to address malnutrition and promote transformative changes within agricultural practices. Overall, twenty three VSLAs (3 in Bor, 3 in Melut, 2 in Akobo, Koch, Fashoda, Leer, and Panyikang, and 1 in Mayendit and Pangijar, and five in Paguir are currently active and resilient, strengthened, and sustainable, capable of making savings collectively and financing small-scale nutrition and WASH improvements, such as purchasing soap, water containers, and supporting malnourished children's referrals; a sign of enhanced both **financial independence** and **local ownership**, directly contributing to programme sustainability.

Training school clubs in gardening and improving WASH services provided teachers and pupils with basic gardening skills, giving them access to vegetables to diversify their school meals and promoting better hygiene practices, as well as a clean and safe environment that fostered improved learning.

The participation of the R2G CSO representative in the N4G summit in Paris in the village solution has shaped the CSOs' declaration by being contributors to the commitments made to address malnutrition.

The project has successfully influenced the development and the launch of the National Nutrition Policy and Parliamentary WASH Caucus and Strategic Workplan; key frameworks and strategic roadmap to direct national nutrition intervention efforts to address the current critical malnutrition situation.

Key strategic lessons learned and best practices

M2MSG appreciates the effort put in by partners to empower them to establish their vegetable production (kitchen & group garden), orient few community members (women) to start fish salting, smoking, and sun drying, in Bor. That effort enabled mothers to diversify food using the affordable local produced plants and animal products for the children and households, as well as practice good hygiene and sanitation, despite having limited WASH facilities. Additionally, some members of the mother-to-mother support group emerged as successful small business owners, using the income to support their children, pay school fees, and buy food for their families.

The advocacy initiatives to promote hygiene and sanitation demonstrated the community's adaptability in Mayendit,

resulting in the introduction of communal market cleaning for proper waste disposal. The increased construction of compost pits at the household level evidenced the uptake of the advocacy initiatives.

Children, youth, and women were empowered with advocacy knowledge and skills, which they acknowledged as an eye-opener for some women and youth who previously thought that budget allocation was purely a prerogative of the government. This prepared them for future informed leadership and decision-maker roles. The implementation of adaptive programming in the context of instability and political uncertainty is essential for maintaining continuity and relevance.

The adaptation of Right2Grow's two recommendations (strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration including the engagement of CSO to support on advocacy and investment for nutrition, and adopt innovative ways to embrace flexible programming in addressing nutrition and food crises including humanitarian situations such as triple nexus model Humanitarian, Development and Peace), were presented during the N4G workshop, into Resolutions of the 73rd Health Ministers Conference² in resolution R6, page 14 of the N4G document, which was developed in Arusha.

The development of the national nutrition policy under the leadership of the Ministry of Health (MoH) is a historic milestone in South Sudan. Also, the official launch of the parliamentarians' WASH caucus paved the way for the development of the WASH caucus constitution and strategic work plan. This is an active advocacy group for government lawmakers responsible for overseeing and advocating for improved WASH facilities in the country.

Sustainability & local ownership

The successful launch of the national nutrition policy, and the parliamentary WASH caucus constitution are now functional frameworks to direct nutrition intervention and mobilize resources beyond Right2Grow closure.

The development and Policy achievements, such as the Nutrition Policy and WASH Legal Framework, provide a foundation for institutional sustainability, which has legalized the operation of the Parliamentarians' WASH caucus, a government advocacy group responsible for overseeing and influencing the executive to improve WASH facilities in the country. Community groups, such as MtMSG and WUC/WMC, local authorities, and schoolchildren have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills to continue the Right2Grow initiative in their respective communities.

Despite deeply rooted gender norms, continuous engagement and awareness-raising sessions have led to changes in communities, with some men stepping up to share responsibilities traditionally seen as women's duties.

Invested in three civil society groups (CSO) with an emphasis on better teamwork, the importance of using evidence-based information when advancing an advocacy agenda, timely sharing of info, joint planning, making decisions, and getting tasks done to achieve results at scale.

CSO's progressive leadership in budget monitoring and local advocacy has solidified local ownership and ensured transparency to communities and local authorities. Partnerships with line ministries and parliamentary committees foster government buy-in, while technical transfers, such as BMET and Bridge4Voices, and lobbying and advocacy efforts from the global team have built sustainable in-country expertise, signalling strong prospects for continuation beyond donor funding.

Conclusion & Recommendations, including priorities for future programming

The Right2Grow programme in South Sudan has demonstrated that by empowering local civil society with data, skills, and platforms can enhance public financial management, leading to improved nutrition and WASH outcomes. Furthermore, the Right2Grow programme has demonstrated that empowering communities, strengthening systems, and integrating sectors are practical approaches to addressing malnutrition and WASH challenges in fragile contexts, such as South Sudan.

- Embrace collaboration as a cornerstone of success by engaging government representatives, local organizations, businesses, and donors to foster a collaborative environment that drives success.

² https://ecsahc.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Resolutions-of-the-73rd-HMC-June_21_2024.pdf

- Donors should recognize the need to move beyond short project cycles to multi-year, multi-sectoral funding of local partners, providing adaptable funding that enables sustained advocacy and system change.
- Continue investing in the training of personnel who will be responsible for program implementation, equipping them with practical skills, promoting a culture of an effective data management system, which is fundamental to evaluating success and refining strategies.

List of acronyms

ADA	Africa Development Aid
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
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFD	General Food Distribution.
GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IT	Information Technology
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTMSG	Mother to Mother Support Group
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RSTF	Reconciliation Stabilization and Resilient Trust Fund
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SALT	Serving and Learning Together
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSJR	South Sudan Joint Response
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOCH	The Organization for Children's Harmony

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan association.
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision



1 Programme overview and context (2021–2025)

1.1 Rationale and country context

South Sudan continues to encounter substantial challenges arising from protracted conflict, which has led to frequent displacement, food insecurity, and weakened health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems. Additionally, limited civic space, gender inequality, and susceptibility to climate-related shocks exacerbate these issues. These interconnected factors have significantly contributed to the alarming rise in malnutrition rates, particularly among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, as indicated by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reports. In response to these urgent needs, the Right2Grow programme was initiated with the goals of strengthening systems, empowering communities, and advocating for enhanced nutrition and WASH outcomes.

Initially, there were no reported cases of COVID-19 in South Sudan at the project's commencement; however, the disruptions to essential structures and systems caused by the pandemic continue to jeopardize progress toward recovery. For instance, government-imposed movement restrictions, aimed at curbing the spread of COVID-19, have severely limited individual mobility and affected the operational capacity of various institutions. This, in turn, has had a detrimental impact on sectors crucial to nutrition. Many small business owners are still striving to recover from the financial losses incurred during multiple lockdowns, and numerous individuals have lost their jobs, further diminishing their purchasing power and overall livelihoods.

The Multi-sectoral Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nutrition Outcomes analytical framework 2022 states that the COVID-19 pandemic threatened to derail progress towards achieving the maternal, infant, and young child nutrition targets, particularly those for stunting, wasting, anaemia in women of reproductive age, and exclusive breastfeeding. This confirms the current deterioration of the malnutrition situation in the country.

The slow, irregular implementation of the revitalized agreement to resolve the conflict in South Sudan throughout the project period has left the political and security situation volatile. The impact of the conflict, at both a national and local level, combined with a series of natural disasters (including flooding), drives a dire humanitarian situation across the country. As a result, some of the project's operational areas experienced sporadic conflicts, as different political parties, such as the SPLM-IO, IG, and NAS, controlled them. The war in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted in Khartoum, Sudan, on 15 April 2023, made South Sudan a home for many returnees and refugees, putting pressure on the limited resources and increased dire number of people i.e. returnees, refugees, IDPs, and host-communities in need of a country recovering from a protracted civil war and the devastating impacts of climate change.

The nation has exhibited a significant vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, characterized by both long-term alterations, such as a gradual rise in temperature resulting in prolonged dry spells, and short-term extreme events, including increased flooding. Over the past three years, occurrences of drought and flooding have had a detrimental impact on agricultural production and livestock, disrupted production and value chains, compromised food security and livelihoods, and contributed to resource scarcity. This situation has intensified competition between pastoralists and farmers who depend on limited grazing land and water resources. Repeated exposure to conflict and climate change has systematically undermined households' coping mechanisms and depleted the resources necessary for enhancing community resilience.

Children, pregnant and lactating women, and youth have been disproportionately affected, facing severe challenges such as injuries, forced displacement, hunger, and mortality. These adversities undermine their fundamental rights to

life, health, education, leisure, recreation, and adequate nutrition. These persistent factors constrained the capacities of government institutions and left governance in a fragile state.

As such, communities have frequently been exposed to poor feeding practices, limited dietary diversity, disease burdens, and inadequate WASH services, worsened by frequent disruptions from flooding, conflict, and weakened governance structures. Living communities rely on unprotected water sources and have minimal hygiene infrastructure. The deeply rooted gender norms restrict women's participation in decision-making and limit their access to resources.

The health system has been heavily dependent on humanitarian funding, which has been shrinking each year due to emerging emergencies and donors' reduced funding, which has led to the closure of some health facilities. Overall, in the past five years, Right2Grow has evolved into a dynamic, community-driven initiative aligned with national priorities on nutrition, food security, WASH, and resilience building. It has strengthened local capacity, improved adaptation to climate realities, and laid a strong foundation for sustainable impact in South Sudan.

1.2 Theory of Change and key interventions

The Right2Grow (R2G) Theory of Change (ToC) in annex 1 for South Sudan envisions "a society where all children under five grow up well-nourished in an environment that ensures their right to food, water, sanitation, and care." The programme recognises that undernutrition is a governance and equity issue rooted in weak systems, limited accountability, and exclusion of communities from decision-making. Therefore, the ToC aims to strengthen civic space, enhance government responsiveness, and promote multi-sectoral collaboration that connects communities to national policy processes.

The ToC operates through four interlinked pathways of change:

Pathway 1: Increased Demand and Investment in basic social services have not been realized in national budget allocations and expenditures; however, communities, CBOs, and CSOs continue to advocate for improved public investment in nutrition and WASH through evidence-based budget advocacy, participatory planning, and social accountability mechanisms. Additionally, the M2MSG and the WM/UC played a significant role in raising awareness, establishing kitchen gardens, maintaining minor water points, and transforming temporary water points into permanent water points. Hence, through the R2G intervention, community groups and local Authorities were mobilized to amplify citizen voices and promote inclusive governance; Right2Grow has significantly strengthened CSOs, CBOs, government staff, media, and children's capacities to advocate for basic WASH, food security, nutrition, health, including BMET Adopting the Bridge4Voices (B4V) advocacy model to strengthen the local voice in policy reform.

Pathway 3: Adoption of Multi-Sectoral Approaches to Undernutrition, emphasizing enhancing collaboration among ministries of Health, Agriculture, Water, and Finance to integrate nutrition and WASH indicators in national and sub-national planning and budgeting frameworks. Through the Right2Grow initiative, the Ministry of Health was supported in the development and launch of the national nutrition policy. Furthermore, it supported the WASH parliamentarians' specialized committee in launching the Parliamentarians' WASH caucus, developing the caucus's constitution and strategic plan, and organizing parliamentary and community dialogues to bridge policy and grassroots priorities.

Pathway 4: Regarding the coordination and collaboration among donors and international actors to enhance the humanitarian and development nexus and address the underlying determinants of malnutrition, Right2Grow held donor roundtable meetings, participated in resource mobilization initiatives with other donors, and supported stakeholders' participation in regional and global events. The involvement of stakeholders helped amplify the voices of the country's communities regarding their dire humanitarian needs, which require both domestic and foreign funding attention, and facilitated synergies between the government, donors, and international actors to align investments with existing government policies and commitments.

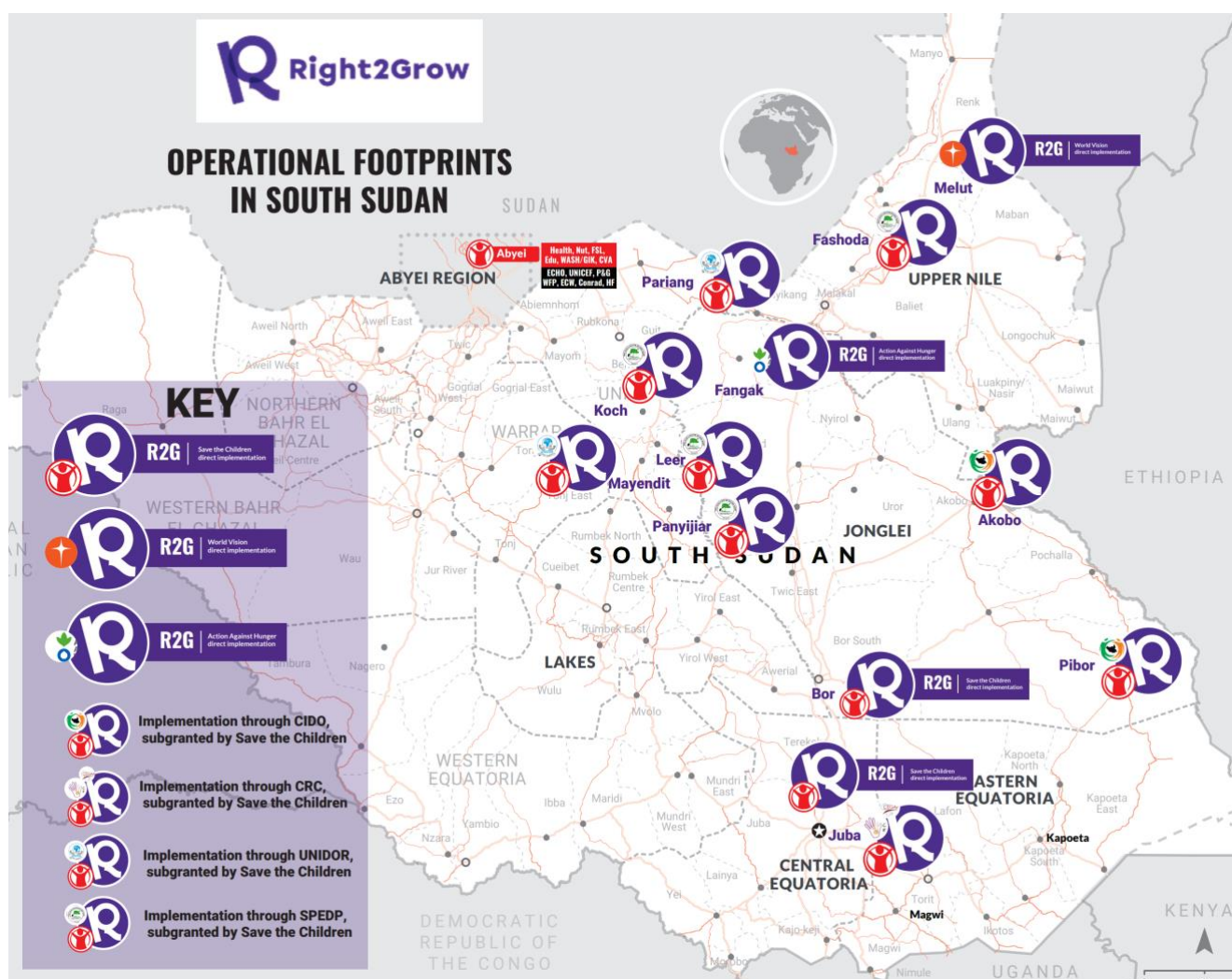
1.3 Geographic scope and target population

The Right2Grow (R2G) programme in South Sudan is implemented across three target states: Jonglei, in Bor South, Akobo, Pibor, and Paguir; Upper Nile, in Fashoda and Melut; and Unity, in Koch, Leer, Mayendit, Panyikang, and Panyijar, as well as at the national level in Juba. These areas were strategically selected based on their high rates of child malnutrition, recurrent flooding, limited access to clean water and sanitation, and weak public service delivery systems. They represent both urban and rural contexts, allowing the programme to test scalable models for nutrition and WASH governance.

The programme targets children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and caregivers, while also engaging local CSOs, CBOs, and community leaders to strengthen accountability mechanisms. Special attention was given to women and youth groups, recognising their critical role in promoting nutrition, hygiene, and inclusive governance.

Over the five-year period, the geographic focus has remained largely consistent. However, adaptive implementation was introduced to address emerging needs, such as relocating from Renk to Melut, collaborating with third-tier CSOs that were not originally planned project partners, and extending advocacy reach to the local level.

This approach ensures that R2G's impact remains relevant, context-responsive, and aligned with national priorities for equitable nutrition and WASH service delivery.



1.4 Strategies

The key strategies and approaches for the project's inception include community mobilization and strengthening their capacity to participate and demand improved quality of service delivery through the Bridge for Voices (B4V) approach, which was developed during the global co-creation meeting held in Istanbul, represented by one SCI and two CRC members. The B4V approach aimed to amplify community voices and bridge the gap between decision-makers and citizens, empowering communities to demand better service delivery to end malnutrition and address its underlying causes, such as poor WASH conditions, thereby enhancing the quality of life. This includes involving the private sector in developing innovative business models, services, and products. However, in the context of South Sudan, the private sector is owned mainly by foreigners, being more profit-oriented, and reluctant to get involved in community activities, which are perceived as having less profit potential.

Following the midterm results, the South Sudan consortium members agreed to replace the private sector with community groups of small entrepreneurs, enabling them to produce products such as a variety of vegetables, smoked fish, and liquid soap, among others, for their families and the local market at affordable prices.

Similarly, the approach of representative and empowered civil society organisations (CSOs) to effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition was challenging, given the shrinking civic space in South Sudan. To respond to this the B4V was adopted, where community groups such as children parliament, women-led and youth-led organizations, and local government such as chief, county administrative representatives presented the service gaps that affects their respective community members during the community and stakeholders' dialogues.

During the implementation period, several adaptive measures were undertaken to address contextual and operational challenges. The program adopted flexible engagement strategies to address frequent turnover among senior government officials, filling gaps that could not be sourced within the consortium, as well as recurring delays in the national budget timeline and in political transitions. Among the adaptive measures are the establishment of Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs) by CRC in collaboration with Save the Children International (SCI) and CSBAG Uganda. Similarly, the World Vision Right2Grow project has established a Budget Monitoring Committee to facilitate effective oversight of budget allocations, expenditures, and reporting processes within the community. This initiative was designed to provide ongoing mentorship and technical support to community groups, advocate for their active participation in county planning and budgeting procedures and promote local resource mobilization to ensure the sustainability of their operations. The VSLAs played a crucial role in institutionalizing community-driven initiatives and promoting accountability.

These strategic adjustments, grounded in flexibility, coalition building, inclusive participation, and influencing policies and strengthening partnerships with key government, not only ensured the continuity of our initiatives but also maximized their impact in the face of systemic delays, resulting in Right2Grow positioning itself as a catalyst for accountable governance and enhanced service delivery in the areas of nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

By embracing flexible engagement strategies, we were able to navigate the frequent turnover among senior government officials, as well as the ongoing delays in the national budget calendar and political transitions.

1.5 Contextual shifts

Since the start of the programme, South Sudan's operating context has undergone multiple shifts that have influenced programme delivery and necessitated continuous adaptation. The civic space remained highly constrained, with restrictions on freedom of assembly, bureaucratic hurdles, and shrinking operational space for civil society actors.

A few months after the project commenced in 2021, it was relocated from Renk County to Melut County, following the approval of donors through the consortium's lead partners, with facilitation provided by the Global Right2Grow Coordinator and the World Vision support office. This decision led to significant delays in budget revisions, staff recruitment, and other essential procedures, ultimately postponing the commencement of project activities and

negatively impacting the timely achievement of several key objectives. The relocation was necessitated by escalating protests from local youth in Renk, who sought enhanced employment opportunities within both international and national humanitarian organizations operating in the region, leading to the suspension of humanitarian operations in the county.

The high influx of refugees and returnees, attributed to the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023 and a combination of violence and the cessation of food distribution in parts of Ethiopia, led to the utilization of the little food reserves in the host community, thus further compounding the malnutrition/food insecurity situation with increased WASH gaps. South Sudan continuously faces significant challenges stemming from prolonged conflict, resulting in recurrent displacement, food insecurity, weak health and WASH systems, limited civic space, gender inequality, and vulnerability to climate-related shocks. All these interlinked factors have significantly contributed to the persistent exponential increase in rates of malnutrition, as evidenced by the IPC reports ^{3,4} particularly among children under five and pregnant and lactating women. The slow and irregular implementation of the revitalized agreement to resolve the conflict in South Sudan throughout the project period has left the political and security situation in South Sudan volatile. The impact of the conflict, at both a national and local level, combined with a series of natural disasters (including flooding), drives a dire humanitarian situation across the country. As a result, some of the project's operational areas experienced sporadic conflicts as different political parties, such as the SPLM- IO, IG, and NAS, controlled them. The war in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted in Khartoum, Sudan, on 15 April 2023, continue to make South Sudan a home for many returnees and refugees, putting pressure on the limited resources and increased dire number of people i.e. returnees, refugees, IDPs, and host-communities in need of a country recovering from a protracted civil war and the devastating impacts of climate change. The country has been highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including long-term changes such as the gradual increase in temperature (dry spells) and short-term extreme events such as increased flooding. Over the last three years, droughts and floods have hampered agricultural production and livestock, disrupted production and value chains, compromised food security and livelihoods, and contributed to resource scarcity and increased competition between pastoralists and farmers who rely on grazing land and water resources. Repeated exposure to conflict and climate change had continuously eroded households' coping mechanisms and the resources needed to build community resilience.

Children, pregnant and lactating women, and youth have been disproportionately affected, facing severe challenges such as injuries, forced displacement, hunger, and mortality. These adversities undermine their fundamental rights to life, health, education, leisure, recreation, and adequate nutrition. These persistent factors constrained the capacities of government institutions, leaving governance in a fragile state.

As such, communities have frequently been exposed to poor feeding practices, limited dietary diversity, a disease burden, and inadequate WASH services, all of which have been worsened by frequent disruptions from flooding, conflict, and weakened governance structures. Living communities rely on unprotected water sources and have minimal hygiene infrastructure. The deeply rooted gender norms restrict women's participation in decision-making and limit their access to resources.

The health system has been heavily dependent on humanitarian funding, which has been shrinking each year due to emerging emergencies that have led to the closure of some health facilities. Additionally, the recent ODA funding cuts and ongoing shutdown issues, particularly given Right2Grow's complementarity with other funding, have led to significant staff turnover and occasional gaps in programme quality.

Nonetheless, the challenges faced, the program demonstrated remarkable resilience by continually adapting its strategies to maintain effective implementation, protect the welfare of staff and partners, and ensure that communities continued to derive benefits from the interventions.

³ IPC_South_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_22July_23July_2022_report.

⁴ IPC_South_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Malnutrition_April_July2025_Report

1.6 Risk management and adaptive programming

The project encountered several risks, including heavy rains; climate change (Flooding & drought spells) intensified in the last three years of the project period, high government and project staff turnover, insecurity, bureaucratic tendencies in the government budget process, political uncertainties, and sporadic conflict, among others, which necessitated adjustments in the implementation. However, the team adapted to the early planning and timely implementation of project activities ahead of the rainy season, and the project continued to raise awareness among communities and local authorities, encouraging them to monitor and develop community action plans to mitigate the impact of the floods. Insecurity in the project's operational areas has persisted throughout the project period, but the team mapped influential stakeholders with whom the team worked closely with, organizations' security focal points and coordinated with the community, other NGOs, local authorities, and UNOCHA/UNDSS/UNMISS to ensure the safety of staff and the project community groups to monitor and mitigate the impact of the insecurity.

The continuous turnover among government authorities and partner organizations was encountered, and the project team continued to maintain the existing network while establishing new ones to continue the advocacy work. For the consortium partners, individual agencies are encouraged to identify a cover for the vacant position to prevent a break in communication and ensure the smooth continuity of project implementation.

Following the passage of security acts into Law by parliamentarians, shrinking civic space has remained active, posing restrictive decision-making processes and creating fear among CSOs to advocate for improvements in government services. However, Right2Grow navigated and closely collaborated with the government to ensure compliance with all legal requirements and continued to strategically align with the consortium's coalition approach, thereby avoiding individuals and agencies from becoming targets.

The unclear national budget process and timelines persisted throughout the project period, and the Right2Grow team remained in touch with informers in parliament to ensure the timely receipt of the budget upon its release for budget analysis.

1.7 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

In the project design, the monitoring method was qualitative for both the assessments and the program, applied during the baseline assessment, 2021, and 2022 reports; however, from 2023 to 2025, outcome harvests, impact stories, and quantitative monitoring were introduced to complement qualitative data during the Mid-term and Endline evaluations, and program reports. Hence, monitoring remained the core activity in this project. This was aligned with the country-specific log frame at the inception phase, which guided the indicators, targets, and the expected outcome.

The consortium members were trained to carry out data collection, documentation, and sharing lessons learned and best practices, including outcome harvesting and impact stories. All technical program staff from the consortium member organizations were involved to ensure the quality of the monitoring information, including data quality, consistency, correctness, and completeness.

During the key assessments, such as the baseline, mid-term evaluation, and endline evaluation, all R2G focal points/managers were involved, providing input into the TOR and in selecting the consultants. For the endline, they provided inputs relevant to the context and aligned with the global evaluation information.

During the reflection sessions, learning areas were identified for improvement and support by country experts, regional, and global colleagues. A midterm evaluation survey was also conducted to measure the effectiveness of the program in the counties where Right2Grow operations were implemented, while complementing the Impact stories and Outcome harvesting. They were progressively used to document the positive impact of the advocacy initiatives. Furthermore, meetings were held with all consortium members to assess progress and make any necessary strategic adjustments for improvement. This use of existing monitoring, evaluation, and accountability mechanisms, combined with local analyses, transformed the project into a learning-oriented and adaptive programme to improve its effectiveness, community ownership, and sustainability of results. The Link Nutrition Causal Analysis (Link NCA), a locally led research initiative, provided critical insights to strengthen program strategies and inform decision-making.

1.8 Partnership and governance

The Right2Grow program in South Sudan was executed through a country consortium led by Save the Children, which included World Vision, ACF SPEDP, CIDO, UNIDOR, and CRC. This consortium leveraged integrated international technical expertise with the contextual knowledge and networks of local actors, enabling impactful interventions tailored to the community's needs. At the governance level, the country Steering Committee, including the Dutch Embassy, provided strategic oversight, ensured alignment with national priorities, and fostered meaningful engagement with government stakeholders. Within the consortium, it focused on strengthening community systems, social and behavioral change, and multi-sectoral coordination, which laid the groundwork for sustainable development. Meanwhile, the local partners were actively driving grassroots mobilization, citizen-led advocacy, and effective sustainability planning, ensuring that the project's efforts resonate deeply within the communities we serve. Hence, together, the project not only enhanced lives but also paved the way for long-term, transformative change in South Sudan.

Right2Grow program management was inspired by all consortium members and coordinated by the SC South Sudan country office. All aspects of project implementation, progress reviews, and recommendations that require the Country Steering Committee (CSC) action are closely discussed by all consortium members, including contributions from the experts of each consortium member.

This Steering Committee is one of the key bodies that played a crucial role in planning and directing the project. It is a decision-making body within the project governance structure, comprising diverse, highly skilled senior personnel from the member organizations, supported by an observer/advisory representative from the Netherlands Embassy, strategically positioned to promote the goals of the Right2Grow project effectively. Additionally, it offered recommendations on project approaches, including participation in discussions of general strategies and opportunities for project planning and implementation. Working in collaboration with other CSOs and engaging key government officials, local actors, and various community structures enabled community uptake and adaptive initiatives for better nutrition and WASH. Routine monthly meetings, as well as semi-annual and annual reflection workshops at the consortium level, have had a positive impact on partners, allowing them to share milestones, collectively address challenges, and play a key role in implementing and adapting the actionable actions.

UNIDOR, a co-chair of Right2Grow, as a partner in the South Sudan Joint Response Program funded by DRA, negotiated the incorporation of nutrition interventions into the country's existing multisectoral response. This demonstrated the expansion of nutrition interventions to Rubkona County; through the Peacebuilding Department, funded by RSFT, supported intercommunal dialogues in Mayendit County, including capacity-building of local actors in trauma healing and the provision of infrastructure, such as police posts and courts/, to help communities resolve issues amicably without resorting to conflict.

The WVSS–Right2Grow initiative has collaborated with the Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC) to enhance access to clean water. This collaboration involved stakeholder dialogue meetings in which local authorities and community leaders effectively advocated for the installation of water pipelines by DPOC. As a result, the delivery of safe and clean drinking water within the community has been significantly enhanced. This initiative received financial support from the Community Development Fund.

The collaboration as a consortium facilitated the pooling of resources, expertise, and networks, thereby enabling the delivery of more integrated and effective interventions. Through shared planning, harmonized monitoring tools, and regular joint reflection meetings, the consortium rapidly adapted to an ever-changing context while minimizing redundant effort. This cooperative approach significantly contributed to achieving the four set project's outcomes. Enhanced access to WASH and nutrition services that fostered improved multi-sectoral coordination, increased influence in policy formulation, and strengthened community ownership. The diverse expertise of consortium members ensured comprehensive coverage from the policy level to local communities, resulting in more robust and sustainable outcomes.

2 Results and key achievements

2.1 Community Mobilisation

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

The Right2Grow Consortium members have successfully engaged with diverse stakeholders to devise effective strategies for enhancing basic social services within communities. These productive discussions addressed critical topics concerning access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), food security, as well as nutrition services, including budget monitoring, expenditure tracking, and media engagement. At the county level, we targeted key participants such as members of mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs), water user committees (WUC), local chiefs and sub-chiefs, county executive directors, county health directors, and infrastructure and environment directors in Akobo, Bor, Fashoda, Koch Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar, Pariang, and Pibor.

These initiatives, spearheaded by Right2Grow and its partners, are making substantial progress in enhancing access to vital social services in the communities, and is the consortium's commitment to building a brighter future for children of South Sudan.

The training of national journalists has proven to be highly effective, as these professionals have significantly enhanced the profiling of community-level project initiatives and amplified the voices of marginalized populations. Five women-led organizations, including two from Bor County in Jonglei State, along with local community leaders, have been successfully oriented on the national budget process. This preparation has positioned them to participate decisively in the critical dialogue between parliamentarians and the community regarding budgetary allocations.

The Jonglei Civil Society Network, the County Health Department, the State Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure in Bor are committed to identifying and prioritizing actionable steps to advance the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) best practices agenda. In a commendable response to community needs, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure facilitated the repair of the Baidit borehole, addressing essential WASH requests. Additionally, the Melut Payam town chief donated a water pump generator to Mother-to-Mother Support Groups to facilitate irrigation and increase vegetable production.

As a result of the training, some women in the MtMSG have established themselves as successful small business owners, particularly those selling milk and green vegetables at Marol Market in Bor. By retailing milk, these women have generated substantial income to support their families, covering school fees and providing essential nutrition for their children. In Melut, for the first time, small-scale businesses involved in Income Generating Activities (IGA) were registered by the Melut County Director of Agriculture. This registration aims to build capacity and link them with private sector financial support. This transformation is a direct result of the effective intervention strategies implemented.

The advocacy and awareness initiatives promoting hygiene and sanitation have clearly demonstrated the community's adaptability by increasing their personal and public hygiene practices, digging household pit latrines, among others. The establishment of sanitation committees by the Payam administrators in Pibor and Akobo played a crucial role in educating the public about effective waste disposal and in spearheading communal market-cleaning initiatives. The positive results of these efforts are evident at the household level, with a significant increase in the construction of compost pits.

Through the community mobilization efforts, significant ownership was demonstrated through community social groups, dramas, and skits composed with actionable nutrition and WASH messages for sensitization; members of mother support groups establishing individual kitchen gardens, demand from mother support groups for fruit seedlings, community groups actively participating in the village; in Mayendit, the solid waste disposal committee was

formed to ensure that every house in the Payams of Rubkuay and Thaker had a functional pit latrine and any person caught practicing open defecation was punished by digging a latrine for the less fortunate families and the annual national nutrition meeting with all stakeholders to review nutrition status and improve the prevention of malnutrition.

“

After struggling with a severe lack of drinking water, the knowledge gained through Right2Grow empowered us to raise our voices.

”

Manyiel, community leader from Pariak Payam
Right2Grow South Sudan
[Read more →](#)



In Melut, an elevated water tank and piped water system were constructed in Pariak using Community Development Fund (CDF) resources from Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC), improving access to safe drinking water following community advocacy; in Paguir, the water user committees mobilized for construction of dykes to control recurrent floods and the maintenance and cleaning of water points; while the local authority allocated land for rice production, and negotiated to reduce tariffs on food items through the local trade union, a measures that improved both food availability and affordability.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
R2G.OC.1.1	# of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	0	N/A	8	N/A	30	Formation of five solid waste management committees, establishment of 55 kitchen gardens, Water users and management committees that worked to ensure market cleaning to promote hygiene, and the compost pits cited at different households indicated adoption of sound, doable WASH practices by the communities. All the community groups strongly demanded for actions to address the nutrition and WASH issues, among the demands are: Demand by MtMSGs with soft skills on entrepreneurship, like soap making, baking, water pumps, and tailoring, to improve their source of income to support their families. Requested the local Authorities to support with fruit trees to address climatic hitches like exacerbated flooding, as well as serve as a source of fruits in the communities. In Lualdit and Pariak, the community demanded that the chiefs support the repair of boreholes producing dirty water, which were successfully repaired. Unfortunately, the one at Pariak later got broken again, and the community is following up with their chief to repair it. Paloich community led by youth representatives demanded for improved delivery of safe and clean drinking water from water tracking to installation of water pipes from Community Development (CD), a Department within Dar Operating company (DPOC), one of the biggest operating companies in Melut County. The community, during the annual World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) event launch, also advocated for allocating

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
							space for a breastfeeding corner in the hospital to support mothers in nourishing their babies. The community requested the rehabilitation of the borehole in the Dithoma IDP camp, which was successfully repaired by Solidarity International. The repair of the broken water tank in Wunthon by the county commissioner.
R2G.OC.1.2	# of targeted barriers to good nutrition and/or WASH services successfully addressed by joint community and private sector initiatives	0	N/A	6	N/A	7	1. Following the community leaders' engagement on gender awareness, they encouraged women and girls to eat any food; they were being prevented from eating meat from pigs, heads of fish, and cows. 2. Installation of water tank in Melut using the community development fund (CDF) from Dar Petroleum Operating Company (DPOC) was completed. 3. Dispel some of the myths and cultural barriers that affect the nutrition status of the community. 4. Introduction of the income-generating activities. Establishment of the village savings and loans associations. 5. Update water pumps to solarized pumps to enable year-round vegetable production.
R2G.OC.1.3	% of households practiced improved WASH and able to consume Nutritional facilities.	0	N/A	N/A	N/N	?	
SSD.OP.1.4	# of WASH and nutrition products identified for production by local private sectors.	0	N/A	2	N/A	8	▪ Soap making ▪ Dry/ smoked fish ▪ Fresh Milk ▪ Green leafy vegetables ▪ Onions. ▪ Chicken rearing ▪ Rice farming

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
							- Pumpkin - Egg plant
SSD.OP.1.5	# of water user committees trained on maintaining water sources and sanitation within the communities.	0	N/A	46	N/A	46	10 (5 Mayendit/5 Pariang) functional water committees received refresher training. 3 in Akobo and 3 in Pibor; 3 in Bor county, i.e, Baidit, Lualdit, and Pariak; there are 7 in Melut County and Paguir 20 in Leer, Koch, Panyijar, and Fashoda.
SSD.OP.1.6	# of MTMSG and Men groups trained.	0	N/A	55	N/A	55	Capacity-strengthening efforts continued for the functional 55 MtMSGs, with skills and knowledge on doable wash and nutrition actions to improve dietary diversification for children and promote hygiene at the household level, including innovative ideas such as chicken rearing in Mayendit and Panyijar. 2 MtMSGs in Pibor were engaged in awareness sessions on importance of production of nutritious foods affordable to them during world breast feeding week. 2 MtMSGs in Akobo county Six in Melut County and 15 in Bor county 2MtMSGs in Leer 2MtMSGs in Koch 2MtMSGs in Panyijar 2MtMSGs in Fashoda 7 M2MSG in Paguir
SSD.OP.1.7	# of meetings organized by CSOs and private sectors to promote appropriate technologies on food processing and preservation.	0	N/A	2	N/A	15	For the small business entrepreneur, 15 meetings were held to track progress on income-generating activities and VSLAs across the R2G operation sites.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
SSD.OP.1.8	# of awareness sessions conducted on local production of nutritious foods affordable to the local community	0	N/A	4	N/A	41	15 awareness-raising and campaign sessions were conducted; 8 cooking demonstrations for caregivers of children on how to prepare nutritious, hygienic meals; and 18 local food preservation sessions.
R2G.OP.1.1	# of CSOs involved in Right2Grow	0	14	13	8	14	SCI, ACF, WVI, CRC, CIDO, UNIDOR, and SPEDP are Right2Grow contracted partners, while Samaritan Purse SP and Hope Restoration South Sudan HRSS collaborated with UNIDOR in Mayendit to provide seedlings for kitchen gardening, GBV sensitization, and referral. UNICEF supported the adoption of chicken rearing and cereals such as sorghum and groundnuts as protein sources. In Bor, SCI collaborated with the Jonglei Civil Society Network, Voice of Women, and ITERFID South Sudan. The Melut farmers' union in Upper Nile.
Add country indicators..							

2.2 Strengthening Civil Society Organisations

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

SCI, in collaboration with its national partners CRC, also involved community chiefs, children, and women-led organizations in the national budget dialogue, a testament to their dedication to demanding improved service delivery in their communities. The Chiefs' and women-led organization representatives tabled the issues of inadequate funding for food security, nutrition, and WASH services, which affect children, women, other vulnerable groups, and the broader community, and submitted position papers to the national budgeting committees.

The third-tier CSOs in Bor acquired new skills in appropriate food processing and preservation methods, including the drying of green vegetable leaves and the smoking, grinding, and salting of fish and meat, which are extremely helpful in preserving food during the lean season (hunger season), thereby maintaining food diversity until the next harvest season.

The CSOs (Jonglei Civil Society Network & Voice of Women) later cascaded the same training and demonstrations in their respective areas of operations. Additionally, following their capacity strengthening on awareness campaigns, these CSOs further replicated the campaigns in Baidit, Pariak, and Lualdit, targeting community structures, mothers, men, and boys on social norms, gender norms, culture, and religion.

The Establishment of four child-led forums in Melut Primary School has provided platforms for children to voice their needs and priorities, promoting their participation in budget decision-making processes and ensuring that their perspectives inform budget planning and allocation. These forums are expected to remain active beyond the project's closure. In Paguir, the water user committees mobilized for the construction of dykes to control recurrent floods and the maintenance and cleaning of water points. Meanwhile, the local authority allocated land for rice production and negotiated with the local trade union to reduce tariffs on food items, measures that improved both food availability and affordability. In Bor CRC, in collaboration with SCI, established the Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs).



[Read more ->](#)

Rose Nyaguek Kel - peer educator, Mother-to-Mother Support Group organized by SPEDP
Right2Grow South Sudan

“When mothers are equipped with knowledge and support, entire communities can thrive.”

The campaigns, awareness sessions, and showcases have effectively mobilized parents and relatives of young children, supporting mothers in nurturing and feeding their families, and empowering mothers to diversify their diets utilizing affordable, locally produced plant and animal products. Additionally, the campaigns and awareness sessions delve into gender roles and culture, exploring how these can sometimes be distorted to hinder women's advancement to leadership roles. Acknowledging that these issues perpetuate women's subordination, inequitable division of labour, and poor accessibility, and that it's time to break free from the old, harmful cultural

norms. This is a courageous step towards gender transformation driven by local CSOs; the results of their efforts are evident in the lifting of restrictions, allowing women and girls to access previously prohibited foods such as pork, fish heads, and beef, thereby enhancing their dietary choices.

The continued engagement with government authorities in Melut led the county government to support private sectors, local and mechanized farmers with 750 drums of fertilizer in 2023 and 500 drums of diesel in 2025, respectively, to increase food production in the county.

The trained and engaged national journalist, with the support of Right2Grow, helped the journalist profile

Right2Grow's efforts in finding solutions to the malnutrition drivers and documented community voices regarding the situation surrounding them.

As a part of the sustainability strategy, CRC worked with 37 member organizations and collaborated with the Institute of Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR), a Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group, to align BMET advocacy efforts and join forces to continue after project closure.

Similarly, CIDO strengthened the capacities of the CSO organizations, including Nile Hope, Intersos, Oxfam, AICO, Medair, ADA, TORCH, SALT, Peace Corps, GREDO, and CMC, in Akobo and Pibor, respectively. These capacity strengthening resulted in the Initiation of town public cleaning days in Akobo and Pibor, as well as a Radio talk show that allowed community members to interact with local government and duty bearers on nutrition and WASH service gaps.

Additionally, in collaboration with the global team, SCI supported two national organizations and two international organizations' staff to participate in the African Union (AU) summit in Addis Ababa, the Nutrition4Growth in Arusha, the Regional Linking & Learning event, AIDEX in Nairobi, and the N4G summit in Paris, contributing to the CSO declaration.

The results of the BMET engagement with stakeholders at various levels, the budget lines of three sectors (excluding the health sector), indicated that allocations increased in the approved national budget compared to the initial indicative budget. For instance, national budget allocations increased from 5,762,911,303 to 31,262,911,302; from 79,091,189,153 to 96,855,062,106, and from 185,899,777,710 to 186,399,777,710 for the WASH, FSL, and Humanitarian sectors, respectively.

The collaboration between the nutrition cluster and other nutrition partners on the nutrition policy made it easy to influence them to include it in [the Global Nutrition Cluster \(GNC\) call](#) on the South Sudan Nutrition Response agenda in May. Children's parliament, youth-led, and Women-led organizations were empowered with advocacy knowledge and skills, which they admitted was an eye-opener for some women and youth who thought that budget allocation was purely a government entitlement.

In recognition of the need for easy future coordination with the Right2Grow consortium, the members of parliament formed a committee comprising two members from each of the parliament's budget-specialized committees to facilitate easy communication. This committee proved instrumental in fast-tracking the launch of the national WASH caucus, which aimed to accelerate the finalization of the Water bill and advance the WASH agenda in the country. The successful launch of this caucus serves as a testament to the effectiveness of this collaborative approach and the commitment of all parties involved to addressing the country's pressing issues with the urgency they require.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
R2G.OC. 2.1 (SCS 3)	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	0	10	13	10	20	CSOs with community groups, i.e., school children, and Children's Parliament representatives succeeded in influencing government authorities during workshops, the day of the African child, to increase budget allocations that are child-friendly, fast-track the launch of the nutrition Policy, and recognize the significant contributions of CSOs and children to national budget processes. The use of the evidence-based advocacy approach had built trust with line ministries and decision-makers, giving the R2G (CRC) access to the national budget booklets and approval of expenditures. Additionally, R2G was recognized and invited to present during the national budget preparation process and the national budget public hearing. At the international level, the CSOs and the children's parliament participated in regional summits such as the African 2 nd Climate Change Summit in Addis Ababa to influence demand for sufficient funds to mitigate the impact of climate change; the N4G preparation conference in Arusha; and the summit in Paris.
	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	0	12	1	12	14	CSOs with community groups, ie, the WUCs, Youth, M2MSG, through the awareness campaigns, succeeded in influencing the local authorities to establish solid waste committees, allocation of land for kitchen gardens and dumping sites, hand pump repairs, and installation of a water yard using the community development fund. The radio talk shows provided a platform for stakeholders to engage with communities and address audience concerns.
R2G.OC. 2.2 (SCS 4)	SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at national level.	0	15	8	15	21	Engaged the government Authorities, decision makers, and legislators on radio talk shows in Juba,

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
							R2G, as part of the South Sudan nutrition cluster, joined the partners' call with the GNC and donors to advocate for prioritizing funding and for including South Sudan in the Horn of Africa funding mechanism. Right2Grow, under the leadership of SCI, held a series of sessions to advocate with the WASH specialized committee and the WASH caucus on the dire WASH needs in the country, resulting in the signing of the WASH compact, the initiation of the Water Bill review process, and the legalization of the WASH caucus in the national legislation assembly.
	SCS042: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at sub-national level.	0	40	14	40	24	Engaged the WUC teams, local Authorities, and M2MSG on radio talk shows in Malakal, Akobo, Bor, and Pibor. Engaged the local Authorities, biannually from 2022 with decision makers, CSO, academia, and legislators on the nutrition, agriculture, and WASH budget allocation in Melut and Bor.
R2G.IO.D .1 (SCS 5)	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities	0	N/A	27	N/a	29	JCSN, WOW, INTERFID, 3 SUN-CSOs, Institute for Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR) (third tiers), 15 CRC members, including the seven Right2Grow partners.
SSD.OP.2 .3	# of consultative meetings with stakeholders (Parliamentarians) to advocate for budget allocation for WASH and Nutrition.	0	N/A	7		17	Four meetings were held with the four parliamentary specialized committees, and one joint meeting in 2022, 2023, and 2024.
SSD.OP.2 .4	# of platforms used by CSOs and CBOs to advocate for the rights of marginalized and women groups.	0		10		20	The global events such as World Breastfeeding Week, World Food Day, Global Handwashing Day, and 16 Days of Activism. African Union and 2nd Climate Summits; the Nutrition for Growth preparations in Arusha and the summit in Paris; the R2G learning week, the Power of Voices regional learning week. The clusters (FSL, WASH, Nutrition, Education, and CP) and Parliament.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
SSD.OP.2 .5	# of CBOs and CSOs who received training on technical skills for advocacy on budget analysis.			21		29	JCSN, WOW, INTERFID, 3 SUN-CSOs, Institute for Social Policy and Research, South Sudan (ISPR) (third tiers), 15 CRC members, including the seven Right2Grow partners.
SSD.OP.2 .6	# of CSOs, children led groups and women who attended workshop in budget sector working groups.	0		15		20	Fifteen schools' children's representatives, two youth-led organizations, and three women led- organizations.
Add country indicator S..							

2.3 Multi-sectoral approach

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

Most of the consortium members are members of the nutrition cluster and the SUN CSO movement. They worked closely with the MoH and continued to engage with the nutrition cluster through its different technical working groups, such as the Advisory Task Force and the technical working groups. This engagement aimed to advance the multisectoral agenda, a core of the humanitarian response and development interventions in supporting the government to fast track the launch of the National Nutrition Policy, a pre-requisite for the development of the multisectoral nutrition strategy.

Similarly, in collaboration with the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health, the team supported the development of the 2024 South Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) strategy paper, which was tailored to a multisectoral approach to be adopted by all partners.

The Right2Grow consortium engaged with the parliament budget committees of WASH, Agriculture and Food Security, Health, and Population to discuss the state of WASH, food security, and nutrition in the country. The engagement provided a platform to present the findings of the South Sudan humanitarian needs overview for the three sectors of WASH, Food security and nutrition, as well as the status of South Sudan's Water bills and the commitments. The parliament members acknowledged the resourcefulness of Right2Grow in their roles to oversee the budget allocations and execution of these sectors by the respective line ministries.

At the state level, our focus was directed toward nutrition focal points and the state ministry of health director generals. Nationally, we engaged with influential figures, including the nutrition director, the director of primary health care, and the directors general of water and irrigation, as well as members of specialized budget committees within the ministries of agriculture, health, and finance, alongside representatives from local media outlets. The engagement methodologies employed varied, encompassing meetings, training sessions, dialogues, workshops, and focus group discussions, all aimed at driving effective collaboration and impactful outcomes

Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI in collaboration with its partners, supported the WASH specialized committee in launching the parliamentary WASH Caucus. The aim of this caucus is to further raise the awareness among parliamentarians and other government stakeholders about the existence of the irrigation development Master plan, to acquaint them with the strategic framework, the priorities, and implementation mechanisms. At that event the Deputy speaker of the national assembly acknowledged the contribution of the Right2Grow consortium to advocating for improved service delivery and emphasized that the workshop on orientation of the MPs on the national irrigation master plan cannot be underrated as it was going to strengthen the members of parliament MPs capacity to discharge their mandate to oversee the WASH services particularly after the signing of the Nile Basin comprehensive framework agreement to benefit the government of South Sudan and its citizens. The director of planning concurred with the deputy speaker's speech by acknowledging the establishment of the WASH Caucus, which catalyzes WASH-related interventions in the country.

A quote from one of the PM said, "As a result of the frequent questions asked by the parliamentarians through such platforms organized by Right2Grow, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation was pushed to develop a Terms of Reference under the leadership of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MIWR) to review the Water Bill". The TOR had successfully secured funding with World Bank. The anticipated functional water bill is expected to contribute to improved WASH service delivery, enhance mechanized farming, reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases, improve domestic food security, and enhance overall health and nutrition outcomes, although the outcomes will be realized after the project closure.

Additionally, Right2Grow and its partners, supported the WASH Caucus and a specialized committee to equip its members with knowledge of the United Nations World Water Convention, country accession processes, and benefits,

and strengthen their relationship with other specialized committees, particularly those from the Economic Cluster, before tabling the county's accession proposal in Parliament to support South Sudan's accession to the UNCEP. Parliamentarians were further informed about water governance and its Essential Frameworks to prepare them ahead of the Planned Water Bill Review exercises and tabling in the parliament.

Through the leadership of SCI, the consortium has supported the development of the first-ever national nutrition policy and constitution, as well as a strategic work plan for the Parliamentarians' WASH Caucus. The efforts secured the endorsement of the National Nutrition Policy by the senior management of the Ministry of Health, including the Health Minister, and the service cluster led by Vice President Abdulgadir, and the official launching by Vice President Josephine Lagu, and the deputy speaker, respectively, making the frameworks available to the public for dissemination and implementation; aiming to addressing the multi-sectoral aspects of nutrition.

Despite notable accomplishments, the landscape of complex and significant priorities confronting the government and various stakeholders was influenced mainly by the adjourned 2024 election, upcoming 2026 elections, the ongoing political instability, the effects of climate-related incidents, particularly the flooding caused by rising water levels in Lake Victoria, the ongoing conflict in Sudan that resulted in a greater influx of returnees and refugees and the deteriorating economic situation have intensified these challenges, that hindered the ability to achieve related some of the projects outcome.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
R2G.OC.3.2 (SCS 2)	SCS022: # of laws, policies, and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, and improved for sustainable and inclusive development	0	2	3	2	3	The initial plan was to develop two policy documents, i.e the nutrition Policy and the Nutrition Multi-sectoral strategy; however, the project ended up supporting the development of three policy documents, i.e, the National Nutrition Policy, and the Parliamentary WASH Caucus constitution and strategic plan.
R2G.OC.3.3	Improved degree of social accountability		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
R2G.OC.3.4	% of public budgets allocated and implemented for nutrition and WASH services (increased funding).		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SSD.OP.3.5	# of events held to disseminate new findings on WASH and nutrition gaps.			4		16	Right2Grow, through the leadership of SCI, advocated with the WASH specialized committee and the WASH Caucus on the country's dire WASH needs, resulting in the signing of the WASH compact, the review of the Water Bill, and the launch of the National Parliamentarian WASH Caucus. Similar engagement with the MoH, MoA, the specialized committee on Agriculture and food security, and the specialized committee of Health equally advanced the development of the National Nutrition Policy and the WASH Caucus constitution. Platforms such as the ECSA-HC, AU Summit, WASH (Water) Conference were used to disseminate WASH and Nutrition gaps.
Add country indicators..							

2.4 Mobilizing international development actors

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

UNIDOR, through its technical team represented at different national groups like the Strategic Adversary Group (SAG), advocacy initiatives were conducted in collaboration with MOH, Nutrition Cluster (NC), UN, and other partners to the donors and the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) to prioritize and allocate multisectoral resources for the Horn of Africa resulted to the inclusion of South Sudan which was missing in the list of the Horn of Africa Countries. Additionally, UNIDOR, as the co-lead of the SSJR, was able to present recommendations to mitigate the likelihood of flood effects in the country, which was a success, as additional funds were committed to respond to climate change with a specific focus on flooding.

Additionally, through the business development team, UNIDOR continued to advocate for additional resources aimed at addressing nutrition and WASH service gaps, submitting several multisectoral proposals to donors and partners, including the proposed 2024 Humanitarian Need and Response Plan (HNRP). Localization was clearly considered in the proposals submitted to build the capacities of local government actors for transition. UNIDOR, a key player in nutrition interventions, secured additional resources from UNICEF through the localization approach to empower the County Health Department with the necessary skills and equipment.

Additionally, in collaboration with the global team, SCI and ACF supported two national organizations, two international organizations' staff, and a children's parliament representative to participate in the African Union (AU) summit in Addis Ababa, the N4G in Arusha, the Regional L&L event, AIDEX in Nairobi, the N4G summit in Paris, contributing to the CSOs declaration and African 2nd climate summit in Addis Ababa to amplify the voices of the children and influence regional child friendly budgeting process.

Through word of mouth about the work and influence that Right2Grow was making, Johanniter took an interest and invited Right2Grow to present during the launch of the "Forgotten Crisis campaign," attended by the Ambassador of Germany, German journalists, campaign members, and Country directors for several organizations, an initiative meant to mobilize resources in Germany for South Sudan.

World Vision's ENOUGH is a global initiative dedicated to ending child hunger and malnutrition and aligns closely with the R2G program. It actively engaged diverse array of stakeholders—including the Vice President of South Sudan, the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, donors, heads of international NGOs, the R2G consortium, and community partners—during the launch of the ENOUGH campaign in Juba and other states in 2024.

The Right2Grow consortium maintained a sustained engagement with donors in South Sudan, emphasizing the importance of harmonizing funding streams and programmatic strategies to ensure coherent, long-term solutions to undernutrition beyond emergency response. The good relationship with the Netherlands Embassy has supported and enabled the success of the donor roundtable through their guidance during preparations and mobilization of the donor community in South Sudan. The event was attended by four donor representatives, including EKN, USAID, the German Embassy, and the British Embassy, as well as senior members of the consortium. The session began with opening remarks from the Deputy Head of Mission, the Head of Development Cooperation, and the SCI Country Director. The consortium manager presented the project overview and progress; the nutrition cluster coordinator provided an overview of the country's nutrition situation; the WASH cluster coordinator followed suit. These presentations formed the basis of the discussions facilitated by the SCI ACCM director/ Project L&A lead. The deliberations were fruitful, though they have not yet yielded positive results; however, continued engagement will gradually influence donors' funding policies to contribute effectively to the ever-changing situation in South Sudan.

Code	Indicator (disaggregate by sub-indicators where applicable)	Baseline Value	Target 2025	Result 2025	Target 2021-2025	Result 2021-2025	Narrative for actual value 2025
R2G.OC.4.1	Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by R2G and its partner towards donors and international actors		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SSD.OP.4.3	# of meetings held with donors to advocate for multi-sectoral funding in nutrition.		N/A	N/A	N/A	6	Three with the embassy and three with other donors.
SSD.OP.4.4	# of consultative meetings organized for the development of national policy and long-term nutrition program framework.		N/A	N/A	N/A	20	Nine National nutrition policy preparatory meetings, six workshops with the various stakeholders, and five Launching meetings were held with the steering committee members, the MoH, MoHE, and MoGE leadership.
SSD.OP.4.5	# of advocacy workshops for members of parliament leading health, nutrition, food security and social development committees conducted.		N/A	N/A		14	Held biannual workshops on the country's situation on nutrition, WASH, Food security, Health, and the overall humanitarian situation from 2022 to 2025. Additionally, we held four workshops specifically on WASH, including the launch of the Parliamentary WASH Caucus constitution.
Add country indicators..							

2.5 Gender, youth and inclusion

The project also strengthened integration of nutrition with GBV and protection sectors at the community level, aiming to reduce women's vulnerability to GBV. Throughout the Right2Grow implementation, there has been an intentional focus on inclusive decision-making that incorporates the perspectives of all genders. Result-oriented advocacy efforts have aimed to improve the lives of women and men alike. This cross-sectoral approach ensures that marginalized groups, including women, children with disabilities, and the elderly, benefit equitably across sectors such as health, WASH, livelihoods, food security, and education.

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

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

Similarly, CIDO, in collaboration with Oxfam, established a Disaster Risk Management Committee in Akobo, composed of men, women, local leaders, people with disabilities, and youths, who were trained on a range of issues related to Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR). The committee continued to educate community members on the pros and cons of gender disparity in relation to growth and development.

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

Therefore, in R2G, youth engagement and inclusion are central to the program implementation, ensuring that young people (ages 10 to 24) and people living with disabilities are involved. The project is aware of the heterogeneous nature of the youth group and that many subgroups exist within this broad age category (i.e., young women vs. young men, very young adolescent girls vs. young women, and young women with disabilities vs. young men). Having this knowledge enabled the project to engage with young people in all their diversity effectively work towards a better understanding of who they are within a given context, and design and implement targeted interventions that address their specific needs in nutrition and WASH in the R2G location of operations; Hence, improving the ability, dignity, and opportunity of those disadvantaged based on their identity.

2.6 Climate change and local responses

In Bor, the arrival of the rainy season has been both a blessing and a burden, as it was vital for agriculture, but also comes with increasing flood risks because of climate change. Bor is prone to flooding, and floods have now defined its

landscape for the last three consecutive years, though they were not as severe in some parts during 2024. Every year, as rains sweep the plains, homes are inundated, crops are submerged, and families are displaced. For mothers and children in Bor, the flood is not merely a seasonal challenge but a significant obstacle to their nutrition and health. When water begins to rise, the mothers (MtMSG) relocate to higher ground to establish their kitchen and group demonstration gardens, practice irrigation methods, and move to riverbanks close to water during the dry seasons.

In Akobo and Pibor, CIDO collaborated with Oxfam to support six women-led vegetable production groups (MtMSGs) with climate-smart technologies, including solar-powered water pumps, through capacity building and by linking them to the Farmer Field School model. The training equipped them with the knowledge and skills to implement actions that enhance agricultural practices, as they engage in market-oriented vegetable production to maximize yields and income, raise awareness about better nutrition and WASH practices, and support grassroots groups in their communities.

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

Introduction of fruit tree seedlings to be planted in the community to support flood control, a lesson learned from FGDs with one CSO that piloted the initiative in one payam with mango trees.

The Right2Grow (R2G) program has successfully integrated climate resilience into its advocacy and community engagement initiatives in Jonglei and Upper Nile states, addressing the interconnected risks that communities face. In Paguir, the community introduced and scaled lowland rice varieties that suited flooded areas, established floating vegetable gardens, constructed dykes to protect homes and farmland, and planted trees to enhance environmental resilience. This integration was accomplished through localized workshops, evidence-based advocacy, and collaboration with government and media organizations. These approaches ensured the continuity of interventions designed to enhance community resilience and established climate adaptation as a core element of advocacy concerning food security, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in South Sudan.

The Parliamentary WASH Caucus executive actively engaged in the validation of the recent South Sudan Basic School construction guidance (Green School infrastructure), an approach adapted by the Ministry of Education to strengthen the incorporation of climate change and environmental sustainability into its system to track, reduce, and manage the impact of climate change on education. They made significant contributions to the inclusion of the WASH aspect into the guidance and are committed to collaborating with the Ministry of Education in rolling out the guidelines.

To enhance community resilience to climate change, the program collaborated with local stakeholders to strengthen various adaptive measures, which included promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and diversifying livelihoods, alongside the establishment of community-based disaster preparedness committees supported by integrated funding mechanisms from other projects. Furthermore, the program aimed to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to ensure its resilience against flooding. Advocacy efforts further focused on encouraging governmental bodies and service providers to allocate resources to climate-resilient nutrition and water systems, enabling communities to better withstand shocks while simultaneously protecting children's rights to access nutritious food and safe drinking water.

2.7 Contributions towards IGG indicators

So far, a cumulative total of approximately 9,344 individuals has benefited from Right2Grow operations from 2024 to 2025. These individuals have been empowered through various initiatives, including kitchen gardens and cooking demonstrations, basic hygiene education, minor water repair training, smart climate agriculture practices, policy

reform advocacy, small entrepreneurship development, budget monitoring, knowledge, and skills across Right2Grow operations locations.

2.8 Technical support

The irrelevance of the private sector engagement strategy due to the complex nature of business in South Sudan and the Bridge4Voices initiative was identified as a gap in South Sudan consortium interventions. To enhance the project's advocacy impact through private-sector engagement, we shifted our approach to prioritize strengthening local entrepreneurship rather than focusing on large companies. This included transforming mothers' groups and other community groups into VSLA groups. With support from the global MDC team (SC-NL, ACF, CEGAA, and Max Foundation), the consortium partners, ACF and World Vision, conducted a 5-day training on Bridge4Voices and VSAL/IGA, benefiting three tiers.

3 Evidence, Learning and Action

3.1 Evidence informed insights and adaptation

Use of evidence for adaptation:

The programme established a MEAL system that helped the team plan, track progress, and make improvements along the way. The country results framework was developed with Indicators that fit the South Sudan context for nutrition, WASH, and advocacy. The baseline study was conducted to establish the starting point. Partners submitted regular reports, including monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports, and semi-annual and annual reflection meetings were held to review progress and address challenges. A midterm evaluation was conducted to measure the project's progress and adjust strategies. The outcome harvesting in Annex 4 was introduced to capture changes in behaviour, actions taken, and advocacy that were not always visible in numbers.

The insights from the joint reflection workshop and exchange visits within the consortium have enhanced programme quality and provided partners, government entities, and other stakeholders with valuable information on effective strategies for nutrition and WASH initiatives.

Over the five-year implementation period, the Right2Grow programme in South Sudan generated significant learning through its continuous monitoring, participatory evaluation, and cross-partner reflection processes. The evidence gathered through budget analyses, advocacy tracking, community dialogues, communities' actions, and developed government frameworks, such as the nutrition Policy and the Parliamentarians WASH Caucus Constitution, provided valuable insights into how programme strategies could be adapted for greater impact on nutrition and WASH governance such as the use of the outcome harvesting, regular program evaluation to track progress and Inform adaptive management.

Locally Led Research or other studies:

Through Action Against Hunger, locally led research and practical (Link NCA (Nutrition Causal Analysis)) were conducted, resulting in groundbreaking initiatives that provided valuable contextual insights into the nutrition situation in Fangak, informing evidence-based programming and advocacy. It enabled partners to understand the local drivers of malnutrition, such as food insecurity, limited access to health services, poor sanitation, and livelihood disruptions, which served as evidence-based to Influence nutrition and strengthen multi-stakeholder advocacy approaches.

MEAL practices and adaptive programming:

The program's most notable accomplishment has been the institutionalization of policy reform advocacy, grounded in evidence-based approaches that highlight the detrimental effects of the absence of nutrition policy, which undermines the effectiveness of nutrition interventions and obscures resource allocation within the Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) framework. Community-driven initiatives, such as mother-to-mother support groups, water user committees, and youth organizations, have proven effective in sustaining behaviour change and managing services, despite challenges such as insecurity or flooding that have limited staff access. The adoption of practical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition practices utilizing low-cost, locally sourced materials has been widely accepted, particularly during times of inflation and displacement. Furthermore, integrating Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) with WASH and nutrition groups has fostered a sense of ownership and sustainability by generating resources for facility repairs and household investments.

The engagement of women-led and youth-led organizations, children's clubs, and parliamentarians has further enhanced programme outcomes. However, reliance on external oversight for supervision proved unsustainable in conflict-affected regions, leading to quality gaps until the introduction of more community-driven monitoring tools, such as patient satisfaction through the FGDs, and grievance mechanisms through the community stakeholders' dialogue. Initial delays in accessing budgets, inadequate coordination with line ministries, and restricted funding opportunities hindered early advocacy initiatives. Furthermore, the limited technical capacity of third-tier Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) posed a challenge. Targeted mentorship and exchange learning with Uganda's Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) in 2024 addressed this issue, resulting in enhanced local budget tracking and advocacy capabilities among grassroots partners.

The community engagements revealed the vulnerability of WASH infrastructure to recurrent flooding, highlighting that technical designs were not consistently resilient to climate impacts. Additionally, the project team recognized that increasing localization enhances sustainability when third-tier CSOs are empowered to lead local advocacy and take ownership of the processes involved. Similarly, strategic partnerships with governmental entities cultivate accountability by involving technocrats early in areas that necessitate their focus through workshops, thereby institutionalizing transparency practices. Specific communities demonstrated resistance to adopting new practices due to deeply rooted cultural norms or misconceptions. This resistance necessitated different behavioural change strategies and highlighted the need for extended timeframes, particularly in a complex environment such as South Sudan, which has experienced protracted conflict.

The role of media in amplifying impact is essential; the empowerment of journalists has significantly facilitated public engagement beyond formal meetings, contributing to a broader public discourse. The participation of children strengthens the assertion that their voices can substantially influence discussions surrounding national priorities. The continued application of straightforward, manageable practices within households and communities may be adapted to extend outreach to the broader population.

3.2 Collaborative learning initiatives

A partnership structure was established in the second year of the project, defining the roles and responsibilities of both the organizations and their individual members. The consortium comprises seven partners: three international and four national 2nd-tier contractual partners. Save the Children International (SCI) had overseen the operationalization of the project. This includes coordinating with diverse stakeholders at multiple levels and implementing a collaborative, joint decision-making process within the Right2Grow project framework.

WVI and ACF completed the ToT trainings, and all consortium partners cascaded both the Bridge4Voices and VSLA training to MtMSG and WUC, formed VSLAs, and procured the necessary materials to initiate their savings. Apart from the VSLAs, in Pibor, the small business entrepreneurs (pharmacists, shops, and hardware vendors) were involved in the campaign called for 'Make Pibor Clean' and were meant to win support of the private sector in a bid to advance WASH/Nutrition Advocacy. These are approaches to find local, affordable, and sustainable solutions.

The collaboration with the Embassy was fantastic, characterized by open communication, joint planning, and the bi-monthly provision of regular project progress updates. We also shared, learned, and identified synergies for collaboration with other Power of Voices' projects.

Building on the existing network established for the bi-monthly exchange meetings, an avenue is provided for regular project progress updates, sharing of learnings, and identification of synergies for collaboration with other Power of Voice projects. The collaboration with the Embassy of the Netherlands continued to be great, offering the opportunity to identify synergies and ways of working with the other lead partners in the Power Voices consortium, particularly the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) and Plan International, whose representatives were empowered on the use of evidence BMET information and participated in the community- stakeholders' dialogue. Through this collaboration and network, the project successfully oriented representatives from three women-led organizations (SIHA, EVE, and WAYEO) on the national budget process. The presence of the Embassy's representative during high-level engagements, including the national nutrition development stakeholders' consultation and irrigation master plan workshops, as well as the parliamentarians' WASH caucus constitution and strategic launch, has pressured the government to accelerate its actions in fast-tracking its commitments.

The project had enjoyed the spirit of teamwork and open access, enabling us to tap into the expertise of other partners and embassy staff and coordinate our activities effectively.

The Consortium's relationships with all government and community stakeholders at all levels, including consortium colleagues, Member offices, donors, SUN, external partners, and supporters, are strong and deeply valued. We continue to maintain ongoing, regular, and effective communication, ensuring the timely sharing of essential information and updates. This kept the team informed and connected, enhancing our collective understanding.

The collaboration with the global team was instrumental in providing technical guidance, advocacy tools, frequent structured feedback, Improved communication, and tailored technical support, which enhanced the overall impact and efficiency of the partnership.

Right2Grow partners have had strategic partnerships with different programs, agencies, and local partners at all levels. Others are members of health, nutrition, FSL, and WASH clusters, and SUN CSO had the opportunity to share R2G advocacy interventions through coordination meetings from the National, State, and County cluster coordination mechanisms. In this collaboration, the team also worked closely with these clusters at various levels to deliver services to the affected communities. For instance in Akobo, CIDO health and nutrition education activities enhanced the knowledge gap and increased demand for available health and nutrition services under the project funded by SV a refugee organization based in Netherlands, NORAD program which focused on addressing the food insecurity eventually led to establishment of six schools farm fields, provision of mobile solarised water pump and distribution of 36 canoes and mobile oven to fisher folks an intervention that compliments on the nutrition component of this project. In Bor, collaborating with JCSN, WOW, and ITERPID had empowered them with the knowledge and skills to expand the scope of Right2Grow in the community, enabling them to participate in addressing and demanding improved services actively. These collaborations refined advocacy strategies and informed adaptive planning cycles.

3.3 External knowledge sharing and influence

Learning knowledge was largely disseminated through emails with reports and learning briefs, the Grow platform, the Learning Week, the WhatsApp group, and presentations at various external meetings. Between 2021 and 2025, the Right2Grow (R2G) South Sudan consortium actively shared programme learning and advocacy results through national, regional, such as the AU, African Climate summit and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Addis Ababa, and the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC in Arusha, and global, such as Nutrition for Growth (N4G) platforms. In South Sudan, CRC and partners produced and disseminated key knowledge products, including national budget policy briefs, advocacy outcome statements, and learning briefs on inclusive budgeting and civic engagement, targeting government institutions, donors, and civil society networks. Additionally,

SCI and partners, in collaboration with the MoH and Parliamentary WASH specialized committee, engaged stakeholders in the Launch of the national nutrition policy and Parliamentary WASH constitution.

Externally, R2G partners; participated in the international Bridge4Voices global advocacy forum (Turkey, 2022), the Nutrition for Growth Summit (2023), learning week in Uganda in 2023, regional peer exchanges with CSBAG Uganda (2024), regional linking and learning event in Nairobi Kenya and Nutrition4Growth preparation and summit in Arush, Tanzania 2024 and Paris, France 2025 respectively showcasing South Sudan's progress in local-led advocacy and inclusive governance.

Consortium partners also used media engagement, including radio talk shows, newspaper articles, and social media campaigns, to amplify advocacy messages and increase public awareness on nutrition and WASH financing. Learning outputs and case stories were shared through the global R2G Learning Catalogue and partner websites to inform broader policy dialogue and practice.

The ENOUGH campaign and the Forgotten Crisis launch, organized by WVI, the Johanniter, and the German Embassy, respectively, served as a dissemination platform for Right2Grow. These platforms enabled R2G to highlight its community-driven evidence approach in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and the importance of integrated WASH and nutrition approaches.

4 Sustainability

4.1 Embedding Sustainability and Local Ownership

The Right2Grow Programme contributed to sustainability by strengthening the capacity of CSOs at the national and subnational levels, the government staff in national budget analysis and policy document development, as well as community groups in kitchen gardening, hygiene campaigns, awareness sessions, and minor maintenance of water points, and in advocacy, knowledge, and skills development. It encouraged the joining of forces that helped them navigate the risks of shrinking civic space and continue to amplify the voices of the respective communities, enabling them to sustain the work beyond the project's end in 2025. This was discussed in detail during the 2024 annual planning process, with clear country sustainability plans for 2025 and beyond developed from the lessons learned during the MTR workshop in 2023 and the Learning event in 2024. Key sustainability includes:

The development of a nutrition policy that recognizes the importance of Nutrition and WASH-integrated programming at all levels (Agriculture, Rural and urban water, MOH, animals, and fisheries) will serve the nation beyond the project period. This is similar to the Parliamentarians' WASH Caucus constitution and strategic work plan.

The government's role and ownership of the processes involved in endorsing and implementing the national nutrition policy, establishing the national parliamentarian WASH Caucus, and finalizing the ongoing review of the Water Bill. It will facilitate and promote timely implementation while ensuring that all relevant government stakeholders, community groups, implementing agencies, and donors are involved accordingly.

Organizational and technical capacity strengthening, as well as shifting power to local and grassroots CBOs/CSOs, community groups, small businesses, and the private sector, has been achieved through participation in national dialogues with government leadership, external event participation, and training/workshops, which have built their confidence for sustainability.

Integration of Right2Grow strategies and activities into the partners' existing and future programming.

In terms of power shifting, throughout the years, the team, in coordination with the consortium lead, had numerous opportunities for knowledge sharing, including the semi-annual reflection, which proved to be a valuable knowledge-

sharing session, as well as global training on platforms such as the Grow platform, among others. The orientation of the consortium members on the localization concept helped their management understand their roles in initiating changes, which were adopted to continue into year 5, allowing CSOs and communities ample time to stand up and speak on their own behalf without hesitation, thereby ensuring they could access services and products. Children's engagement and capacity strengthening was another way of ensuring the sustainability of holding duty bearers accountable for the lack of services that affect children. They will continue to amplify the voices of children at the national, regional, and global levels.

In Melut, the World Vision Right2Grow project has established a Budget Monitoring Committee to facilitate effective oversight of budget allocations, expenditures, and reporting processes within the community. This initiative is designed to provide ongoing mentorship and technical support to community groups, advocate for their active participation in county planning and budgeting procedures, and promote local resource mobilization to ensure the sustainability of their operations. In Bor CRC, in collaboration with SCI, established the Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs). In Paguir, the water user committees mobilized for the construction of dykes to control recurrent floods and the maintenance and cleaning of water points. Meanwhile, the local authority allocated land for rice production and negotiated with the local trade union to reduce tariffs on food items, measures that improved both food availability and affordability.

This smooth transition enabled the affected populations to view themselves not as passive service recipients but rather as active participants, primarily focused on support, increased ownership, and building community esteem, with a significant role to play beyond the project period.

4.2 Small Grants and Resource Mobilization Initiatives

In Bor, the small grant assisted Voice of Women (VOW) and Jonglei Civil Society Network (JCSN) in procuring basic office equipment/ICT tools, including laptops, printers, and internet access; establishing a reliable internet connection; enhanced financial management capacity through staff training and the setup of an accounting system for VOW, similarly supported the development of the significant policies such as the financial, Procurement and Human resource policy manuals for JCSN, which in turn have improve governance structure and procedure and as well as the management aspect. This positioned the partners to have efficient, transparent, and effective communication; improved management of donor-funded projects, maintained accurate financial records, and established effective coordination with stakeholders under the Right2Grow Programme and other future initiatives. Additionally, JCSN benefited from the development of a website for the Network's visibility, credibility, and professionalism: jongleicivilsocietynetwork.org, from this grant.

The Melut farmers' union received small grants from the Hunger Project from June to September 2025 to support institutional strengthening. This aligns with the objectives of the Right2Grow projects, which aim to strengthen local structures and community-based organizations (CSOs/CBOs) by equipping them with the necessary skills and financial resources to foster community participation and ownership of development initiatives. Furthermore, the farmers' union will have the capacity to improve agricultural practices and enhance market access. This improvement is expected to yield higher outputs and better pricing for farmers' produce, thereby increasing farmers' income and contributing positively to their livelihoods and those of their families. Such enhancements enable investments in education, healthcare, and other essential needs.

The establishment of market linkages will create new avenues for farmers to market their products, thereby decreasing their dependence on volatile markets. Through this empowerment, the farmers' union will gain a platform to advocate for broader agricultural investments and ensure representation at both the county and grassroots levels. Additionally, this initiative will foster adaptation to modern farming technologies and enhance knowledge regarding market access and opportunities. The union will be better positioned to support rural communities by expanding agricultural activities to underserved areas and encouraging them to adopt farming practices.

4.3 What Continues Beyond 2025

The sensitization and awareness initiatives on better nutrition and WASH doable actions should continue through the various community social groups impacted by Right2Grow. The communities, together with local leaders, have already taken ownership of some activities, creating a lasting impact. For instance, the sanitation committee under the Payam administrator, with communal cleaning days, kitchen demonstration gardens to improve dietary diversification, and soap-making IGA by the mother support groups, will continue to sustain the advancements made by the Right2Grow initiative. As part of the closeout and sustainability efforts, partners have agreed to continue scaling the activities through other nutrition-related projects and explore new funding streams from bilateral donors and development partners that prioritize resilience, governance, and locally led solutions.

The dissemination of the nutrition policy will continue across all states of South Sudan, spearheaded by the Ministry of Health's Department of Nutrition, in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP, and other CSOs in the task force and nutrition implementing partners.

Several Right2Grow interventions and approaches have been deliberately designed with sustainability in mind and are expected to continue beyond the programme period. At the community level, Mother-to-mother Support Groups (M2MSGs), Water User Committees (WUCs), and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) have been strengthened and linked, ensuring that behaviour change promotion on WASH and nutrition is anchored in local structures with their own financing mechanisms. These community platforms are already replicating approaches and collaborating on joint WASH-nutrition outreach initiatives, supported by local governments and community leaders.

5 Conclusion & Recommendations

5.1 Programme Performance

5.1.1 Reflection on Programme Achievements and Challenges

The program's primary accomplishment has been promoting genuine community participation. By empowering local leaders, women groups, children, and youth, the Right2Grow initiative has fostered a sense of ownership that encourages sustainable behavioural changes in nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices. The program successfully facilitated dialogue among government agencies, civil society, and development partners. These efforts have contributed to integrating nutrition and WASH considerations into local and national policy frameworks, thereby laying a foundational basis for systemic change.

The Partners organizations strengthened the capacity of local governments and civil society organizations, enabling them to sustain and expand interventions beyond the program's lifecycle. This emphasis on local leadership is critical for achieving long-term impact.

Preliminary data from monitoring and assessment, and observations within the communities, indicate positive trends in key indicators, including enhanced sanitation coverage, increased dietary diversity, and reduced malnutrition rates in targeted communities. The development and initiation of nutrition policy, the Parliamentary WASH Caucus constitution, and the strategic plan documents reflect governmental commitments to these outcomes.

Certain initiatives, such as localization efforts and Community-led advocacy approaches, will encounter challenges to full institutionalization or continued operation following the conclusion of program activities, particularly those dependent on external funding or technical support, due to the current economic crisis and funding situation. Diverse socio-cultural, economic, and infrastructural contexts impacted the uniform success of interventions. The variability in local capacities occasionally hindered the rapid scale-up or adaptation of specific models.

Despite promising initial results in resource mobilization, limited resource availability hindered broader expansion and the incorporation of interventions into government budgets.

Specific communities demonstrated resistance to adopting new practices due to deeply rooted cultural norms or misconceptions. This resistance necessitated different behavioural change strategies and highlighted the need for extended timeframes, particularly in a complex environment such as South Sudan, which has experienced protracted conflict.

The Jonglei Civil Society Network, the County Health Department, the State Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure in Bor are committed to identifying and prioritizing actionable steps to advance the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) best practices agenda. In a commendable response to community needs, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure facilitated the repair of the Baidit borehole, addressing essential WASH requests.

Community-led approaches were essential for ensuring sustainability and local relevance; the multi-sectoral collaboration enhances impact but necessitates precise coordination mechanisms. Sustainable financing strategies should have been prioritized early to ensure program longevity. For instance, setting aside a two-to three-year budget after the project closure as a transition phase to boost, scale, and sustain the gains achieved

In conclusion, the Right2Grow program has established a solid foundation for enhancing nutrition and WASH outcomes through community engagement, innovative platforms, and policy influence in Bor, Jonglei State, and within South Sudan as a whole. Addressing the identified challenges will be crucial for scaling impact, enhancing

sustainability, and integrating these advancements into national systems. The lessons learned will provide valuable guidance for future similar initiatives aimed at promoting resilient, community-led, and integrated approaches to health, nutrition, food security, and WASH development.

5.1.2 Lessons Learned on programmatic strategies and interventions

The Right2Grow programme highlighted valuable lessons on strategies and interventions in South Sudan. Community-driven approaches worked particularly well. Strengthening Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (MtMSGs), Water User Committees (WUCs), and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) has proven effective in promoting behaviour change, sustaining small doable actions, and ensuring local ownership. The integration of nutrition, WASH, and livelihoods under community structures created synergies that improved outcomes beyond initial expectations. Partnerships, such as collaboration with FAO to provide vegetable kits, demonstrated the importance of aligning with technical agencies to fill programmatic gaps.

The Right2Grow (R2G) programme demonstrated that locally led, evidence-based advocacy is the most effective strategy for influencing government accountability in fragile contexts. The Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) model was effective because it linked technical budget analysis with practical advocacy actions, enabling civil society to present credible data and policy recommendations that government actors respected and adopted. The Bridge4Voices (B4V) approach has proven highly effective in amplifying community and child voices, strengthening social legitimacy, and ensuring that advocacy reflects the real needs of citizens.

Additionally, decentralizing advocacy to state levels in Jonglei and Upper Nile significantly increased participation and ownership, although it was more time-consuming and resource-demanding than initially planned. Future programmes should allocate dedicated funding for subnational advocacy and peer learning among third-tier CSOs. Early implementation was hindered by delayed funding and limited access to data. Aligning program timelines with the government budget calendar and establishing data-sharing agreements at inception would improve efficiency.

With the closure of Right2Grow, concerns arise that the coordination among key stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and community groups, may not remain the same, leading to duplication of efforts and overlap of services.

5.2 Partnership Collaboration

5.2.1 Collaboration across actors and levels

The leadership and technical expertise provided by the consortium have fostered an environment of effective collaboration, facilitated by the consortium Manager's coordination, and amplified by a spirit of teamwork among consortium members. This collective effort has enabled the Right2Grow initiative to achieve a reputation at both national and regional levels. Additionally, the adaptability of member offices regarding annual budget realignments has had a substantial positive effect, ensuring that financial resources are utilized efficiently and that critical gaps, particularly in human resource coverage, are addressed in a timely manner.

The partnership structure, solidified in the Country Steering Committee (CSC), was established in the second year of the project. This framework outlines the roles and responsibilities of both organizations and their respective members, who are tasked with monitoring project performance and providing operational guidance. The consortium comprises seven partners: three international organizations and four national organizations, the latter serving as contractual second-tier partners. Save the Children International (SCI) has taken the lead in operationalizing the project, which includes coordinating with various stakeholders across multiple levels and implementing a collaborative, joint decision-making process within the context of the Right2Grow project.

The collaboration with the global team was instrumental in providing technical guidance, advocacy tools, frequent structured feedback, enhanced communication, and tailored technical support, all of which significantly improved the overall impact and efficiency of the partnership, including the alliances with various programs, agencies, and local partners across multiple levels. Additionally, the close collaboration and coordination with global and regional offices facilitated the participation of consortium members in various engagements with external stakeholders platforms, such as the AU, African Climate summit and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Addis Ababa, and the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC in Arusha, the MOFA regional linking and learning In Nairobi, and global, such as Nutrition for Growth (N4G) In Paris and MOFA learning event In the Hague.

The training of trainers (ToT) sessions were successfully conducted by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and World Vision International (WVI) on the Bridge4Voices and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) methodologies, respectively. All consortium partners subsequently disseminated the VSLA training to the communities of MtMSG and WUC, established various VSLAs, and procured the essential materials required to initiate their savings programs. In addition to the VSLAs, the small business entrepreneurs in Pibor, including pharmacists, shop owners, and hardware vendors, actively participated in the "Make Pibor Clean" campaign. This initiative aimed to gain support from the private sector to enhance WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) and nutrition advocacy efforts.

In response to identified community needs, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure has facilitated the repair of the Baidit borehole, effectively addressing critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) requirements.

The collaboration with the Embassy has proven to be highly effective, marked by transparent communication, joint planning initiatives, and bi-monthly updates on project progress. Moreover, this partnership has established a platform for knowledge sharing and identifying synergies with other projects under the Power of Voices initiative, specifically, the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) and Plan International. Through this collaboration and network, the project has successfully oriented representatives from three women-led organizations—SIHA, EVE, and WAYEO—on the national budget process and has actively participated in community-stakeholder dialogues.

The presence of the Embassy's representative during high-level engagements, including the national nutrition development stakeholders' consultation and irrigation master plan workshops, as well as the parliamentarians' WASH caucus constitution and strategic launch, has pressured the government to expedite its actions in fast-tracking its commitments.

The project has benefited from a strong spirit of teamwork and open communication, enabling effective utilization of the expertise of various partners and embassy staff, thus ensuring coordination of activities. The Consortium maintains strong and valued relationships with all government and community stakeholders, including consortium colleagues, member offices, donors, the SUN initiative, external partners, and supporters. The consortium maintained regular and effective communication, ensuring the timely dissemination of essential information and updates, which kept the team informed and connected, while enhancing the team's collective understanding.

Others are members of health, nutrition, FSL, and WASH clusters, and SUN CSO had the opportunity to share R2G advocacy interventions through coordination meetings from the National, State, and County cluster coordination mechanisms.

In this collaborative endeavour, the team closely engaged with the partners of these clusters at various tiers to deliver essential services to affected communities. For example, in Akobo, the health and nutrition education initiatives implemented by CIDO enhanced knowledge and increased the demand for available health and nutrition services under a project funded by SV, a refugee organization based in the Netherlands. The NORAD program, aimed at addressing food insecurity, resulted in the establishment of six school farm fields, the provision of mobile, solar-powered water pumps, and the distribution of thirty-six canoes and mobile ovens to local fishermen. These interventions complement the nutritional components of the project.

In Bor, collaboration with organizations such as JCSN, WOW, and ITERPID empowered local stakeholders, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to broaden the scope of Right2Grow within the community, facilitating their active

participation in advocating for and demanding improved services. These partnerships refined advocacy strategies and contributed to informed adaptive planning processes.

5.2.2 Lessons learned on collaboration

The leadership and technical expertise present within the consortium, both nationally and globally, have cultivated an environment conducive to effective collaboration. The spirit of teamwork among consortium members has enhanced learning and cooperation. This collective endeavour has enabled the Right2Grow initiative to establish a strong reputation at both national and regional levels.

The empowerment of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) has facilitated the expansion of the Right2Grow initiative to include non-Right2Grow partners, thereby creating opportunities for the initiative's sustainability beyond the project's duration.

The establishment and cultivation of a healthy working environment, inclusive of all stakeholders, have contributed significantly to the buy-in and ownership of the project's processes and outcomes. Regularly scheduled monthly meetings, as well as semi-annual and annual reflection sessions, combined with linking and learning opportunities, have provided avenues for timely reviews of project progress and the sharing of innovative practices. Consistent and effective communication within the consortium has ensured the timely dissemination of critical information and updates, thereby keeping the team informed and connected while enhancing their collective understanding.

It is crucial to note that there have been instances where planned activities were hindered by shifts in governmental priorities, resulting in delays.

In summary, the enablers of learning and collaboration identified in this initiative should be considered for replication in future projects to achieve outcomes on a larger scale.

5.3 Best Practices

Working as a consortium allowed pooling of resources, skills, and networks to deliver more integrated and effective interventions. Shared planning, harmonized monitoring tools, and regular joint reviews enabled rapid adaptation and reduced duplication efforts. This collaboration directly contributed to achieving the four outcomes. Improved WASH and nutrition services access strengthened multi-sectoral coordination, increased policy influence, and enhanced community ownership. The diverse expertise of members ensured comprehensive coverage from the policy to the community level, resulting in stronger, more sustainable outcomes.

The strong working relationship between the consortium members and the government at all levels involved using evidence-based information to influence and inform decision-making on the need for policy reform. This approach has yielded the development of the first-ever national nutrition policy, the Parliamentary WASH Caucus Constitution, and the Strategic Work Plan. These frameworks constitute a roadmap for their implementation at all levels of government health and WASH structures.

Media empowerment and engagement to amplify community voices on national resources utilization, transparency, and accountability, and document the project's achievement. It had enhanced public awareness and accountability by making information available on the media channels. Replicating this approach in contexts with active local media would strengthen civic oversight.

Through the Community-led WASH and nutrition Mobilization, Right2Grow facilitated Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (M2MSGs), Water User Committees (WUCs), and fathers' groups to lead awareness campaigns on hygiene,

sanitation, and child nutrition. This approach was effective because it empowered community members as change agents, thereby increasing trust and the adoption of best practices. Implementation involved consortium partners, local CBOs, and CHDs, and can be replicated by training community volunteers and linking them with local health and WASH structures for ongoing support.

Integration of VSLA with community MzGSG and WASH Committees, linking Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) with WUCs and MzMSGs, strengthened financial sustainability and programme ownership. The approach succeeded as it incentivised communities to maintain water points and continue nutrition activities. Partners, CHD, and community leaders facilitated this integration. It can be scaled in other areas by promoting combined savings and social mobilization structures.

Inclusion of the BMET, the technical support from CEGAA in building the CSOs, government, and communities' capacity to analyse and track public spending on nutrition and WASH, which provided credible evidence for advocacy and improved collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. This BMET model can be replicated through regional peer learning and integration into national policy frameworks to enhance transparency in other fragile settings.

CRC, in collaboration with SCI and WVI, ensured the inclusion of community-led budget dialogues that linked parliamentarians, women-led organizations, youth-led organizations, children's clubs, and local CSOs to present evidence-based recommendations.

This was done through the adaptation of the Bridge4Voices approach, which amplified local voices in a politically sensitive environment, fostering ownership and sustained engagement. This had enabled bridging the gap between citizens and decision-makers, resulting in the adoption of community priorities into the national budget debate. Institutionalizing this approach as part of participatory budgeting processes at the state and county levels would improve accountability and transparency for the utilization of national resources.

Partners held monthly meetings, semi-annual and annual reflection, and linking and learning sessions to review progress and share innovations. This promoted adaptive management and collaborative problem-solving across consortium organizations. This can be replicated by partners identifying synergies to continue these reflections in other multi-partner programs in their respective areas of operation, fostering continuous learning.

Overall, working in collaboration with key government officials, local actors, and various community structures enabled communities to adopt and implement adaptive initiatives for better nutrition and WASH. The committee played a significant role in promoting hygiene in the communities, including a communal cleaning day. Additionally, the collaborative efforts of the MOH, NC, SAG, UNICEF, WFP, CARE, MEDAIR, IMC, and other partners, who called for the endorsement of the Nutrition Policy during the South Sudan partner call with GNC, had an impact, as the OIC Undersecretary committed to having the MOH endorse the nutrition policy immediately.

5.4 Recommendations for Future Programming

It is essential to continue employing adaptive management approaches, as strategies that succeed in one context may fail in another. Engage with local stakeholders to understand their priorities, past experiences, and potential challenges. Neglecting this input may hinder the sustainability of the project's initiatives. Additionally, it is essential to base the project's planning on concrete data, rather than relying on subjective information; construct the program around the actual needs identified through both statistical analysis and community feedback. Nutrition, water, health, education, and gender issues should not be treated in isolation or in silo; they are interconnected facets of real-life challenges. To ensure the longevity of the project's initiative, it is essential to focus on building local capacity and transferring ownership, thereby transcending the limitations of the project funding cycle.

Agencies should prioritize advocacy as a fundamental outcome rather than merely a supplementary activity, ensuring that it is adequately resourced and monitored in conjunction with service delivery. It is essential to cultivate partnerships among local civil society organizations (CSOs), media outlets, and community leaders to amplify community voices and sustain advocacy efforts beyond individual projects. Furthermore, a systematic approach should be adopted to document and disseminate lessons learned, case studies, and success stories, thereby enhancing broader advocacy and influencing outcomes at both subnational and national levels. It is also advisable to expand successful initiatives, such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), by linking them with local financial institutions to ensure the sustainability of community-led initiatives for future reference.

Embrace collaboration as a cornerstone of success by engaging government representatives, local organizations, businesses, and donors to foster a collaborative environment that drives success. It helps clarify roles and prevent confusion over responsibilities, providing an avenue to empower the local community and secure their commitment, ensuring sustainable change. This approach maintains transparency throughout the process by allowing stakeholders to observe resource allocation and establish mechanisms for honest feedback, thereby avoiding any perception of impropriety.

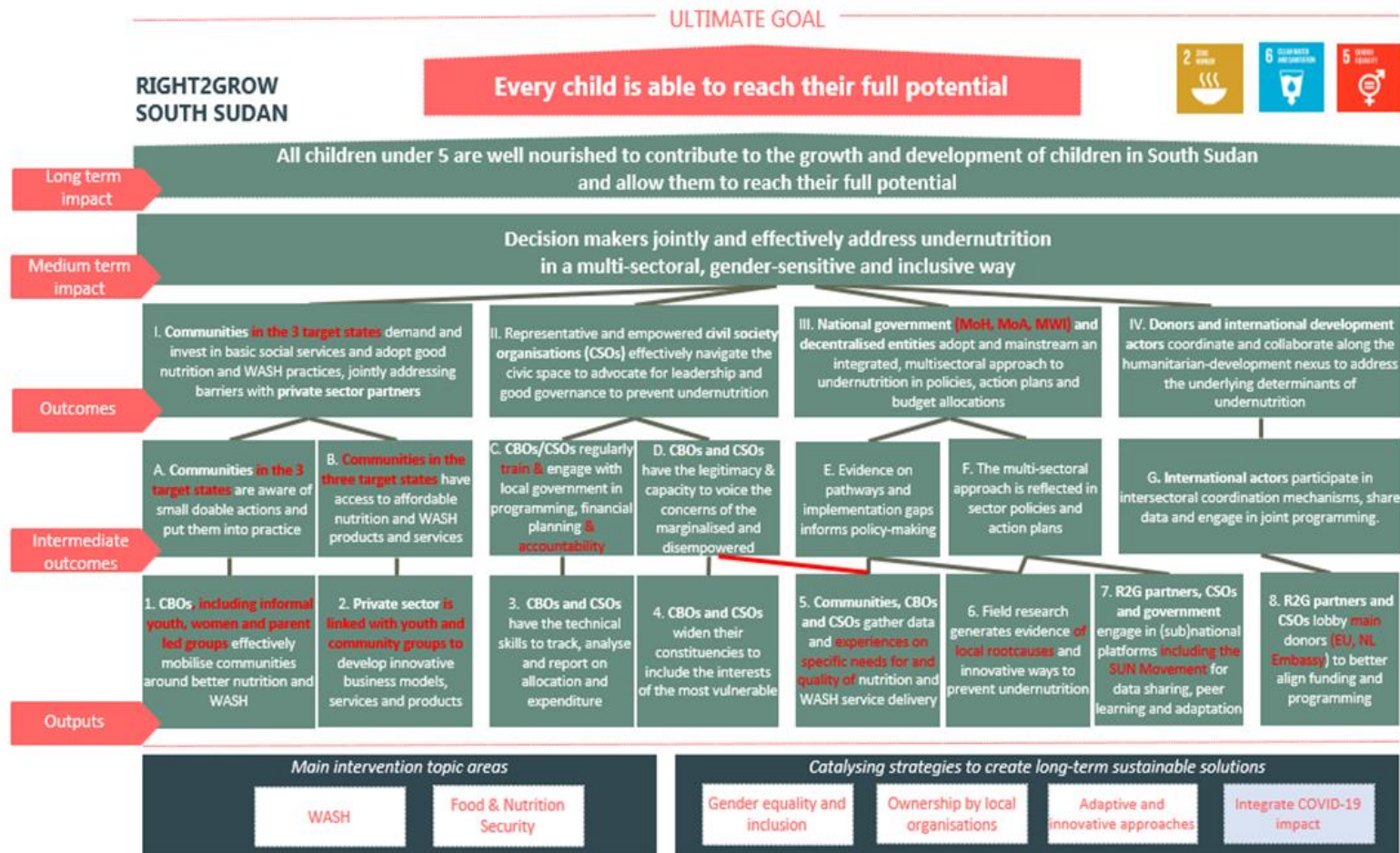
Invest in the training of personnel who will be responsible for program implementation, equipping them with practical skills rather than relying on superficial training sessions. An effective data management system is fundamental; without it, the team's capacity to evaluate success and refine strategies is severely hampered. Advocate for policies that align with the program's objectives, avoiding prolonged struggles with bureaucratic obstacles.

Engaging communities from the outset of the project is key to the acceptance, ownership, and sustainability of a program. Solicit input from a diverse range of voices, not merely from the most vocal participants, and pay particular attention to marginalized groups, including women and individuals with disabilities. Supporting local organizations and leaders increases the likelihood of sustained success post-implementation. Moreover, promoting behavior changes, it is essential to tailor the messaging to resonate with local cultural contexts, thereby maximizing its impact.

Diversify funding sources to mitigate the risks associated with reliance on a single financial stream. Long-term funding commitments are preferable to one-time donations that may be exhausted within a short timeframe. Donors should recognize the need to move beyond short project cycles to multi-year, multi-sectoral funding of local partners, providing adaptable funding that enables sustained advocacy and system change. This approach ensures equitable partnerships with INGOs and invests in participatory monitoring and reflection platforms, where communities, governments, and partners can jointly review progress and adapt strategies. Furthermore, assisting communities in identifying and developing their own funding mechanisms, whether through small business ventures or community fundraising initiatives, will contribute to enhanced resilience and long-term viability.

Annexes

Annex 1: Country Theory of Change



Annex 2: Country Results Framework

[R2G South Sudan full result framework-final .xlsx](#)

Annex 3: Contributions towards IGG indicators

IGG Indicators	Country Indicator	2025 Actual	Cumulative	Notes
A.2.2: Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their nutritional situation	N/A	4887	9344	These comprise of youth groups, mother-to-mother support groups, water management and user committees, government decision-makers (MPs), CSOs, farmer groups, and Village savings and loan associations. These individuals have been empowered through various initiatives, including kitchen gardens and cooking demonstrations, basic hygiene education, minor water repair training, smart climate agriculture practices, policy reform advocacy, small entrepreneurship development, budget monitoring, knowledge, and skills across Right2Grow operations locations.
A.2.3: Number of people indirectly reached				
2.1 Number of companies engaged in inclusive agribusiness				
# of drinking water points constructed		54	54	The construction and rehabilitation of drinking water points resulted from community engagement under the Right2Grow initiative, complemented with funding from community contributions, the Community Development Fund, and other projects.

	N/A	260	322	Similarly, the construction of the latrines resulted from community engagement under the Right2Grow initiative, complemented with funding from other projects.
# of health centres with improved drinking water facilities				
# of health centres with improved drinking water facilities				

Annex 4: Harvested Outcomes

ACF:

1. Change

Observed:

The Aspire Youth Network organized and legally registered in South Sudan for the first time, enabling them to actively advocate for improved nutrition and WASH outcomes at community and national levels.

Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Action Against Hunger** provided technical guidance, mentorship, and platforms for engagement.
- **Aspire Youth Network members** led the registration and advocacy processes.
- **Local authorities** facilitated the legal registration and recognition of the network.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Official **legal registration documents** of the Aspire Youth Network.
- Records of **youth-led advocacy activities**, including meetings with government officials and community dialogues.
- Testimonies from **network members and local authorities** confirming their capacity to engage in nutrition and WASH advocacy.

Significance/Impact:

The formal organization of the youth network **strengthens youth-led advocacy**, provides a sustainable platform for **policy engagement**, and enhances **accountability for nutrition and WASH service delivery** at both national and subnational levels in South Sudan.

2. Change

Observed:

The **South Sudan Youth Network** developed and **presented a position paper to the National Parliament** advocating for the **end of sales of therapeutic and nutrition supplements (RUTF) in local markets**, promoting regulated distribution through approved health facilities.

Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Action Against Hunger** provided technical support, capacity building, and advocacy guidance.
- **Youth Network members** drafted the position paper and engaged with policymakers.
- **Parliamentary Specialized Committee on Agriculture, Food Security, and Natural Resources** received the paper and committed to follow-up actions.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Official **submission records of the position paper** to Parliament.
- Meeting minutes and **parliamentary session reports** reflecting discussion of the youth's recommendations.
- Testimonies from **youth representatives and committee members** confirming engagement and commitments made.

Significance/Impact:

The action **strengthened youth-led policy advocacy**, influenced national policy dialogue on nutrition governance, and prompted **parliamentary commitment to summon relevant authorities**, including local councils and law enforcement, to enforce regulations and end the unauthorized sale of nutrition supplements.

3. Change Observed:

Through Action Against Hunger's Right2Grow project, communities in lowland areas successfully adopted climate-resilient rice farming practices. Over 1,000 farmers (60% women) produced more than 10 tonnes of rice between 2023 and 2024, marking the first significant local production of lowland rice in the target areas. This demonstrated the viability of local rice production as a sustainable food security and livelihood option in flood-prone regions of South Sudan.

Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Action Against Hunger** provided technical support, training on lowland rice agronomy, access to improved seed varieties, and continuous mentorship.
- **County Agriculture Department** offered extension support and helped link farmers to local markets.
- **Farmer Cooperatives and Community-Based Organizations** mobilized members, managed demonstration plots, and led peer-to-peer learning.
- **Right2Grow Consortium Partners** supported in monitoring progress, documenting lessons, and disseminating success stories to wider stakeholders.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Field monitoring and harvest records showing over 50 tonnes of rice produced across the pilot sites between 2023 and 2025.
- Farmer group registers, training attendance lists, and photos of community demonstration plots.
- Testimonies from participating farmers and local leaders highlighting improved food availability and household income.
- Reports from the County Agriculture Office confirming yield data and adoption rates.

Significance/Impact:

The outcome demonstrated that climate-smart lowland rice farming is both feasible and transformative in flood-affected regions of South Sudan. It enhanced local food production, reduced dependence on imported rice, and improved household nutrition and income. The pilot's success has also inspired local authorities and partners to integrate lowland rice promotion into county agricultural plans and scale up the model to other communities under the Right2Grow initiative.

Change Observed:

Communities supported through Action Against Hunger's Right2Grow project successfully established **50 floating garden plots (each measuring 3x5 meters)** in flood-prone areas between 2023 and 2024. These floating gardens enabled continuous vegetable production during prolonged flood seasons, improving access to nutritious foods and strengthening household resilience against climate shocks.

4. Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Action Against Hunger** provided technical guidance, materials, and training on constructing and maintaining floating gardens using locally available resources.
- **Community Members and Farmer Groups** designed, built, and managed the gardens collectively, demonstrating innovation and ownership.
- **Local Authorities and Agriculture Extension Workers** offered backstopping support and helped in monitoring progress.
- **Right2Grow Consortium Partners** documented the learning and supported visibility through advocacy and knowledge-sharing platforms.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Field visit reports, photographs, and community records documenting the establishment and productivity of 50 floating garden units.
- Household testimonies confirming improved vegetable availability and reduced dependency on external food aid during flood seasons.
- Monitoring data showing consistent vegetable yields (e.g., kale, spinach, okra, and tomatoes) despite persistent flooding.
- Reports from County Agriculture Officers validating the innovation as a local adaptation best practice.

Significance/Impact:

The floating garden initiative provided a **climate-resilient agriculture solution** that ensured year-round food and nutrition security for vulnerable households. It empowered communities to adapt to flooding through innovation and self-reliance, enhanced dietary diversity, and generated income from surplus vegetable sales. The success has attracted interest from local government and humanitarian actors to replicate the model across other flood-prone counties, positioning it as a **scalable climate adaptation practice** under the Right2Grow initiative.

5. Change Observed:

Between 2022 and 2025, youth groups in Fangak, with support from Action Against Hunger's Right2Grow initiative, mobilized their communities to construct and maintain a **5-kilometer protective dyke** using locally available materials such as sticks and mud. This locally driven infrastructure safeguarded farmlands, homes, and community assets from recurrent flooding, enabling continued food production and improved livelihoods.

Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Youth Networks and Community Volunteers** led the mobilization, design, and construction of the dyke, showcasing strong local leadership and collective action.
- **Action Against Hunger** provided technical guidance, tools, and logistical support, and facilitated training on community-led flood resilience and early warning systems.

- **Local Authorities (County Administration and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission)** offered coordination, security oversight, and recognition of the youth's contribution to flood mitigation.
- **Community Elders and Farmer Groups** contributed labor, local knowledge, and materials, ensuring sustainability and ownership of the intervention.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Photographs, testimonies, and community validation meetings documenting the process and outcomes.
- Local government reports acknowledging reduced flood damage to farmlands and improved agricultural productivity in protected areas.
- Observation of sustained farming activities within the protected zones during subsequent rainy seasons.

Significance/Impact:

The youth-led dyke construction stands as a **model of community-driven climate resilience** in Fangak County. The intervention protected over 500 hectares of farmland and reduced displacement and crop loss due to floods. It strengthened social cohesion, local leadership, and ownership of disaster risk reduction measures. The initiative also demonstrated how empowering youth with technical skills and local solutions can significantly contribute to **resilient food systems** and the broader goals of the **Right2Grow project** in South Sudan.

6. Change Observed:

Between 2023 and 2025, youth across South Sudan, inspired and supported by Action Against Hunger's Right2Grow and GFFO-funded initiatives, mobilized and formally registered a **national youth platform of nearly 300 members**. The platform aims to amplify youth voices in advocating for improved **nutrition, WASH, and food security outcomes** in South Sudan. The youth independently raised funds to establish a social media presence and website, demonstrating commitment to sustained advocacy and visibility beyond project support.

Who Contributed to the Change:

- **Action Against Hunger** provided mentorship, advocacy training, and organizational development support to empower youth networks to engage effectively in policy processes.
- **Right2Grow Consortium Partners** offered technical guidance, joint planning opportunities, and linkages with existing civil society platforms such as the SUN Civil Society Alliance.
- **Youth Leaders and Members** mobilized peers, developed a constitution, registered the platform legally, and contributed financial resources for digital visibility.
- **Relevant Government Agencies (Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Health/Nutrition Department)** provided formal recognition and engaged the youth network in sector coordination meetings.

Verification/Supporting Evidence:

- Legal registration certificate and constitution of the youth platform.
- Records of member contributions and establishment of a functional social media presence and website.
- Reports and photographs from youth-led advocacy events, community campaigns, and stakeholder meetings.
- Testimonies from youth leaders and government officials acknowledging the network's growing role in policy engagement and awareness creation.

Significance/Impact:

The establishment of this legally recognized youth platform marks a **major milestone in youth-led advocacy for nutrition and WASH** in South Sudan. It has created a coordinated national voice for young people to influence policies, budgets, and program implementation related to nutrition and climate resilience. The self-driven funding initiative for digital

platforms demonstrated sustainability and ownership, reducing dependency on external aid. This outcome reinforces the Right2Grow and GFFO program's broader goal of strengthening **citizen-led accountability and youth engagement** in achieving equitable and sustainable nutrition outcomes across South Sudan.

CIDO:

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	Commitment to Establish and Activate a Pibor Waste Management Committee (WMC)	Addresses core WASH/Nutrition morbidity drivers by institutionalizing waste management and ensuring a clean market environment, guaranteeing consumer safety and establishing a model for community replication.	Convening and advocacy: Facilitated the subnational stakeholders'	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: Mayor's Formal Commitment (May 25, 2023),	Pibor County Mayor Baba Ngaritha	Inclusive Participation: The WMC composition included both
2	Commitment to Establish and Activate a Pibor Waste Management Committee (WMC)	Addresses core WASH/Nutrition morbidity drivers by institutionalizing waste management and ensuring a clean market environment, guaranteeing consumer safety and establishing a model for community replication.	Convening and advocacy: Facilitated the subnational stakeholders'	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: On 18th May, 2022, Akobo County rural water and sanitation Director- Mr. Gatlek Duol Wur committed to form 15 member's committee responsible for waste management in Akobo Market	Akobo County rural water and sanitation Director- Mr. Gatlek Duol Wur	Inclusive Participation: The WMC composition included both
3	Institutionalization of WASH/Nutrition Education via School Hygiene Clubs in Pibor	Sustained mitigation of WASH/Nutrition morbidities by using Child Rights/Hygiene Clubs to scale up awareness (Small Doable Actions) among students, the broader school community, and the general public.	Facilitation and mainstreaming: Secured high-level commitment from the Ministry of Education (MoE) Director General (DG) to support club establishment and facilitated the training of clubs on R2G elements, incorporating debates, drama, and poems into their advocacy schedule.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: MoE DG Ngare Wero Lodiko's commitment (May 25, 2023), Establishment of 4 Clubs (Ledima and Kondago PSs), Club Activity Schedules/Meeting Minutes, and Public Advocacy during the 16 Days of Activism (Nov 29,	Pibor County Mayor Baba Ngaritha Chollo and WASH Partners (for Campaign).	Inclusive Participation: The WMC composition included both genders and Persons with Special Needs . The subsequent Hygiene Campaign involved men, women, boys, and girls .

				2023), receiving emphasis from dignitaries.		
4	Increased Capacity and Resources for Hygiene Promotion in Akobo Schools and MtMSGs	Directly improves hygiene practices and WASH/Nutrition outcomes by ensuring both school children and Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (MtMSGs) have the necessary supplies and knowledge (including low-cost alternatives like ash) to interrupt disease transmission.	Partnership Leveraging: Collaborated with WASH partners (Save the Children in Akobo) to request and receive crucial hygiene supplies (3 cartons of soap/materials). Direct Training: Conducted a demonstration on proper handwashing, including the five critical times and the use of ash as a substitute.	Evidence for Change: Receipt of 3 Cartons of Supplies (Oct 18, 2024). Direct Beneficiaries: 25 individuals/pupils demonstrated the practice. Inculcation of low-cost practices (ash use).	Save the Children (WASH Partner).	Hygiene club members and MtMSGs typically include women. Girls, Men and boys.
5	Empowering School Clubs with Resources and Skills for Integrated Livelihoods and Climate Resilience	Inculcates a culture of food security and climate resilience among young children, addressing nutritional and climate challenges by equipping School Hygiene Club members with practical, pre-requisite skills and productive resources (chickens, trees).	Resource Provision & Monitoring: Strategically facilitated the distribution and monitoring of indigenous trees and pairs of chickens to club members, linking WASH, Nutrition, and Climate-Smart Livelihoods.	Evidence for Change: Monitoring Mission Report (Oct 8-10, 2024) confirming progress of chickens and planted trees. Direct Beneficiaries: 30 club members (15 per school) received pairs of chickens.	Ministry of Education	Youth Inclusion: Targets young school-going children (club members) for skills transfer.
6	Integration of Women-Led Groups into Market-Oriented Agri-business through Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	Maximizes food production and income for women-led groups, simultaneously strengthening the MtMSGs' role in addressing food insecurity by equipping them with technical agri-business skills and climate-smart irrigation technology.	Strategic Linking: Fronted 50 MtMSGs members to join six existing Farmer Field School (FFS) groups under the Oxfam/NORAD program. Direct Support: Provided access to training on agri-business skills, seeds, farming tools, and 6 complete solar-powered irrigation systems .	Evidence for Change: Successful FFS Enrollment: 50 MtMSGs members integrated into 6 groups (totaling 150 women benefited). Resource Receipt: Groups received seeds, farming tools, and 6 solar-powered irrigation systems.	Oxfam/NORAD Program.	Strong Women's Focus: The entire activity targets and benefits women-led vegetable production groups (MtMSGs) (150 women benefited).
7	Leveraging Peacebuilding	Enhances the sustainability and adoption of WASH/Nutrition	Strategic Partnership: Established a localized,	Evidence for Change: Observed behavioral	Protection Partners/Health and	Both men and women

	Partnerships for WASH/Nutrition Behavior Change	practices by ensuring communities live harmoniously, allowing for stable farming, better nutrition, and addressing social barriers (gender equality) to service uptake.	strategic partnership with Advance Intervention for Children Organization (AICO) , leveraging their peacebuilding focus to create a conducive environment for farming and nutrition/hygiene awareness dissemination.	shifts: Increase in awareness of proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices; observation of cat system use (simple sanitation method) for children by previously resistant communities. Continued activity: AICO continues to disseminate messages promoting cohesive settlement for active production.	Nutrition Partners, Local authorities	participating in the Process.
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CRC 2022

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
On 2 nd of June 2022, for the first time, the director General of budgeting and revenue in the national Ministry of Finance and Planning has approved budget policy brief on Government Expenditures on Nutrition and WASH in South Sudan National Budgets for fiscal year 2018 – 2022.	The budget analysis was done to generate gaps evidence on nutrition, food security and WASH to guide and engage the ministry of finance and economic planning, ministry of Health, ministry of Agriculture, ministry of Water Resource and Irrigation as well as specialized committees in the parliament to increase budget allocations for nutrition, food security and WASH in South Sudan National Budget for fiscal year 2022/2023 to address malnutrition of children under the age of five years	From 24 th of February 2022 to April 21 st , CRC with technical support from CEGGA analysed the national budget from 2018-2022, developed a policy brief, reviewed by R2G consortium partners and disseminated it to government for budget advocacy on Food Security and WASH.	 Approved Budget Policy Brief - CRC Sou Attach evidence of dissemination of the policy briefs.

On 8 th of July 2022 during parliamentarians' engagement meeting in Juba on national budget analysis, 45 members of parliament recognized the evidence generated and committed to review food security and WASH related allocations when the parliament receive the FY2022/2023 national budget	The commitment by the parliamentarians to review food security and WASH related allocations for the FY2022/2023 shows increased political will to ensure sufficient allocation for food security and WASH.	On 8 th of July 2022, CRC for the First time organized the parliamentarians' engagement meeting in Juba on National budget analysis and disseminated the evidence generated in a budget policy brief to 45 members of parliament. in addition, 8 R2G consortium partners collaborated in the dissemination of the budget policy brief for better allocations for food security and WASH in the FY2022/2023 national budget	 Approved Budget Policy Brief - CRC Sou Attach photo of the parliamentarians' engagement meeting. Attach minutes of the parliamentarians' engagement meeting, Highlight the statement of the commitment in quotes.
On 24 th of September 2022 The Chairperson of the specialized committee on finance and planning permitted by the speaker invited the Right2Grow consortium partners to attend the 3rd and final South Sudan national budget reading that took place on 27 th of September 2022 and availed all the approved national budget documents from fiscal year 2017 - 2022 and the drafted budget document for fiscal year 2022/2023	The invitation of the Right2Grow consortium partners to attend the 3rd and final South Sudan national budget reading has created space for empowered CSOs and representatives to meaningfully advocate for better service delivery to the entire populations with children at the centre.	From July to September 2022, CRC did follow up communications, in doors lobby meeting and engagement in Juba with the parliamentarians on the dissemination of the national budget policy brief and budget reading process in the parliament	 Attach the invitation if in written form.
On 2nd of November 2022, 14 government officials from the ministry of finance and economic planning, ministry of Health, ministry of Agriculture, ministry of Water Resource and	The commitment to ensure needs assessment and inclusive budget process will provide opportunity to influence budget making process and guarantee citizens needs driven budgets.	On 1st - 2nd November 2022, CRC in collaboration with CEGAA brought together key government executives into an inclusive budget process workshop in Juba, South Sudan to listen to R2G advocacy issues and to commit to corrective actions, including developing and implementing needs based budgets. The workshop was attended by 14 government	

Irrigation as well as specialized committees in the parliament committed to prioritize needs assessment and public participation at all levels of government including rural areas in the next fiscal year 2023/2024 national budget process.		officials from the lines ministries of agriculture, health, water resources and irrigation, finance and economic planning and the specialized committees in the parliament supporting this line ministries	Attach minutes of the inclusive budget workshop, highlight the statement of the commitment in quotes.
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2023

<u>Nr</u>	<u>Outcome title</u>	<u>Relevance of the outcome</u>	<u>R2Gs contribution to the outcome</u>	<u>Evidence for change and contribution</u>	<u>External validators</u>	<u>Gender</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>On May 29, 2023, for the first time, the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning approved Government Expenditure data on Nutrition and WASH in South Sudan for fiscal years 2021–2023.</u>	<u>The availability of the expenditure data has helped CSOs complete the budget analysis on food security, nutrition, and WASH by comparing the actual allocation and spending to recommend gaps for government budget improvement.</u>	<u>CRC wrote a third letter dated May 15, 2023, requesting the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to avail budget expenditure data to complete an analysis of the national budget for 2022–2023.</u>	 <u>Letter of approval - Expenditure data.pdf</u>		

2	<u>On 27th June 2023, for the second time, the director General of Budgeting and Revenue in the Ministry of Finance and Planning has reviewed and approved budget policy brief on Government actual allocations and Expenditures on Nutrition and WASH in South Sudan National Budgets for fiscal year 2021 – 2023.</u>	<u>The budget policy brief will be disseminated to parliamentarians, line ministries and stakeholders to reflect on budget evidence gaps and to inform the next fiscal year budget 2023/2024 budget allocation and spending.</u>	<u>On 17th March to 15th June 2023, CRC did budget analysis with technical support from CEGAA for fiscal year 2022/2023 comparing with the last three previous years 2019/20 – 2021/22. Based on the new budget information, CRC developed the 2023 budget policy brief number 2, validated by CSOs, and the Right 2 Grow consortium.</u>	<u>Error! Not a valid link.</u> 		
3	<u>On 27th May, 2023 Child Led Groups for the first time, developed their expressed views in a position paper on Malnutrition during a workshop to support children's participation in South Sudan national budget process.</u>	<u>The children expressed views in a position paper on malnutrition will be presented by five children representatives during parliamentarians' engagement meeting to disseminate budget policy brief in July 2023.</u>	<u>On 27th May, 2023. CRC conducted a workshop in Juba and attended by 20 children from 4 child-led groups to support them participate in South Sudan National budget process for 2023/2024.</u>	 <u>Children position paper on malnutrition</u>   <u>Children Minutes; On Workshop to Support</u>		
4	<u>On 11st August 2023, the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly incorporate</u>	<u>The five recommendations incorporated will be reflected during 2023/2024 budget execution.</u>	<u>On 8th July, 2023 CRC with support from Right2Grow Consortium organized parliamentarians and</u>	<u>Error! No topic specified.</u>		

	<u>fived recommendations on food security, nutrition and WASH during the second, third and final reading of the fiscal year budget 2023/2024.</u>		<u>stakeholders' engagement meeting and developed outcome statement containing 17 recommendations.</u>	  Minutes - Parliamentarians and		
5	<u>On 25th July, 2023, CSOs confirmed to continue the analysis of the government budget with limited support from CEGAA on Budget Monitoring and expenditure tracking training in the next two years of Right2Grow project and beyond.</u>	<u>The capacity of the CSOs has been strengthened to continue budget advocacy at all levels.</u>	<u>On 24th -25th July, CRC with support from CEGAA conducted Budget Monitoring and expenditure tracking training in Juba to enhance the capacity strengthening of the CSOs to carryout analyse of government budget and advocate for better allocation on food security, nutrition and WASH.</u>	  SSD BMET training agenda - Mid-term wr		
6	<u>On December 2nd, 2023, the communities from Bor, Melut and women led organizations presented position papers on food security, nutrition and WASH to the parliamentarians for consideration.</u>	<u>Bridging the Gaps for Zero Malnutrition and Better Access to Quality Services.</u>	<u>On August 24th, 2023, and October, 3rd 2023 the Child Right Coalition with support from Save the Children International organized a national budget policy brief dissemination in Bor, Jonglei State and Melut, Upper Nile respectively where the two communities developed position papers on food</u>	 Position Paper - Bor Community Decembe 		

			security, nutrition and WASH.	 Position paper of Melut Community.docx		
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2024

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	From May 27th to 30th, 2024, at the Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, 26 CBOs and CSOs developed stronger technical skills in tracking, analysing, and reporting on budget allocations for food security, nutrition, and WASH, resulting in more informed budget advocacy efforts in FY 2024/25.	The capacity of the CSOs has been strengthened to advocate effectively for better resources for food security, nutrition, and WASH, which are critical sectors for the well-being of communities.	The Child Rights Civil Society Coalition, in collaboration with the Civil Society Budget Advocacy group with support from Save the Children International conducted a four-day training on South Sudan Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking from May 27th to 30th, 2023, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan.	Evidence for change:  FINAL_~1.DOC.pdf Evidence for contribution: 		
2	On 27th – 29th August 2024, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, 25 CSOs from CRC member	Position papers serve as critical advocacy tools for influencing budget decisions and	On 27 th – 29 th August 2024, at Crown Hotel in Juba, South Sudan, the Child Rights Coalition in collaboration with CEGAA, and the Save the Children	Evidence for change:		

	organizations, Right2Grow Partners and SUN Movement at state and nation level analysed South Sudan national budget for FY 2024/25 and developed position papers on Food Security, Health, WASH and Humanitarian Affairs.	ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to improve food security and better access to WASH services.	International conducted a 3 days' budget analysis and developed position papers on Food Security, Health, WASH and Humanitarian Affairs. The CSOs used their skills and knowledge gained during the BMET training in May 2024.	 FINAL_~1.DOC.pdf Evidence for contribution: 		
3	On August 6, 2024, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning recognized the critical role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in South Sudan's budget process and officially invited Right2Grow to actively engage in the National Budget Preparation Workshop.	This recognition underscores the increasing collaboration between the government and CSOs in promoting transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in budget planning to ensure that budgetary decisions reflect the needs and priorities of communities,	On August 7 - 9, 2024 the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition was allotted three sessions to present budget analysis in order to inform accounting officers on the existing gaps for FY 2024/25.	Evidence for change: 		

		particularly in critical sectors such as Food Security, Health, WASH, and Humanitarian Affairs.		Evidence for contribution:		
4	On November 11, 2024, the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly (RTNLA) demonstrated its commitment to inclusive governance by incorporating six key budget advocacy recommendations put forward by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) during the second, third, and final readings of South Sudan's fiscal year 2024/25 budget.	The adoption of CSOs budget recommendations reflects the growing impact of CSOs in shaping national budget priorities and ensuring that the allocation of resources aligns with the South Sudan development strategy 2021-2024.	On November 5, 2024, in the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the Right2Grow Consortium officially submitted a consolidated position paper on food security, nutrition, and WASH to all members of parliament during the national public budget hearing in addition to parliamentary specialized committees' engagement for consideration and adoption of the budget advocacy recommendations for FY 2024/25.	Evidence for change:  Summary of BMET Advocacy Outcome.doc Evidence for contribution: 		

2025

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	RzGs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	Gender	External validators
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1	On June 9–10, 2025 at Yam Hotel in Juba, South Sudan. The Civil society organizations (CSOs), through coordinated advocacy, successfully developed a comprehensive set of alternative tax proposals addressing the needs of vulnerable populations, and secured a commitment to present these proposals to the Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Economic Planning during the 2025/2026 Finance Bill public hearing.	This outcome reflects a growing recognition of CSOs as legitimate stakeholders in fiscal policy discourse in South Sudan. It represents a step forward in: ▪ Participatory governance: CSOs influencing national tax policy processes. ▪ Pro-poor policy development: Advocating for tax structures that protect the economically vulnerable. ▪ Fiscal transparency and accountability: Providing civil society space in budget and tax dialogue.	In response to South Sudan Draft Finance Bill FY 2025/2026, the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition in partnership with Save the Children International and in collaboration with Right2Grow partners, conducted a two-day consultative review of the proposed tax amendments on June 9–10, 2025 at Yam Hotel in Juba, South Sudan. The CRC provided policy analysis tools and guidance on interpreting tax impacts on vulnerable populations, linked CSO recommendations to national development goals and the constitutional mandate for inclusive fiscal policy and developed a roadmap for engagement with Parliament, including documentation and representation plans.	▪ Evidence for change: A detailed alternative tax proposal document was developed, covering WASH, FSL, Nutrition, Transport, Livestock, and PIT reforms attached  Consolidated CSOs Alternative Tax Propo: ▪ Evidence for contribution: A two-day workshop was conducted with 30 participating CSOs from the Child Rights Coalition and Right2Grow Consortium ▪ Meeting records, workshop reports, and draft Finance Bill review notes are available as supporting documentation. 	Both Males and Females Participated	
2	On June 17, 2025 at Park Palace Hotel, Bor, Jonglei State, the state government ministries	This outcome marks a pivotal step in rebuilding participatory	On June 17, 2025, the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition (CRCSC), in partnership with Save the Children	Evidence for change: PBC budget policy brief submitted	Both Males and Females Participated	

	and community representatives in Jonglei State engaged in a structured and inclusive Budget Interface Dialogue, where key accountability gaps were acknowledged, critical resolutions were adopted, and commitments were made to initiate a participatory state budgeting process for FY 2025/26—with active involvement of community structures including Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs).	governance and transparency in Jonglei State, which has lacked a formal budget since 2019. The interface: Bridged communication gaps between communities and duty bearers; Exposed systemic issues like revenue mismanagement and delayed disbursements; Fostered co-ownership of the budget process among citizens and state actors; Promoted the institutionalization of community-led accountability structures such as PBCs.	International, organized and facilitated a one-day Budget Interface Dialogue under the theme: “Enhancing Community Participation in the Budget Process in South Sudan. The CRC supported Participatory Budget Clubs to prepare and present evidence-based budget policy briefs, created a platform for marginalized voices to engage directly with decision-makers and duty bearers and secured public commitments to initiate state budgeting, share information, and reform revenue practices.	 Jonglei PBC Budget Advocacy Position Pa Evidence for change: Budget dialogue outcome statement  CRC Bor Budget Dialogue Out Stateme Evidence for contribution: Attendance of 35 participants from government ministries, state legislature, civil society, traditional leaders, women-led organizations, academia, media, and PBCs. 		
3	On April 29, 2025 at Park Palace Hotel, Bor, Jonglei State. The local communities in Bor, Twic East, and Duk Counties of Jonglei	This activity marks a foundational shift on how citizens—especially from marginalized and underserved	From April 29 to May 1, 2025, the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition (CRCSC), in collaboration with Save the Children International under the Right2Grow project,	Evidence for change: Development of Budget Policy Briefs during practical sessions.  Jonglei PBC Budget Advocacy Position Pa	Both Males and Females Participated	

	State were successfully mobilized into inclusive Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs), equipped with foundational skills, tools, and frameworks to monitor public budgets, track service delivery, and engage constructively with state authorities to improve accountability and governance in public service delivery.	communities— interact with governance systems in Jonglei State. The local communities now have the capacity to demand accountability using evidence-based approaches. Women-led groups, youth, and media representatives are directly involved in budget tracking and service delivery oversight. PBCs established clear operational frameworks and sustainability plans to ensure continuity of their work. The formation of PBCs laid the groundwork for future engagements like the Budget Interface Dialogue	conducted a three-day workshop at Park Palace in Bor, Jonglei State focused on the mobilization and organization of local communities into Participatory Budget Clubs (PBCs) and the strengthening of their capacity in Community Budget Monitoring and Service Delivery Tracking (CBMSDT). ▪ CRC engaged grassroots communities from diverse backgrounds to form PBCs. ▪ Delivered hands-on training on the national and local budget process, community budget monitoring, service delivery tracking, and advocacy communication. ▪ Introduced and trained participants on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) and CBMSDT methodologies.	Evidence for contribution: Participation of 30 community members, including CSOs, women-led organizations, media, and academia.  Workshop reports, participant feedback, and training materials on CBMSDT and BMET available.		
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		with government officials.	- Fostered citizen confidence in demanding transparency, particularly in areas affecting undernutrition, WASH, and basic services. - Strengthened ties between PBCs and existing civic networks, media, and academic institutions.			
4	On June 16, 2025 during the Day of the African Child commemoration in Juba, South Sudan. The children supported by Right2Grow, presented a position on budget analysis and successfully influenced national dialogue, resulting in a public commitment by the Speaker of Parliament to uphold sectoral budget targets and to grant children space to present during the upcoming 2025/26 public budget hearing.	This achievement is a testament to the capacity-strengthening efforts by Right2Grow for both children and civil society organizations (CSOs) involved. It marks a significant step forward in ensuring that budget conversations in South Sudan are informed by and accountable to the needs and voices of children — a legacy that will shape national budget	On April 26, 2025, at YAM Hotel in Juba, South Sudan a one-day workshop was conducted by Child Rights Civil Society Coalition with support from Save the Children International under Right2Grow project to prepare children-led groups for effective participation in South Sudan's national Budget Sector Working Groups (BSWGs). In addition, continued mentorship and technical support was provided by CRC and SCI on June 13, 2025 prior to the commemoration	Evidence for change: Immediate approval for child representatives to participate in the 2025/26 national budget hearing.  Evidence for contribution: 	Both Males and Females Participated	

		conversations long beyond the lifespan of the Right2Grow project.	of the day of the African Child. Provided child-friendly budget briefs and analysis tools and enabled space for direct engagement between children and high-level policy makers in the parliament.				
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UNIDOR

2025

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	On 30 th May 2024, the acting, undersecretary of Health Reverend Janet, during the South Sudan Global Nutrition Cluster Partner call, for the first time she committed to, ministry of health immediate action to approve the first ever National Nutrition Policy	The policy will ensure all nutrition interventions are implemented in a harmonized way across all shareholders	Financial and technical support in collaboration with MOH, UNs, partners and the state and national stakeholders. The consortium partners were also members of the national taskforce derived at MOH to oversee the entire process.	The GNC power point with the specific ask to the government and the recorded meeting call (youtube)  PDF GNC Partners Call_South Sudan_fin https://youtu.be/U_eoKl1qU24	Mama Khamisa, Director of Nutrition MOH	Men and Women were involved in the call

2	On 17 th February 2024, communities in Mayendit, through the Payam administrator, for the first-time sanitation committees formed to ensure proper waste management and for the first time a communal market cleaning was conduct at Rubkuay Market.	Reflects adoptability of the WASH doable actions by communities showing progress on advocacy initiatives to zero people without access to WASH	The action was a contribution of the advocacy work on doable Nutrition and Wash actions to the communities through collaborations with CSOs, Local actors and the relevant stakeholders	Pictorials of the communal cleaning Meetings minutes and the FGD findings	John Gatwech, County Health Director	
3	On 29 th November 2023, the undersecretary of Policy Dr.Kidende, during the nutrition annual review meeting, for the first time he committed to call for a meeting scheduled early 2024 to bring together key stakeholders including ministers from all the states and national level and media to dig deeper into health financing including innovative financing and through this, nutrition would have a specific budget that supports nutrition sensitive interventions	This will help in influencing an increase in the health budget allocation and also have a stand-alone nutrition national budget allocation and reflected in all the states	Financial and technical support through facilitation and collaboration with MOH, NC, nutrition actors and UN family to bring all relevant stakeholders from the state and national to reflect on the malnutrition and food security situation in the country	Annual review workshop consolidated minutes.  Annual Nutrition Review and Planning	Mama Khamisa , Director of Nutrition MOH	Men and Women were included in the review meeting and the contribution or impact of the action is to the people in need.

4	On 30 th November, Union of Journalist of South Sudan held its first ever media excellence award and that saw Mr James Atem,a journalist trained by Right2Grow on documenting nutrition story won the award of the best health reporter from the right2grow story published on eye radio on 2 nd September 2023.		The journalist was trained on documentation of nutrition impact stories by Right2Grow consortium through media training conducted 28 th - 30 th November. After the training, his pinch story was among the top 5 and he was allocated mayendit county. UNIDOR facilitated his movements and support where he documented his story on 16 th August and published on 2 nd September 2023 at eye radio.	Photos of James posing with the ward, link to the published story  Link and photos to James story.docx https://www.eyeradio.org/a-battle-against-malnutrition-as-children-find-hope-through-right2grow-project	James Atem Kuir jameskuir11@gmail.com 0923582822 Union of Journalist of South Sudan	
5	On 14 th December, 2022, Ministry of health, office of the undersecretary for the first time issued a statement refraining from and discouraging receiving of donations and distribution of BMS, feeding bottles and infant formula of any form. Dr.Anib Major vowed to ensure the BMS code in enacted by 2023	The significant if this statement will be a measure to safeguard the rights of good nutrition and health of infants and young children in line with the IYCF, SDG 2030	Advocacy initiative through the coordination and collaboration with other CSOs,UNs and MOH to navigate the civil space at the national level	Dully singed circulated statement (circular) from MOH to all partners and donors	R2G continues to engage male and female throughout the project implementation with activities directly and indirectly targeting men and women, Youths and adolescents, boys and girls, without discrimination of their physical ability or sex. There was no partiality in race, gender, sex, as all were treated equally	

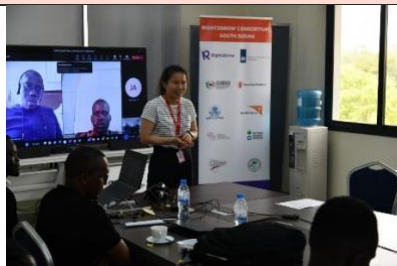
6	On 24 th February, 2022, the mother to mother support groups setup a kitchen demonstration garden for the first time in Rubkuay Payam, Mayendit county unity state, to learn on growing nutritious vegetables for dietary diversification to improve on nutritious status.	The significant of emulating the gardens to other Payams which will ensure knowledge is cascaded to all mothers and as a result nutritious vegetables will be readily available at households thus improving the nutrition status of children	Effectively mobilising mother to mother support groups (MtMSG) and other community structures for awareness raising on better nutrition and WASH practices	Pictorials of the kitchen gardens in the narrative  	County Health Director Payam Administrator Lead Mothers	
7	On 5 th May, 2022, the Water user/Management committees foamed a men social group for the first time that took charge on maintenance of water points (hand pumps, and water yards) in Pariang county, Unity State to increase clean, safe, and adequate drinking water for the households thus safeguarding sanitation related diseases and improving the health and the nutrition of children in the community.	The action by social men with the support WUC will help manage the water points thus ensuring households have access to adequate and safe water thus preventing the underlying cause of malnutrition to CU5	Training to WUC and Men social and the frequent advocacy meetings, focus group discussions and community awareness creation sessions supported by R2G project to better undertake responsibility of access to safe and adequate drinking water.	Group meeting minutes, pictures, Local administration WASH and Nutrition advocacy meetings.		

8				Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		
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SCI

2022

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	In October 2022, Two national CSOs Jonglei civil society network and Voice of women in Lualdit, Baidit and Pariak Payams in Bor South engaged in raising community awareness and participation on good hygiene practices and kitchen gardening to improve the nutrition and hygiene practices.	The active engagement of Jonglei civil society network and Voice of women in raising community awareness on good hygiene practice and kitchen gardening is shows increased capacity of civil society in addressing hygiene and food security issues in the community. It furthers demonstrates sustainability of the good practices beyond the project period	SCI organized the orientation session in September 2022 in Bor South on role of the local CSO in promoting doable WASH and nutrition action in improving the nutrition situation in the country, state and county; the WASH situation and how it contributed to the malnutrition rates and the existing opportunities that the communities have to delay or improve the nutrition situation was an eye opener that motivated the start community awareness and engagements. This gives them an exposure, showcase, and confidence knowing exactly what to demand from the local authorities.	 Mother to mother support group members  Photos of the CSOs orientation session.  SCO in Bor Discussing strategies to locally process and preserve food for future use.		Have access to good balance diet and health WASH environment benefits both gender, children, elderly and people leaving with disabilities.

2	On 5 th Dec 2023 Journalist started documenting nutrition and nutrition related stories, and WASH by sharing their story pitches for consideration for documentation.	The initiative taken by the Journalists to document and report on WASH shows that they are Equipped with knowledge on nutrition and WASH puts them in a better position to amplify the voice and the communities who are impacted.	On 28 of Nov, R2G invited 20 Journalist for training on nutrition and WASH related issues. Upon been taken through the malnutrition rates, the food insecurity situation in the country, and how poor WASH practices contributes, they felt to contribute in advocating to the solution through the stories they pitched for further documentation.	 SCI CD, Jib opening the session and encouraged the building of the local journalist capacity to document national nutrition and nutrition related issues in the country. Copies of pitched stories submitted by the journalists; names of the best selected and vetted journalist.	Delfhin Mugo the regional media manager supported facilitation of the training and the selection of the best pitched stories for further documentation.	Three out of the 5 selected are female journalists, and the provide a balance on how both genders will be covered in those stories.
3	On 1/03/2022 the ministry of health in collaboration with other line ministries formed a committee to develop Nutrition policy after series of consultations.	The Committee will enable promotion of enabling working environment, trust and relationship with the government; government ownership of the process and final product.	In 2021, SCI engage with the MoH held a series of meetings and concerning the lack of nutrition policy in the country In Feb 2022, the MoH took the leadership to mobilize the nutrition partners and call for an orientation meeting held on 1 st March 2022. The of the meeting resulted to formation of the nutrition policy steering committee on that same day under the chairmanship of the Director of the primary health care who later handed the role to director of the policy,	Terms of references for international and national consultant to facilitate the processes; minutes of the steering committee meetings, costed road map of the processes. Dr. Kediende, the director of policy planning and research department commitment in overseeing the processes and government leadership is a plus. Link to List of the committee members.		The steering committee members comprises of other government ministries and institution including the ministry of gender and social welfare is enduring gender issues are well taken

			planning and research department. This leadership had ensured fast-tracking the development of key documents for the kickoff of the nutrition development.			care of in the policy document.
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2023

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	From the main demonstration gardens, mothers are able to produce their own seeds for the cultivation from their gardens e.g. okra, amaranthus, Jew's mallow, and sometimes onion.	This is important as mother will continue to be self-reliance through production of seeds without more cost and green vegetables production will improve the nutritional status of children and mothers.	Training of mothers support groups on vegetables production by supported by R2G and distribution of seeds from ECO project.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: 	Pariak MtMSGs	These are mothers only
2	CSOs (Jonglei Civil Society network and INTERFID SSD) did mass awareness campaigns at Baidit, Pariak, and Lualdit engaging communities' structures, mother-mother, men and boys on issues of social norms, gender norms, culture and religion, recognizing how these issues perpetuate women's subordinates, inequitable in	CSOs and stakeholder empowered to train communities to speak and demands services from the government and other stakeholders by themselves.	These CSOs and stakeholders were trained by SCI with supported by R2G project.	Evidence for change: 		

	division of labour, poor accessibility.					
3	On 4-5/05/2023 SCI trained 45(F=32, M=13) community structures and the MtMSGs. And were able to provides positive or negative changes after interacting with the participants taking into account the nutrition and WASH interventions needed to improve the children nutritional status	Communities were able to identify cultural practices hindering good nutrition to mothers and children like girls getting into adolescent not taking fresh milk until assign one cow, pregnant women not allow eating meat of fish like Abu-soot, lion, and head of any fish.	SCI did the training supported by R2G Project.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: 		
4	The Civil Society Organizations (Jonglei Civil Society Network, & INTREPID South Sudan (ISS)) conducted a mass awareness to effectively mobilized mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSGs) and other community structures for two-days on better nutrition and WASH practices. This was done on 24th-25th, November 2023 at Baidit PHCC/IDPs camp and Lualdit PHCU.	CSOs are empowered to pass relevant information to the communities other international organization doing it to the communities.	SCI first trained them before passing CSOs started information sharing to the communities on better WASH practices, nutrition intervention to ensure there is clean water for drinking, and nutrition/health improved among children.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: 		Both males and females

5				Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		

2024

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	Following the training to pilot and promote appropriate food processing and preservation methodology, the community women started fish salting, smoking, and sun-drying preservation techniques in Bor South County.	Educating the communities on good food preservation and food processing methods) to improve the nutrition of children and mothers, knowledge, attitude, and practices of parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education.	On 29-30-04/2024, SCI conducted a refresher training to CSOs, CHD, and line ministries (Agriculture & SMoH) on piloting and promoting appropriate technologies on food processing and preservation methods.	Evidence for change: One of the trained women, smoking fish for longer storage. 	Pariak Women group.	Women and few men.

2	On 31-10-2024, the government staff from the line ministries (D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture) agreed to offer support and relax the civic space of women rights defenders to advocate for improvement on nutrition and WASH at the communities.	Government staff from the line ministries (D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture) agreed to protect, expand the civic space of women rights defenders to improve on nutrition and WASH at the communities.	On 31-10-2024 SCI held a stakeholders' meeting with communities, national partners, and the government, on issues affecting the community access to improve services such as gender gaps in decision making, food security, health facilities, and WASH services that negatively impact the community nutrition status.	Evidence for change: 	D.G, SMoH, CHD Director, and Officer from ministry of Agriculture	Men and women participated
3	On 8th & 9th August, following the parliamentarians' orientation on the IDMP document, the law makers, the WASH Caucus, and the specialized executive committed were tasked to draft a legal framework to operationalize the implementation.	To assist the government in developing essential tools necessary for effectively implementing and advancing advocacy initiatives at addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition.	On 8-9th August 2024, SCI supported a workshop on IDMP led by the government to its executive committees, and the lawmakers makers where they were reminded of the significant role that government ought to play in advancing the WASH agenda, and this awareness could drive impactful policy decisions. Furthermore, the consortium leveraged its internal resources to provide legal expertise and undertake	Evidence for change:  2024-2025 legal framework.docx	WASH Caucus Chair Email: bongamum@gmail.com Mob: +211915361337	Attended by both
4	On 8th & 9th August, following the parliamentarians' orientation on the IDMP document, the lawmakers called on the undersecretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and	This aligns with the project's medium-term impact, encouraging decision-makers to address undernutrition collaboratively through a multi-sectoral approach.	a comprehensive review of the constitution, facilitating informed decision-making and strengthening its advocacy efforts. Additionally, they were reminded of the urgent need for a functional water bill. This initiative is crucial in addressing the underlying factors of malnutrition, which are	Evidence for change: MWRI developed a TOR to view the water will and is currently sourcing a firm to undertake the review.	Peter Mahal: Undersecretary of the MWRI Email: akatdit65@gmail.com Mob: +211929055558	Both Men and women attended the workshop.

	Water Resources to fast-track the water bill review process.		linked to lack of access to safe and clean water, and food insecurity resulting from lack of mechanized farming practices. Prioritizing this initiative would transform the impact on public health and agricultural productivity.			
5	19 November 2024, for the first time a youth member who SCI engaged in the national budget analysis and influencing process training acknowledged that he actually did not know that he has a role to play in influencing budget allocation in the country”,	Acknowledging youth's responsibility in the budget allocation process would foster a commitment to future engagement in influencing national budgetary decisions, thereby encouraging greater youth participation in the budget processes.	On 19th Nov. 2024, SCI provided stakeholders such as the youth-led and women-led organizations with a comprehensive evidence-based information of the situation in the country. It was an essential platform to impart knowledge and skills about the budget processes, humanitarian crises affecting the population including an overview of food insecurity, malnutrition, and the limited access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, as well as insufficient availability of basic and quality health facilities.	Evidence for change and contribution: He joined the team tasked to draft the position paper for dia.	Ajak Atem Diing	Women, boys, and girls attended the training.

2025

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	For the first time, on June 12, 2025, the country's first-ever National Nutrition Policy was launched in South Sudan.	Outcome three: National government (MoH, MoA, MWI) and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral	Hired the lead nutrition policy consultant, fully financed the refreshments of the steering committee meetings, cost-shared	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:	Khamisa Ayoub. Email: khamisaayoub@yahoo.com	All genders are represented as shown in the Picture.

		approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans, and budget allocations. By ensuring that the multi-sectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans.	the stakeholders' consultations, validation workshops, and the official Launching.	 		
2	For the first time, on July 11, 2025, the first-ever Parliamentary WASH Caucus constitution and strategic work plan were launched in South Sudan.	Outcome three: National government (MoH, MoA, MWI) and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans, and budget allocations. By ensuring that the multi-sectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans.	Sourced Antony within the consortium members who led the constitution development, paid the incentive cost for the constitution development, the review and validation workshops, and the official launching.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: 	Hon. Bonguot Amum; email: bongamum@gmail.com	All the genders are represented as shown in the Picture.

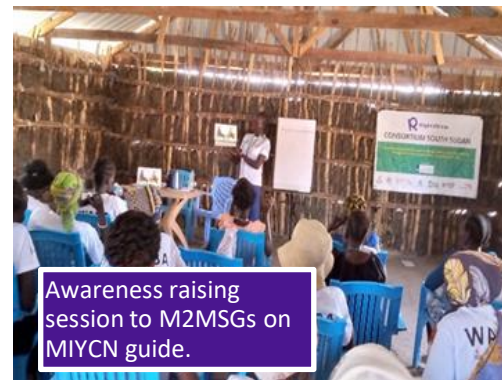
						
5				Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		

SPEDP

Nr	Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2Gs contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution	External validators	Gender
1	'Media as Catalysts for Behaviour Change: WASH & Nutrition Script Development' In 2023, SPEDP trained journalists from multiple media houses in Juba began producing and broadcasting more accurate, actionable and audience-tailored scripts around WASH and nutrition topics, specifically, practical behaviour such as handwashing, safe	South Sudan faces acute malnutrition and WASH related health risks, especially among children under five. According to the latest IPC report, approximately 1.65 million children are projected to suffer acute malnutrition from July 2023 to June 2024, exacerbated by poor access to safe water and sanitation. Strengthening media capacity to deliver clear, behavior focused	SPEDP facilitated the training, providing both technical expertise on WASH and nutrition best practices and media oriented support such as script writing guidance, contextualized examples and narrative tools that journalist can adapt immediately for broadcast.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:  Group photo after training of media personnels.  Consolidated messages developed  Media training Attendance.pdf		

	water handling, and complementary feeding leading to heightened public awareness and uptake of these practices.	messaging is vital to mitigate these challenges		 Training of media personnel in Juba in 2023		
2	"Formation of Water User Committees Enhances Community-Led Rehabilitation of Water Points in Koch" In 2023, community members in Koch formed Water User Committees (WUCs) after receiving training from SPEDP, which resulted in the rehabilitation of 10 water points and improved access to safe water for households.	This outcome is significant because limited access to safe water contributes to high rates of waterborne diseases and undermines nutrition and health outcomes in South Sudan. The establishment of WUCs created community ownership and sustainability in water management, ensuring functionality of water points, reducing long distances mothers and children walk to fetch water, and supporting improved hygiene and nutrition outcomes.	SPEDP provided training and capacity building to community members on WUC formation, management, and water point maintenance, after which the community members in Koch formed WUCs, mobilized labor, and took responsibility for rehabilitating and maintaining the water points, while local leaders endorsed and supported the committees to coordinate community participation.	 Koch_WUCs_Training_Report_2023.doc  Attendance_WUCS.pdf  WUCs' practices solving dispute over water in community		

				 Training of water user committees in Koch County in 2023		
3	“Strengthening Community-led Water Management: WUCs Ensure Sustainable Access in Koch County” In 2024, Water user committees (WUCs) in Koch County established a sustainable system for managing water point maintenance through the consistent collection of monthly user fees from households. This initiative has enhanced the financial autonomy of local water systems, ensuring timely repairs	Koch County faces significant challenges in water; sanitation and hygiene (WASH), with approximately 80% of the population lacking access to toilets or latrines, and most households relying on unsafe open water sources. This situation has contributed to high rates of diarrheal diseases and malnutrition. Empowering local communities to manage their water resources is crucial for ensuring long-term access to safe water and promoting public health.	In 2024, SPEDP played a pivotal role in training and supporting the WUCs, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to manage water points effectively. This capacity-building effort has enabled the committees to implement a user fee system that supports the maintenance and sustainability of water sources.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution: While specific documentation from Koch is not publicly available, similar initiatives have demonstrated the effectiveness of community-managed water systems. For instance, Water for South Sudan has reported that the management of water yards and the monthly collection of fees have led to improved community well-being and access to clean water		

	and improved service delivery.					
4	"Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition Awareness" In 2023, M2MSG members raised awareness on good Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) practices among pregnant and lactating mothers in Leer, Koch, Panyijiar, and Fashoda, leading to improved knowledge and adoption of exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.	Raising awareness addressed harmful feeding practices and knowledge gaps that contribute to high levels of child malnutrition and maternal undernutrition in South Sudan. Improved MIYCN practices are critical for child survival, growth, and development	M2MSGs facilitated peer-to-peer learning, group sessions, and counseling on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and maternal diet, while SPEDP provided technical guidance and refresher training on MIYCN to strengthen their knowledge and delivery. As a result, mothers adopted positive practices and further shared them with their peers, reinforcing community-wide behavior change	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:  Awareness raising session to M2MSGs on MIYCN guide.  MIYCN guideline		

				 Rose as lead mother raised awareness using MIYCN Guideline.		
4	In 2022, despite SPEDP frontline teams training community members, CBOs, and partner organizations in Fashoda (Upper Nile) and Leer, Koch, and Panyijiar (Unity State) on doable nutrition and WASH practices, the adoption of these practices remained limited, with inconsistent behavior change among households and weak integration into community routines.	This negative outcome matters because limited uptake of nutrition and WASH practices reduces the effectiveness of training efforts and perpetuates poor maternal, infant, and child health outcomes. It highlights barriers such as cultural beliefs, competing livelihood demands, and lack of continuous follow-up, which undermine progress toward sustainable improvements in nutrition and WASH.	SPEDP frontline teams conducted trainings on nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, breastfeeding, and kitchen/micro-gardening, while community members and CBOs attended the sessions but faced challenges in translating the knowledge into consistent daily practices. Additionally, local contextual factors such as flooding, insecurity, and food insecurity further limited the community's capacity to adopt and sustain the promoted practices.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		
5	In 2022, SPEDP established and	Functional coordination platforms are essential	SPEDP Right2Grow (R2G) established the four platforms	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		

	trained four WASH and nutrition platforms for information sharing in Leer, Koch, Panyijiar, and Fashoda. These platforms were intended to facilitate coordination, information sharing, and collective decision-making among CSOs, CBOs, and relevant government offices to improve nutrition and WASH outcomes. However, due to inadequate support and engagement from stakeholders, the platforms have largely remained non-functional, limiting their impact on community health and hygiene practices.	for harmonizing efforts among civil society, community organizations, and government structures. They ensure accountability, effective planning, and sustainable improvements in nutrition and WASH services. The lack of functional platforms undermines collaborative planning, weakens governance structures, and reduces the effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving community health and hygiene outcomes.	and conducted initial training for members to equip them with knowledge and skills for coordination and information sharing. CSOs and CBOs were expected to participate and provide community-level coordination, while government offices—including the RRC, CHD, County WASH Department, and Office of Gender, Child and Social Welfare—were intended to provide technical support and oversight. Limited engagement from these actors prevented the platforms from functioning as intended, constraining the achievement of the desired outcomes and demonstrating the importance of sustained stakeholder participation.	Minute of WASH& Nut Platform format  Engagement meeting for the formation of WASH & Nutrition platform in Panyijiar County in Dec, 2022		
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				 Group photo after WASH and Nutrition platform formation in Panyijiar County.		
6	In 2023, 120 women from Mother-to-Mother Support Groups (M2MSGs) in Fashoda, Leer, Koch, and Panyijiar Counties successfully established kitchen gardens as part of a community-driven nutrition initiative facilitated by SPEDP under the Right2Grow programme. The initiative was launched through a collaborative process involving community mobilization, sensitization meetings, and hands-on training.	Training sessions delivered by Right2Grow project officers and nutrition assistants equipped participants with skills in land preparation, seed selection, planting techniques, and pest control. Each household garden focused on nutrient-rich, fast-growing crops such as sukuma wiki (collard greens), okra, tomatoes, pumpkin leaves, and eggplants. These gardens have since contributed to improved household dietary diversity and consistent access to	Surpluses from the gardens were in some cases sold or shared within the community, reinforcing food security and lowering household reliance on market-purchased produce. Documentation, including training reports, photos, and community testimonies, confirms the establishment and sustained use of these gardens as a practical and low-cost strategy to improve household nutrition and resilience in targeted counties.	Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:   M2MSG_Kitchen_ Gardens_ Training_ 2023_M2MSGs_Trai ning_ Attendance.p  The kitchen garden from Fashoda County, Upper Nile State in 2023.		

	Participants were selected based on vulnerability criteria such as households with pregnant and lactating women or children under five and supported through the provision of vegetable seeds (donated in partnership with FAO), basic tools, and technical mentorship.	fresh vegetables, particularly benefiting young children and pregnant or lactating mothers		 The kitchen garden from Leer County, Unity State  The kitchen garden from Leer County, Unity State.		
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				 Site visited after refresher training in Koch County 2023		
7				Evidence for change: Evidence for contribution:		

Annex 5: Impact Stories

TRANSFORMING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH:

Rose Nyaguek Kel's Story



Rose Nyaguek Kel is a 35-year-old mother of five living in Reykey Boma, Panyijiar County, South Sudan. In Rose's community, malnutrition and preventable childhood illnesses were part of daily life. As a subsistence farmer, she struggled to provide enough food for her family, relying mainly on sorghum and wild greens. With limited knowledge of balanced diets, exclusive breastfeeding, and hygiene, her children frequently fell ill from malnutrition and waterborne diseases. Rose felt powerless to protect their health.

The Turning Point

Rose's journey changed when she joined a Mother-to-Mother Support Group (M2MSG) established by SPEDP under the Right2Grow initiative. Through the group, she gained practical knowledge on maternal and child nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation—tools that immediately began transforming her household.

What Changed

Through Right2Grow training and mentoring, Rose learned to:

- Practice exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
- Prepare balanced meals using locally available foods
- Improve household hygiene, including handwashing and safe water use

With support from the program, she constructed a latrine, introduced handwashing with tippy taps, and ensured her family drank boiled water. Her youngest child, once malnourished, began to recover and thrive.



When mothers are equipped with knowledge and support, entire communities can thrive.

- Rose Nyaguek Kel

From Mother to Community Leader

Empowered by her progress, Rose became a peer educator, sharing her knowledge with other mothers using SPEDP's Infant and Young Child Feeding and Care guide. She now leads group discussions, encourages healthier practices, and supports families to improve nutrition and hygiene across Panyijiar. The Mother-to-Mother Support Group has become a cornerstone of community health, reaching families well beyond Rose's own home.

Rose is determined to expand her advocacy to neighboring villages and establish community gardens to strengthen food security. Through the SPEDP Right2Grow initiative, Rose Nyaguek Kel has become a powerful example of how empowered mothers can lead the way to healthier, stronger communities.

COMMUNITY VOICES DRIVING ACCESS TO SAFE WATER



Before the Right2Grow initiative, residents of Pariak Payam faced chronic shortages of safe and clean drinking water. Although the payam is one of seven areas eligible for support through the Community Development Fund, water delivery relied on containers stationed along dusty roadsides. Poor water handling and storage practices exposed families to unsafe drinking water, resulting in frequent outbreaks of diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera, giardiasis, and dysentery—particularly affecting children and women. Despite these challenges, the community lacked the skills and platforms to effectively advocate for improved water services.

Sparking change

Through Right2Grow, community members—chiefs, women, and youth representatives—were empowered to organize, articulate their needs, and engage duty bearers. For the first time, the community felt confident to collectively demand accountability and improved service delivery related to water, sanitation, and public health.



After struggling with a severe lack of drinking water, the knowledge gained through Right2Grow empowered us to raise our voices.

– Manyiel, community leader from Pariak Payam

Right2Grow's Contribution

Right2Grow strengthened local advocacy by training community structures, CBOs, and CSOs in effective dialogue and engagement. These skills enabled community members to work constructively with local authorities, private sector actors, and development partners, including Dar Petroleum Operating Company.

Advocacy in Action

As a result of community-led advocacy, Dar Petroleum Operating Company's Community Development Department installed a static water storage system (water tanker) in Pariak Payam, significantly improving access to safer drinking water.

“As a youth representative involved in this initiative, I believe the community—especially children and women—will be relieved from frequent cases of diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera, and other waterborne diseases,” said Giel, noting that advocacy will continue for tap stands in schools, health facilities, and public offices.

Today, the community is more organized and confident, actively engaging authorities to improve water, nutrition, and health outcomes.