

# Right2Grow Annual Report 2022



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2022 - 31 Dec 2022  
Report submitted by: The Hunger Project Nederland



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## List of acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BMET	Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Coordination Committee
CEGAA	Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSC	Country Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
CU5	Children Under 5
DSO	Social Development Department of MFA
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCD	Mutual Capacity Development
MF	Max Foundation
MEAL	Monitoring
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PoV	Power of Voices
PWD	People living with disabilities
SC	Save the Children Netherlands
SCS	Strengthening Civil Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ,
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision

## Programme overview

Country names	Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, South Sudan, Uganda
Programme number	PoV Activity 4000004339
Lead Partner	The Hunger Project Nederland
Consortium Partners	Action Contre la Faim (Spain) Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa (South Africa) Max Foundation (Netherlands) Save the Children (Netherlands) World Vision (Netherlands)
Period the report covers	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
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Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Inclusive Green Growth Department
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## Reading Guide to the report

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. Programme context

The programme context of Right2Grow globally and in country has been explained extensively in the country reports (see Annex 1 and 3). Two factors to mention:

- An important contextual factor is **insecurity** due to the intensification of internal conflicts in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Mali. This has made it difficult in some programme areas to mobilise communities due to inaccessibility. Local government is also prioritising other issues than nutrition, WASH and food security while local tax collection for resource mobilisation may be hampered. This may have an impact on the advocacy impact by civil society. Right2Grow is mitigating this in different ways depending on the local situation. Being adaptive in programme interventions is key, so partners are keeping their plans slightly “open” in these affected areas while being strategic in the assessment and approach: always look at the long-term goal of Right2Grow to bridge the gap between communities and decision makers around access to nutrition and WASH services by strengthening CSOs.
- The **global crisis** caused by the Ukraine – Russia conflict, with increasing energy and food prices has caused in many cases double-digit inflation rates and general downfall of purchasing power of most vulnerable groups. This was felt in all programme countries and is by and large mitigated by advocating for social safety nets for the affected households. However, this also indicates that the Right2Grow programme becomes even more relevant: undernutrition could increase, and acute malnutrition requires sustained nutrition investments to advocate for, while dependency on humanitarian aid is being created.

### Risks

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

Risks materialised	Effectiveness mitigation strategy	Program impact
<b>Context-related risks</b>		
Outbreak of diseases, natural disasters, and climate change effects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought in Oromia (Ethiopia); Ebola outbreak Uganda</li> </ul>	Disaster preparedness; adapt planning - fairly effective.	South Sudan: Regional and zonal governments urged Right2Grow to shift the project's approach and budget to emergency responses and service delivery modalities, but Right2Grow addressed this smoothly by only providing presence in cluster meetings and advocacy Uganda: postponement of Right to Food conference, delays in community activities.

Political unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mali, Burkina Faso</li> </ul>	Adaptive planning; effective	At times the limited access to decision makers and general contested civic space. This affects ability to focus the advocacy efforts and actions.
COVID-19 pandemic Materialized in all countries but decreased in nature.	Follow government regulations; online / hybrid programme support when needed..	Less impact than 2021.
Worsening of security situation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia, South Sudan.</li> </ul>	Security policy implementation. Suspension of activities, shifting programme areas (Ethiopia);	Major impact on Burkina Faso program: interventions only in safe areas ; Delays in Ethiopia baseline completion, and programme programme implementation, which decreased towards end of the year when situation stabilized; Impact on Mali programme is less, although access to parts of countries is limited.
<b>Programme risks</b>		
Shrinking civic space: Materialised in Uganda due to new Computer misuse Act 2022.		
Change in local stakeholders: In Bangladesh, local elections led to new representative that needed sensitisation the about Right2Grow approach; In Ethiopia similar turnovers happened.		
The following programme risks did NOT materialize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited interest of government in multi-sectoral approach</li> <li>Commitment of international donors for sustained funding for CSO strengthening programmes until local CSO advocacy and system change is firmly rooted is uncertain</li> <li>Lack of transparency and corruption (<i>although government budget information is not always accessible – which is part of the programme interventions</i>)</li> </ul>		
<b>Data risks</b>		
Data risks did NOT materialise.		
<b>Implementing organisational risks</b>		
Staff turnover, under staffing: In some countries staff turnover is high and recruitment is difficult due to competition by other NGOs and agencies.		
The following implementing organisational risks did NOT materialize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abuse (sexual, harassment etc.) by partners</li> <li>Administrative Factors (e.g. solvency and compliance issues) affecting the local partners may inhibit their participation</li> <li>Corruption<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Delays in disbursements</li> <li>Exchange rates variance</li> </ul>		

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<sup>1</sup> In 2022 Right2Grow informed the donor about a media issue concerning activities of a local partner in Bangladesh. After an investigation, no fraud research was deemed necessary by the Government of Bangladesh, and the case was closed.

## 2. Programme progress

### Interventions

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

<p><b>Outcome 1: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners</b></p>	
<p>Community sensitisation and awareness raising about good nutrition and WASH practices, and social accountability, by using gender sensitive and transformative approaches</p> <p>Capacity strengthening of local communities/ CBOs to addresses barriers to good WASH and nutrition practices; Sensitising and partnering with private sector on social marketing approaches and women entrepreneurship</p> <p>Strengthening or creating local level platforms for participation of communities in decision making processes and voicing the concerns of the most vulnerable, including women</p>	<p>All countries</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2. Representatives and empowered civil society organisations effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition</b></p>	
<p>Grassroot, community mobilisation around the issues of poor access and quality of WASH and Nutrition services</p> <p>Capacity strengthening and technical support provision, particularly on budget monitoring and expenditure tracking, advocacy and communication, gender and inclusion, policy analysis, governance and collaboration, research and data collection</p> <p>Evidence generation for advocacy, policy making and scaling up of successful approaches, and community led monitoring</p> <p>Facilitating dialogues between stakeholders, bringing the voice of communities, women and vulnerable groups to decision making processes and strengthening government accountability on nutrition and WASH</p>	<p>All countries</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations</b></p>	
<p>Ensuring uptake of data and evidence for policy and decision making at national and decentral level, while ensuring gender-sensitive policies, strategies and decision-making</p> <p>Strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and engagement of multiple stakeholders in decision making processes around WASH and nutrition</p> <p>Strengthening or creating national or lower level platforms for information and evidence sharing on nutrition and WASH as well as monitoring country progresses towards achieving WASH and nutrition related SDGs</p>	<p>All countries</p>

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

<p>Advocating for adoption of multi-sectoral approaches to donors’ strategies and funding instruments; promoting WASH-Nutrition nexus</p> <p>Sharing of good practices, research findings based on community-led monitoring and action research, capitalising on existing national and international events such a “world days” (water, nutrition, food etc)</p> <p>Lobbying for increased resource mobilizations and adoption or scaling up of proven approaches</p>	<p>All countries</p>
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**Country progress**

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

Right2Grow **Bangladesh** international and national partners worked with over 780 local level community-based organisations (around 16,000 individual members) and almost 2500 “open learning centers” at community level around topics of nutrition and WASH and community health services. The CSOs participated in 113 UP (local government) meetings to raise demands. These communities also actively use the provided mechanisms to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls, and marginalised groups through “standards meetings” and open hearings. In addition, in 12 Unions there have been local-level policy dialogues to raise issues at national level, through CSO participation. Provision of training on budget monitoring, both to government officials and CSOs helped to create the foundation for further local advocacy for increase in dedicated expenditures on nutrition and WASH. Right2Grow also designed, developed, and disseminated a guideline called 'Local Government Act-2009 & implementation guideline for UP representative on Reducing Malnutrition', and supported CSOs to take part in multi-stakeholder platforms in unions to promote the multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition.

In **Burkina Faso**, the team continued building capacity of CSOs and CBOs on budget monitoring, advocacy techniques and whistleblowing / citizen questioning – all in collaboration with national NGOs. This helped to sharpen advocacy plans of local advocacy groups formed in year 1 of the programme. Right2Grow also continued sensitization about WASH and nutrition using radio shows. In 2022 many of these action groups actively engaged decision makers in local government in dialogue sessions and platforms, for example to demand access to national food security stocks for the most vulnerable, funding for nutrition and WASH, creation household waste treatment centres, etc. At national level, Right2Grow was very active on the multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in supporting the Technical Secretariat for nutrition in organizing the first ever national forum and developing a national dashboard of indicators about implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions in all Right2Grow intervention regions, accompanied by targets and monitoring systems.

**Ethiopia** - Responsible government entities at federal, regional, zonal and Woreda levels from Project interventions areas were engaged in undergone capacity building trainings and consultative workshops, on Lobby, Advocacy and BMET approaches. Joint efforts enabled responsible government sectors to work on areas of improvements: allocation of reasonable budgets and tracking expenditures; to reactivate government led Nutrition Council body and nutrition council technical committee leadership roles at Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels towards to jointly work on identified service delivery and policy implementation related issues for improving service quality for target population in nutrition and WASH sectors.

In **Mali** Right2Grow partners strengthened the citizen's watch committees at municipal level in all programme areas (29 municipalities in 3 regions and district of Bamako) to use their budget monitoring and advocacy tools. They developed their budget advocacy plans to influence government budgets, for instance on WASH budgets for schools. Right2Grow also continued to work with media, by organizing journalist competitions and training CSOs and media on human rights, communicating on radio & TV, and through the dedicated online youth nutrition platform "Beseya" (21.000 members). At national level Right2Grow brought together government ministries and NGO networks for a mutual accountability session to reflect on the implementation of the national Multi-sectoral nutrition action plan. We also held advocacy meetings with parliamentarians with two WASH and nutrition networks effecting in the inclusion of the right to food and water in the new draft constitution.

Right2Grow **South Sudan**: Children parliamentarians a group of school children who engage with parliamentarians on children rights issues were orientated on the budget policy brief and budget processes. During the period, R2G conducted a satisfaction survey in Jonglei and Unity states, findings indicate that the sources of water available in the majority of the communities that have access to water from boreholes are constructed by NGOs (67.6%) while from the government constructed only 15.1%. In recognition of the media as a powerful advocacy tool and amplifying the voices of the marginalized, R2G trained nineteen (19) journalists from twelve (12) local media houses on food security, malnutrition and WASH issues such as lack of access to clean drinking water and open defecation in the country. R2G partners analyzed the South Sudan national budget and developed a budget policy brief and disseminated through the specialized Budget parliament committees' engagement meeting under the theme: "talking money matters". Right2Grow consortium established a working relationship with SUN CSO movement and was actively involved in all the advocacy related activities organized in the country

Right2Grow **Uganda**: Community actors such as VHTs, Animators, Cultural and Religious Leaders and Local Government leaders were trained on undernutrition to facilitate grass roots advocacy and awareness creation. Media engagements on WASH & Nutrition was done through print, radio, on line media, TV and press conferences to amplify the nexus between WASH and Nutrition. MCLDU mapped households in search of community capacity, knowledge and practices in good nutrition and WASH areas. Focus districts included, Kasese district (100 homes), Bugweri district (208 homes), and Rubaga Division in Kampala district (204 homes). Launch of CSO Nutrition platforms and DNCCs.

## Implementation challenges

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

- The Bangladesh partners faced less interest of few UP representatives and government officials in getting involved in project activities as there is no financial benefit or hardware support. Best way to deal with this was developing positive relationships achieved by sharing project results and periodic updates regularly and maintaining frequent communication, and capacity development of UP representatives in budget cycle tools.

- In Burkina Faso and Ethiopia the organisation of nutrition actors and sometime lack of coordination among them was a challenge for the implementation of some activities. In Ethiopia poor SUN platforms at regional level hindered Right2Grow's efforts of widening its constituencies to include the advocacy issues. Collaborative efforts, revitalization and consultative workshops were deliberated to manage the changes. In Ethiopia, national actors like government and SUN also delayed in finalising and disseminating key documents such as the operational guidelines for Nutrition Council and private sectors engagement, slowing down the momentum.
- In Mali, South Sudan and Uganda, access to budget documents to civil society and citizens was an implementation challenge. In South Sudan specifically, the government national budgeting process and timelines were unclear, while overall access to state budget disbursement and utilization records is poor, or unstructured. More emphasis is needed in building databases and proper archiving for budget related documents to sustain budget analyses and generate informed evidence for advocacy. In addition, public participation in the planning and budgeting process remains low – validating our Theory of change to support community participation in local government planning and budgeting processes.

## Cross-cutting themes

### Gender, Youth and Inclusion

Gender, youth and inclusion have been embedded as much as possible in country programme plans and initiatives. In order to address gender issues, most the country programs placed a strong emphasis on empowering women through providing capacity building, ensuring participation in decision making processes and positions and facilitating leadership opportunities.

For example, at present, 7,760 women members are playing a critical role in the CSO-led movement in the community as catalytic change agents in Bangladesh. Around 49% of the CSO representatives are female. Youth and women leaders are considered as the priority of the executive committees of CSOs.

Similarly, the selection of local CSOs to be part of the advocacy groups was also gender sensitive and inclusive across many countries including CSOs of people living with disabilities.

Additionally in Ethiopia, in the established 90 CVA taskforce at local level, 45% of the taskforce members were lactating and pregnant women; 10% of the taskforce members were people with disabilities and 6% of the taskforce members were young people. Local people with disability organizations (OPDs), Women groups, Youth Association and community-based organizations (CBOs) were part of the established social accountability platforms and continued advocacy works at all levels in strategic partnership to raise and amplify the concerns, priorities and needs of most vulnerable women, people with disabilities and young people.

Another example is Right2Grow Uganda programme adapted a Gender Equality Marker (GEM) to assess compliance of Right2Grow Uganda programme interventions to

essential quality standard to be gender sensitive at minimum, and gender transformative whenever possible. The programme also leveraged from the current locally led research study "Responsibilities to women, power to men": exploring gender dynamics in access and utilization of nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in rural Maracha and Iganga districts. In the reporting period, Gender and inclusion was the learning topic for the programme.

**Climate change**

The Right2Grow programme acknowledges the linkages between climate change and food and nutrition security as well as availability of water. These were part of the broader policy analysis carried out during the baselines. In the reporting period no specific climate change related activities were carried out.

It is important to acknowledge the risk climate change poses to programme implementation as well. For example, in 2022 the project experienced significant challenges due to drought in Oromia – Ethiopia and food insecurity in Karamoja – Uganda. It remains important to sensitise communities on the need to generate community-based adaptation strategies to climate change risks like climate resilience technologies and advocate for implementation of national climate adaptation action.

**Covid-19**

In all programme countries the COVID-19 pandemic and related lock down measures curtailed impacted programme implementation negatively, but much less than in 2021. On a positive note, in Uganda the Covid-19 related challenges have paved new opportunities and innovative ways of working for Right2Grow with intensified utilization of media including advocacy, communication and social mobilization.

**3. Global results**

Significant progress has been made across result indicators against the second year targets, and across programme countries. Below we give the overall summary of progress against indicators, while Annex 2 will provide the full consolidated results framework with all indicators (for SCS and specific Right2Grow) per country, including some qualitative descriptions.

**2022 results**

<b>Outcome 1: Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners</b>	
Number of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	203

Proportion of people involved in actions to formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) who are from vulnerable groups (women, people with disability, marginalized groups)	528,861
Number of CSOs involved in Right2Grow	43
<b>Outcome 2: Representative and empowered civil society organizations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition</b>	
Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions	173
Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	53
Number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	43
<b>Outcome 3: Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition</b>	
# of laws, and policies implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.	0
# of laws, policies blocked, adopted, and improved for sustainable and inclusive development	1
% of public budgets allocated and implemented for nutrition and WASH services (increased funding).	2.55% <sup>2</sup>
<b>Outcome 4. Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition</b>	
Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by Right2Grow and its partner towards donors and international actors	Minimal
Degree of integration of the WASH-Nutrition nexus by donors along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.	Low

### Reflection on results

Overall, we are encouraged by the progress made in all programme countries. We clearly see the link between sensitisation and capacity development of communities and CSOs/CBOs and their ability to engage with local stakeholders to demand better services and investments in nutrition and WASH. In all programme countries, the intermediary platforms that mediate voices of communities and decision makers have been strengthened. Most promising is the fact that decentralized governments – when well-connected and informed – generally do not fear the demands of communities, but rather see this as a tool for their own advocacy towards national government structures and as constructive input to improve their own work.

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<sup>2</sup> Average for two countries

Another important area of progress is the role of Right2Grow partners in engaging with national stakeholders for multi-sectoral approaches to undernutrition. In all programme countries, Right2Grow has either gained a strong seat at existing coordination tables (technical secretariats for nutrition, SUN-networks, etc.) or have even become conveners of these national spaces for coordination. This has laid a good foundation for the implementation of advocacy strategies of partners, and to bring local voices into these national arenas.

The least progress so far seems to be made in outcome four (*donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition*). In as much as Right2Grow partners are part of national coordination spaces for undernutrition, the behaviour of donors and international development actors is subject to many external factors, such as geopolitical trends and bi- and multi-lateral government engagements. Although Right2Grow is made up of relatively large international partners, their influence on these global trends remains limited due to all the different powers at play. Right2Grow – as a partnership – is yet to develop the muscle to play a significant role at global or national levels.

Below are some interesting results from different countries.

**Outcomes**

<p><b>Bangladesh – safe drinking water at a community clinic</b></p> <p>Since long, safe drinking water was a problem in Subarnabad Community Clinic. Children under five and their caregivers, pregnant women who were coming to clinic had to stay thirsty due to lack of water. Right2Grow used the Community Voice Action approach with a local action group, that identified the problem during so-called Monitoring Standard and Community Scorecard Sessions. In September 2022 a joint dialogue/interface meeting with the Upazila (local government) was conducted at Subarnabad clinic with CSOs in the driving seat. Afterwards, the nutrition officer and administrator instructed the UP Chairman to allocate a safe water plant for the clinic and it was addressed within 3 working days. Now children and caregivers, community people, nearby school students and market business people are enjoying safe drinking water from the water plant.</p>
<p><b>Burkina Faso – Championing nutrition sensitive budgeting and planning</b></p> <p>The network for NGOs working on nutrition RESONUT and AMR – two of Right2Grow’s national partners led a series of national and regional advocacy sessions in 2022. Through this, the leaders of over thirty municipalities in three regions made formal commitments to adopt more nutrition- and wash-sensitive budgeting in their budgets and development plans. In addition, in November 2022 RESONUT’s advocacy led to the reconstitution of the Civil Society Commission for Nutrition which had been dissolved after the coup d’états in Burkina Faso. This provides the formal inroad to influence national government planning and budgeting on nutrition.</p>
<p><b>Ethiopia – holding local government accountable</b></p> <p>In several Woredas (districts) the Community Voice and Action groups (established in 2021) worked with local government administrators on local level social accountability. Local sector experts, council members and administrators were trained. In some Woredas this led to a first and concrete ask for more transparency and improved service levels. In other Woredas the advocacy went further to include training in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure tracking and demands for higher budgets. As a consequence, some five Woredas administration offices allocated around 60,000 euros additional funds for nutrition actions for the first time.</p>

### **Mali – Access to water and food as a constitutional right**

The government in Mali is drafting a new constitution after the coup d'état of 2021. Right2Grow conducted capacity building of national partners on lobby and advocacy, related to the legislative process. The NGOs held advocacy sessions with academics and with parliamentarians to ensure the issues of water and sanitation, as well as food and nutrition would be addressed. Several dialogues with parliamentarians followed, and partners organised an official delivery of the Global Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Handbook for parliamentarians – focusing on the realisation of rights. This was followed by an advocacy meeting with the new constitution-making commission. As a result of intense advocacy actions, the access to water and food were recognised as rights in Mali's draft new constitution.

### **South Sudan – needs driven national budgets**

Right2Grow partners have engaged a lot with parliamentarians and national government officials to advocate for increased budgets for nutrition and WASH services in the 2022-2023 fiscal year. The use of budget analysis tools, and policy briefs was important for the credibility of the demands. This also helped to set up and organise a national Inclusive Budget Process Workshop for top national government officials from various ministries and the specialized committees in parliament in November 2022. They then committed to prioritise needs assessment and public participation at all levels of government including rural areas in the next fiscal year 2023-2024 national budget process. The commitment is to ensure needs assessment and an inclusive budget processes and it will provide much opportunity to influence budget making process and guarantee citizens needs driven budgets.

### **Uganda – deepening national nutrition advocacy**

Like in 2021, Right2Grow partners led by CS-BAG made valuable input to the national budget process by providing four position papers in relation to the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security and Nutrition for the following financial year. Through the budget analysis process and engagement with parliamentarians 18 recommendations were adopted by the Parliamentary Committees at parliament. In May 2022 CS-BAG went further to organise a public dialogue “Every child has a right to meet their full potential”, to discuss and generate policy alternatives for improved public financing for Food Security, Nutrition and WASH In Uganda. This well attended event got Commitments from Members of Parliament from the Uganda Parliamentary Alliance on Nutrition to fast track and table the pending bills and policies on the floor of Parliament especially the Food and Nutrition Policy, which was a major win for the CSOs.

Find some stories of community voices from Right2Grow on the next pages, and additional stories in the country annual plans in the annexes.

# Right2Grow Community Voices



## Right2Grow: A springboard for small entrepreneurs in Ethiopia

Through trainings and public-private partnership meetings organized by Right2Grow, many small entrepreneurs in Ethiopia have been able to voice their concerns and challenges to government policymakers. Right2Grow has become a crucial entry point for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs seeking to improve private sector engagement in the country. In this article, we will explore how Right2Grow is helping entrepreneurs navigate the economic and political challenges in Ethiopia and how the government is taking steps to support entrepreneurship and encourage economic growth.

### Meet Ato Seifu Mekete!

45-year-old Ato Seifu Mekete, living in East Gojam Zone of Aneded Woreda, runs a private owned business. He supplies milk and dairy products to the community he lives in. In the last 3 years, he faced a lot of challenges trying to expand his services. For instance, although his business was growing, there was no suitable marketplace where he could sell his milk and dairy products to the community. He has been using his confined living room to sell his products. He did not get the opportunity or the platform to present his problems to decision makers in the local government.

### Decision makers listening to entrepreneurs

In 2022, Ato Seifu was among the group of small-scale entrepreneurs who received training and engaged in public-private partnership meetings organized by Right2Grow: he attended the training on the role of the private sector in nutrition, as well as trainings about WASH and nutrition in general. He also attended a consultative meeting with government officials, through which he was able to get basic knowledge about multi-sectoral nutrition action.

Making use of these opportunities, Ato Seifu presented his concerns to the Woreda administration, after which the administration helped to organize the producers as a cooperative, and provided them with a space where they established marketplaces to sell their dairy products.

### Leveraging change between decision makers and the community

Through processes such as these, Right2Grow trainings have become an entry point for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs like Ato Seifu to voice their concerns to decision makers directly - enabling the government to take action for better private sector engagement. Ato Seifu stated that Right2Grow helped to provide him with the opportunity to raise challenges to higher government officials, and reaffirmed to have become a role model for serving the community by working with the local government. He praised Right2Grow with a self-made motto: "Go for your right with Right2Grow".

# Right2Grow Community Voices



## Gender Dynamics in Access to Water Sanitation and Hygiene Services within rural areas of Uganda

### Why gender matters in WASH?

In Uganda, local communities face various challenges related to WASH, which are further compounded by gender inequalities. In most households, the burden of fetching water falls on women and children, who spend long hours walking to and from water sources. With 41% rural access to basic water services and 16% rural access to basic sanitation services, women and children are left with little time for education or income-generating activities.

Mutesi Zainabo, a 27-year-old woman with disabilities lives with her two children of age 8 and 5. Her children have to walk around 4Km to fetch water that the family depends on to drink, cook food, bathe and wash their clothes as well as irrigate their plants. The water is dirty and she has to boil it before use. To collect enough water, her children make around 4 trips a day. During school time, the family lives with less or no water since the children juggle between school and fetching water.

“Because of my disability, I do all my chores seated. My children have to be near me to support with fetching water. It is very challenging for me especially when my children have gone to play with their friends in the neighborhood or when it is school time. Sometimes they go late or even miss school since the distance is really far. If only we would have a tap or borehole constructed near our home, my children and I would have less burden in accessing water that is safe for us to drink,” narrates Mutesi.

### How has Right2Grow addressed some of these challenges?

Right2Grow has initiated dialogues between communities and the district as well as sub-county technical teams, the Local councils, and Parish Chiefs. These dialogues have created spaces where communities present the issues they face, including gender dynamics, as well as their proposed solutions before the government leaders. Multi-sectoral platforms like CSO Nutrition platforms as well as District and Sub-county Nutrition Coordination Committees are supported by Right2Grow to meet quarterly and discuss such and more issues. The actions that follow vary per community, and are taken further by the officials responsible. The Right2Grow program partners together with the community leaders, closely follow up on these commitments. The Right2Grow Uganda Program has also conducted a research study on how gender dynamics affect nutrition and WASH, whose findings will be used to push forward our advocacy agenda.

### How to include gender dynamics in WASH solutions?

As one of the catalyzing strategies for the program to create long term and sustainable solutions, Right2Grow Uganda intentionally, ensures that gender equality is at the center of our implementation. Gender sensitive behavioral change communication messages were developed and disseminated via radios, community events and posters to ensure that all men, women, boys and girls are aware of the challenges caused by gender inequality. We have seen this work: in some communities, men have started to take on the responsibility of fetching water and cleaning sanitation facilities, thereby reducing the burden on women and girls.

## 4. Global and Dutch lobby and advocacy

### Focus of interventions

In its second year, Right2Grow continued expanding its presence in Dutch and global policy dialogues. Right2Grow's Laurien de Vos kicked the year off by participating in the **#AdoptanSDG event** organized by Building Change (February 2022). Together with Member of Parliament Alexander Hammelburg (Democrats 66) and Jan Klink (Liberal Party) the effects of climate change on developing countries in terms of food security were discussed.

3 colleagues from CSOs from Burkina Faso and Mali also participated in the **World Water Forum** (February 2022) in Dakar, Senegal. One of the Right2Grow participants, Bertille Zoungrana, from the Burkina Faso based Association Monde Rural, stated she "challenged representatives of national governments on their commitment to involving civil society organizations (CSOs) in WASH decision-making bodies."

**International Women's Day** (March 2022) was used as an opportunity to host a conversation on strengthening women's capacity to influence decision-makers and policies. Examples of how this could look like were shared by for example a Member of Parliament from South Sudan and a the Ethiopian CSO Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization.

**Sanitation and Water for All's Sectors' Ministers Meeting** (May 2022) also became an important advocacy moment for Right2Grow. Here our colleague Hellena Kasujja from the Uganda-based Community Integrated Development Initiative joined the delegation that went to Jakarta. She was happy to be there "as it gives the opportunity for organisations like CIDI and other networks to bring voices from the grassroots at the global level." Learn more about the advocacy Hellena did in Jakarta through [this video](#) in which she outlines her goals at the Meeting.

At Stockholm's **World Water Week** (August 2022), Right2Grow teamed up with Sanitation and Water for All to convene a session on how civil society can present locally informed evidence to their government officials for increased accountability and enhanced alignment between sectors. Hellena Kasujja could build further on the momentum she created in Jakarta. Right2Grow's participation at World Water Week also became a crucial stepping stone to New York's UN 2023 Water Conference. Conversations with stakeholders, among which, NL Water Envoy, Henk Ovink were started on how Right2Grow could best create traction around this event.

This led to consultations with the communities we serve to take place from September to December. Here we (re-)discovered that interlinked problems ask for interlinked solutions. That is exactly what Right2Grow started to explore in its road towards New York. With specific focus on Uganda, the alliance looked at bringing local communities, private sector and government around the table to explore the benefits solar powered water management systems could have.

In parallel, preparations for **World Food Day** (October 2022) were made. The Alliance worked together with other NGOs to host an event at the Amsterdam based Pakhuis de Zwijger: "the World Food Day Show." Local food systems were crucial here and the

movie "the Future of Food" was shown and later discussed with several panelists and the public. Our idea was to have Ogen Rwot Denish, a colleague from South Sudan participate from the Child Rights Coalition, but unfortunately, due to the lengthy visa processes we didn't manage to secure Mr. Denish his participation.

At the **Dutch policy level**, Right2Grow remained active and kept on breaking silos and between nutrition and WASH in the sector and sharing stories of locally-led solutions. In the first year crucial partnerships shaped up and were built. This includes for example *Food4All*, *the Netherlands Water Partnerships (specifically their Policy Group)*, *the Partos lobby group* and *the Netherlands Working Group on Nutrition*. The second year meant a continuation of this and at the same time we stepped up our role in these partnerships, such as the steering group of the UN 2023 Water Conference

Exchanges with **colleagues from the MFA** also continued. To illustrate this, a staff meeting with DSO was attended by Right2Grow to share best practices and learnings. Visits to embassies in Uganda and Bangladesh were made.

Right2Grow also participated in consultation meetings on several policy that were being developed by the MFA. To illustrate this, **Right2Grow provided specific input of the "Foreign Trade and Develop Cooperation Policy"** which later came to be known as "Doing what the Netherlands is good at." In addition, Right2Grow actively participated in consultation processes around the Africa Strategy.

Plus, discussion in parliament were influenced on the UN 2023 Water Conference, the annual budget cycle and the new policy note on "Doing what the Netherlands is good at." The main instrument to that were policy papers that all outlined the need to have local realities inform the way decisions are taken on budgets and development policies.

In doing so, we always made sure colleagues from the countries working at various levels and from different points of view were involved. See (shortened) examples of impact stories and local voices on the next pages.

## **Results**

Right2Grow drew attention and created traction around the importance of multisectoral and integrated approaches and aimed to share this message with a wide audience. This happened for example at the #AdoptanSDG event, the World Water Forum, the Sectors' Ministers Meeting, World Water Week and World Food Day. Relations were further strengthened with government officials and Parliamentarians. Several letters were sent to different Ministers, which led to high-level meetings and appointments in which ideas and solutions were discussed.

## 5. Learning

### Deepening the learning

Mutual capacity development (MCD), technical assistance (TA) and Linking and Learning (L&L) remain at the heart of the Right2Grow partnership and strategy. In 2022, strengthening the capacities of communities, community-based organizations, grassroots movements, and civil society continued to enhance their knowledge and skills to effectively influence decision-makers, policies and budget allocations as well as to speak with a loud collective voice, and to develop a culture of learning across the 6 countries.

Both at global level and programme country levels Right2Grow continued with dedicated teams for MCD and L&L that closely worked together with national partners who host the different focal points in the six programme countries. Their work followed from the original capacity assessments in 2021 and the evolved learning needs. The capacity development and learning was organized through various thrusts of action: a scholarship program, global and national workshops and events, an online learning platform, local learning agendas and locally-led research.

### Scholarship Programme

The Right2Grow scholarship programme was launched with two specific objectives: (1) to support technical capacity strengthening of Right2Grow country partners, preferably local CSOs' representatives, by supporting their participation in international events, conferences, trainings & internships and (2) to increase Right2Grow country partners' experience in networking and collaborating with colleagues from other countries. Over 30 applicants from six programme countries submitted their proposals where five organizations & individuals were awarded the scholarships to attend global or regional lobby and advocacy events such as the World Water Forum and Sanitation for All (SWA) sector minister meeting and a governance training at The Hague Academy. Additionally, three more Right2Grow colleagues from Bangladesh and Ethiopia benefited from the 2022 Scholarship programme. They took part in a blended training course organized by MDF Netherlands on how to design and implement effective advocacy and policy influencing strategies in strong coalitions.

### Capacity development and learning events in Right2Grow

Global and national learning events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Communication for WASH and nutrition workshop, Uganda.</i> In July the local partner Nutrition Society Uganda and the global MCD team organized a 3-day event attended by 23 participants from 17 organizations to deepen knowledge on the use of communication tools.</li><li>• <i>Budget Monitoring and Expenditure workshops.</i> BMET is the key expertise of global partner CEGAA who supported various events this year. In Uganda – with local partner CS BAG – they 15organized an advocacy Workshop with MPs to Influence Financing and Legislation for Improved Nutrition Outcomes and another workshop for Government Technocrats on Planning and Budgeting for Food Security. In Mali local partner AJCAD in close collaboration with CEGAA 15organized a week-long workshop with 35 participants from 13 partner organizations from Mali and Burkina Faso on BMET and</li></ul>

civil society monitoring tools and advocacy. In South Sudan CEGAA supported the workshop on Inclusive Budgeting and Advocacy with Parliamentarians and Senior Government Officials.

- *Global Bridge4Voices co-creation workshop.* In August, 30 Right2Grow lobby & advocacy and BMET staff from global partners and all programme countries met to co-create the global Bridge4Voices approach of Right2Grow – how we link community and CSO voices to policy and decision makers on WASH and nutrition. The week-long event included exchanges and training on L&A and BMET and provided concrete input and directions for advocacy in Right2Grow, including the development of an e-learning course on Bridge4Voices.
- *Outcome Harvesting (OH) workshops.* OH is an important tool for Right2Grow partners to evaluate results, but it is relatively new to most of the partners. After the first OH training in Uganda in 2022, the global M&E team has continued workshops in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali and South Sudan for a total of around 120 M&E and programme staff of partners. This aided the continuous work of collecting and validating outcome stories for the programme to feed a global outcome database.
- *Right2Grow Training for Facilitators, Bangladesh.* End of October, THP Bangladesh, with support from the global MCD team organized a 3-day training of facilitators of key aspects of Right2Grow programming: WASH – Nutrition integration and multi-sectoral approaches, translation of “Bridge4Voices” approach to Bangladesh context, budget advocacy, among others. Over 35 participants from 10 partner organizations participated.
- Some learning events in South Sudan and Ethiopia were postponed to 2023.

### Learning meetings

- *Global teams reflection meetings.* In April all the Right2Grow global leads and programme staff (20 people) met for 3 days in the Hague to reflect on governance and collaboration, reinforce cross collaboration and team building. In September a global team representatives met for 2 days to align global teams activities and identify key priority global projects for 2023.
- *Global Right2Grow online reflection meetings.* In May and November, around 60–80 staff from all programme countries and global partners participated in online two-day meetings to reflect on progress and to exchange perspectives about key programmatic or organizational topics such as the Bridge4Voices approach, the global food price crisis, shift the power, among others. These events support galvanizing the linkages between programme teams both globally and between countries.

### The Grow online learning platform

The Grow platform (<https://right2grow.mn.co/feed>), was created in 2022 for the entire Right2Grow Consortium as a central tool for information sharing, exchange, event announcements and learning to complement the existing file-sharing platform SharePoint. The platform facilitates sharing knowledge and products from one context that could be useful and applicable to other contexts; Ensure cross-fertilization and cross-country learning; Inspire individuals to reflect on their work and be informed by alternative or diverse approaches, enhancing the overall quality of our efforts. As of the end of 2022, the platform has around 300 individuals subscribed, with various online community spaces.

The Grow platform also develops and hosts a variety of online courses such as *Introduction to Right2Grow*, aiming to introduce the programme to newcomers and support them in understanding programme vision, objectives, governance structure, etc.; *How to use the Right2Grow SharePoint*; *“Bridge4Voices”*, a common approach to advocacy in Right2Grow, integrating advocacy and BMET; *Social media ambassadors*; *Storytelling*; *Introduction to M&E in Right2Grow and Outcome harvesting*.

All these courses are to be available in English and French and easily accessible to all users.

**Learning strategy and agendas**

During 2022 the programme countries developed learning questions and these varied based on each country experiences and needs BUT with one common objective – to provide learnings to the country consortium partners on the identified topic. The framed questions surrounded around – Adaptive management, Virtual learning platforms, stakeholder engagements, CSOs community engagement approaches and challenges of community structures as well as stakeholder collaboration. Some **countries** had more than one question while others had only one question. Below we present the progress summary of the learning topics country by country with key activities and learnings.

Learning topic, country and questions, learning activities, findings
<p><b>Bangladesh:</b> <i>Question: What approach for CSO involvement / adherence in the context of the Right2Grow?</i></p> <p>Two learning briefs were created. The key learnings are that trained women leaders / volunteers can play a catalytic leadership role in CSO-led movements. Charity based mindset of different stakeholders is a barrier to achieving Right2Grow objectives.</p>
<p><b>Burkina Faso:</b> <i>Question: What are the success factors and constraints encountered by CSOs in advocating for the integration of their proposals into communal plans?</i></p> <p>Information and awareness-raising workshops were conducted. We learnt that the targets of the advocacy actions, who have the power to make decisions, are technicians from the different components of the municipality, and are therefore more sensitive to the problems of the people, but also advocacy targets are not tied to electoral promises and can therefore make relevant and objective decisions for the real welfare of the people.</p>
<p><b>Ethiopia:</b> <i>Question: What are the challenges of implementing Citizens Voice and Action (CVA)?</i></p> <p>Reflection workshops were conducted with all concerned stakeholders to create space where the Right2Grow project team can share learning, challenges, and opportunities in the field implementation of the CVA approach. It was observed that in some Woredas there was mixture in membership in the CVA Task Forces and this created difficulty to identify clear accountability lines between users, service providers and elected officials.</p> <p>In some Woredas the action plans were too heavy and had no specific period to accomplish them as well as some CVA taskforce were not well skilled in facilitating the community processes.</p>
<p><b>Mali:</b> <i>Questions: Is the pooling of assessment and learning workshops efficient? Does the virtual mobilization platform serve the information needs of communities? Are there benefits to planning and budgeting for the multi-sectoral approach to WASH and Nutrition?</i></p> <p>Through these questions we learnt that synergy of actions between the project and the multisectoral platform created efficient management of resources while also involvement of local radio stations and the online press during the public debates on the budget increased media coverage of activities. We also realized increased online access and understanding of local content through local radio stations about budget monitoring, analysis and advocacy techniques.</p> <p>The activities of the CVCs could have more impact on the commune’s budget if they had easy access to and understanding of the contents of the commune’s budget.</p>

**South Sudan:** *Questions: How can stakeholders' collaboration be achieved towards sustainability of R2G programming? How can R2G collaborate with women in eminent leadership positions to champion R2G advocacy in South Sudan?*

Meetings were held and learning briefs produced.

We learnt that influential personalities are able to exert their popularity and influence to shape national agendas like nutrition and WASH policies. Stakeholder understanding of the roles is a key success factor.

Collaboration among R2G consortium partners on joint activities strengthens working relationships and improves ways of working. Women in some communities are still denied leadership roles/positions as well as women's voices aren't taken quite serious by men in some communities

## Learning initiatives

### Learning Week

Due to Covid the learning week event could not take place in 2021 and 2022. As the mid-term review was planned in 2023, it was agreed that a global learning event would be organized in 2023 to learn from the 2,5 years of Right2Grow, reflect on adaptation, build on successes, learn from failures and reinforce synergies between countries. The event was launched in 2022 to ensure buy-in from all the partners and shape the event according to teams' needs and expectations.

### Locally-led research

The global MCD and L&L teams, in collaboration with the Lobby and Advocacy teams, prepared two pilots for locally-led research in 2021 in Mali and Uganda. The third pilot was prepared in 2022 to be implemented in Bangladesh. The project is expected to reach completion in 2023, while advocacy efforts based on the research outcomes should commence.

The locally-led research aims to contribute to bridge the gap between community needs, robust evidence, and advocacy for improved policy and budget decision-making. It is a unique research methodology in which a community knowledge holder, an advocacy expert and a researcher take equal responsibility in the research process from the beginning.

The research in Uganda will examine how gender dynamics in households and communities shape access and utilization of WASH and nutrition services, and how it influences promoting women's leadership, decision making and promoting equal and positive gender norms. The research in Mali evolves around the effectiveness of community level nutrition action groups in decreasing undernutrition in children under 5.

## 6. Programme and partnership reflection

### Partnership development reflection

Partnership collaboration - positives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overall collaboration in the partnership is positive, constructive and relatively open with various forums established at all levels to guide programme implementation and with strong linkages between country partners and local partners.</li><li>• Transparent and relatively clear information sharing and documentation on joint information and learning platforms supported by meetings and workshops</li><li>• Flexibility in supporting the needs of global and country leads in their processes, being adaptive.</li><li>• Strong relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IGG department) on program management.</li></ul>
Partnership collaboration - challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finding an effective governing and operational structure. Balancing the need for structure (often top down) and organic (bottom-up) organising and decision making. Some people like more clarity, but partnership principles require the bottom-up approach</li><li>• Global partnership processes may not always be understood / clear to programme country level colleagues. Local partners do not always feel part of the 'global partnership' and may not see the bigger picture.</li><li>• Finding the right balance in the time required by programme country staff to spend on global coordination and alignment to create synergy, with the time needed for programme implementation.</li><li>• True ownership requires partners to work in synchrony to ensure programme efficiency and effectiveness. This may lead to delays as partners may not act at similar speed or pace, based on varying circumstances.</li></ul>

### Theory of Change reflection

The 2022 programme implementation does not (yet) call for adjustments in the overall Theory of Change of Right2Grow. As the first chapters of this report show, significant progress is made in the implementation, and initial results look promising.

We acknowledge the complex challenges in the programme context of some countries (notably Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali and South Sudan) related to insecurity and other crisis. Country-specific adaptations to the programme have been made, but all within the existing Theory of Change.

We do see a focus towards implementation in outcomes 1-3 with outcome four slightly lagging. In part this may very well be explained by the fact that there is some logical / chronological flow in the four outcomes, with outcomes one and two being relatively "prerequisite" to outcomes three and four.

2023 is an important year to assess the progress and to again validate the Theory of Change in the Mid-term Review.

## Good practices and lessons

Good practices
<p><i>From nutrition platforms to multi-sectoral platforms</i></p> <p>Subnational nutrition platforms are an important space for CSOs to engage with each other and with local government about service levels and service delivery. Linking these to national level multi-sectoral platforms and strengthening the multi-sectoral platforms at local (district, municipal) level has also been an important factor for the creation of impact. In most programme countries, Right2Grow has accessed the national platforms and strengthened coordination between relevant line ministries involved with WASH and nutrition, by showing that sub-national multi-sectoral coordination is successful in addressing community needs.</p>
<p><i>Joint government budget analysis</i></p> <p>Partners have realised that joint capacity development in budget analysis of government stakeholders AND civil society organisations is a strong way to build common ground. Many local stakeholders lack a full understanding of the government budget cycle, and how they can meaningfully engage with it. Doing a joint analysis of the government budget reveals gaps which the local-level decision makers can use to influence national budgets in future financial years. In addition, support CSOs and government officials to jointly review budgets also builds trust, and ensures that they feel they can all be part of the same team supporting the community needs, rather than be on opposite sides.</p>
Lessons
<p><i>Decentralised advocacy approach is relevant but needs more resourcing</i></p> <p>The decentralised advocacy approach is a relevant approach to ensure the sustainability of the programme achievements. Capacity development of CSOs and CBOs has laid the foundation for this. To scale decentralised advocacy, more time and financial means should be given to civil society organisations (Advocacy Groups).</p>
<p><i>Scope of Right2Grow to further engage in the humanitarian-development nexus</i></p> <p>The 2022 hunger crisis experienced in Uganda, and other insecurity has sparked new conversations on how the programme can realign its investment to provide for strengthening community-based adaptation mechanisms for building resilience under climate change or other shocks. Focusing both on short-term looking at community mobilization, CSO capacity strengthening and in advocacy both at District and National level.</p>

## Sustainability and local ownership

Through the various programme interventions, **sustainability is interwoven** and is part and parcel of the various programme initiatives. The Right2Grow programme endeavors in all undertakings to strengthening the capacity of communities and civil society to influence decision makers about nutrition and WASH policies and services in a sustainable way. For example, capacity development built the initial links to engage with public authorities in platforms like the SUN movement, National parliaments and with local CBOs as a concrete example of how far sustainable measures are being put in place. It is still early to claim that the structures like Community Voice Action groups, Village Watch Committees, Nutrition Networks, Baseya online (Mali) and other various platforms are sustainable as of now but having integrated these structures into the

programme is a clear indication of the focus of the programme – these structures will need further support as per the programme design.

In South Sudan for example, subnational members were able to conduct several knowledge sharing sessions with key Right2grow stakeholders, offering refresher training to the Mother to Mother support groups, Men groups, and CBOs. All these interventions were intended to transfer skills to the local organizations and communities to enable them to step up and lead activities, to allow smooth transitioning and sustainability of the project intervention beyond the project period.

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

Local partner NGOs/CSOs have the freedom to take need-based decisions, mitigate local challenges and effectively deal with respective government departments officials. CSOs have been empowered with citizenship and leadership skills. These CSOs are given the authority to design, plan, execute, and monitor the activities in their own villages to combat undernutrition. However, the key programmatic choices are made in country technical teams where national partners are equally represented. Relatedly under MCD, we have seen the locally led research and the scholarship programme being launched, which relies heavily on the local decision-making structures of the programme.

### **Shift the Power**

There have been successful facilitated decisions that favored local partners to get capacity-building training opportunities designed by a global team for their visible contributions to MCD and L&L (MEAL) technical working groups, to put the shift the power into practice, thematic focal points are selected from local CSOs. In Ethiopia for example L&L and MCD focal points are selected from GDCA and MCMDO respectively.

In some countries, there has improved and deepened the shift the power philosophy where national partners take up and spearhead implementation of most joint activities. Programme implementation decision making has included stakeholders right from the community level, the Sub-County Community based Organisations, as well as community and district level stakeholders. MoUs were also signed with CBOs to partner with them for the purpose of building the local capacity for sustainability of the gains made at the community level.

At the consortium level, shift the power to CSOs and implementing organisations has been reflected in decision-making, programme implementation planning, resource

distribution, working approaches, and policy implementation. Power has been decentralised among the core partner organisations, implementing partners, and their downstream partners, enabling them to operate the program using their own unique approaches, methods, and policies, in line with the TOC and result framework of the project.

Building on partnership sustainability and local ownership has been embedded in the programme principles, in 2022, the Right2Grow partners initiated a conversation on Shift the Power at country and global levels. Some bold steps taken, part of which are mentioned above where global partnership roles are now being shared with local partners. These Shift the Power conversations were integrated into the 2023 annual plans and these will be monitored through the annual reflections, Mid-term Review and other related MEAL processes.

### **Collaborations**

The RightGrow partnership deliberately developed actions towards creating strong collaborating with other key players within countries and at global level. There has been continued conversations and interactions with Dutch embassies in all programme countries to align with their multi-annual country strategies. The collaboration with embassies can still be strengthened as the activities become more strategic over time.

In all programme countries Right2Grow ensures it does not operate in isolation but rather in unison with networks and NGOs that can complement or strengthen our vision. Right2Grow takes part in coordination meetings with other country partnerships organized by the Dutch Embassies. Right2Grow initiated collaboration with We Are Able, another strategic partnership funded by the Dutch Government under Power of Voices coordinated by ZOA and has participated in events about inclusive programming in Uganda (through ZOA). Similar connections were made for South Sudan and Burkina Faso, driven by the established relationship between THP and ZOA at global level. Similarly, Right2Grow explores collaboration with the Giving for Change partnership led by Wilde Ganzen.

Right2Grow partners also regularly take part in DSO learning events as well as communities of practices organised by Partos on Shift the Power and Community-led development. Initiating collaborations are not limited to Dutch-funded strategic partnerships.

## **7. Financial summary**

In the year 2022, the total expenditures for the Right2Grow programme were € 9,496,997, which is € 1,147,316 lower (11%) than the new 2022 approved budget of € 10,644,313.

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

## Financial progress by country

<i>Country</i>	<i>Budget 2022</i>	<i>Actuals 2022</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>% Variance</i>
Bangladesh	€ 1,871,507	€ 1,609,506	€ 262,000	14%
Burkina Faso	€ 1,448,553	€ 1,376,098	€ 72,455	5%
Ethiopia	€ 1,739,776	€ 1,411,954	€ 327,822	19%
Mali	€ 1,628,862	€ 1,521,917	€ 106,945	7%
South Sudan	€ 1,503,462	€ 1,251,065	€ 252,397	17%
Uganda	€ 1,535,630	€ 1,526,104	€ 9,527	1%
Global Overheads & Contingencies	€ 916,522	€ 800,353	€ 116,170	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 10,644,313</b>	<b>€ 9,496,997</b>	<b>€ 1,147,316</b>	<b>11%</b>

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

### Explanation of variances

Overall, the 2022 variance (11%) are significantly lower than the 37% variance of 2021 and indicates that the implementation in 2022 has really gained momentum.

Like in 2021 the variances between the actuals and the budget are not related to programmatic changes, since the 2022 budget already considered the many carry-over activities from delayed activities in 2021. In many programme countries however, there was still some delay in activities due to COVID-19 (though much less impacted than in 2021), which explains some of the variances.

Another important unexpected change of costs was caused by inflation and exchange rate fluctuations due to the global crisis due to the Ukraine conflict. This made it that staff salaries needed to be raised by some partners, or prices of transport went up significantly.

The increased momentum in implementation is reflected in the various cost categories in different ways. As shown in the financial progress report (Annex 4) *direct activity costs and activity related travel costs* had the lowest rate of expenditure (76% and 77% respectively) which is still more than double of the first year of implementation. Direct staff costs were 101% on average.

## Financial progress by result area

The expenditures over the four results (outcomes) show a relatively even distribution, similar to 2021.

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

## Implications for 2023 budgets

The 2023 annual plans already anticipated an expenditure increase due to carry-over of activities from 2022 to 2023 and delays in 2021. for 2023 is € 11.151.449 which is € 2,177,833 (24%) higher than projected in the original 5-year budget.

At global levels, similarly several support activities were carried forward to 2023 from 2022 since programme countries were very busy with implementation. Large investments like the global learning week were postponed to 2023. In some cases, budget was brought forward from 2024 to ensure sufficient funding of the Mid-term review, learning week and locally-led research programme.

Overall costs in 2023 are also increasing due to levels of inflation higher than originally anticipated.

## Annexes

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

*Note that the audited report will follow latest by July 1<sup>st</sup> 2022 as agreed with the Ministry.*

# Bangladesh



## Context change

The two most significant changes in the country context are that:

- the newly elected local (Union Parishad) representatives took office. The Right2Grow consortium engaged extensively with them to remove any hesitance towards the programme (as it is not a traditional service delivery programme) and to get their support and commitment for an integrated WASH – nutrition effort towards zero undernutrition.
- prices of almost all essential commodities increased, making it difficult for people, especially for the low-income people, to meet their daily needs and fulfil the nutritional demand of children.

## Focus of interventions

### Pathway 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

The awareness of over 150,000 people including pregnant and lactating mothers, caregivers, and young girls was raised on growth monitoring promotion, WASH, safe motherhood, menstrual hygiene management and nutrition through consecutive multiple sessions held at open learning centres and through other means (e.g. day observations). In some of these sessions, local entrepreneurs (279 local entrepreneurs are engaged in the programme) attended to create demand and ensure access to quality products. Also, on the supply side of services, Right2Grow met and supported

212 frontline Health and Family Planning workers to conduct comprehensive nutritional counselling and primary health care services sessions with mothers of children aged below 2 years, adolescents, and pregnant women.

To ensure easy, affordable, and reliable access to quality public services for all citizens in Right2Grow working area, 1,447 sessions have been conducted to orient community people on citizens' Access to information.

*Pathway 2: Civil Society Empowerment.*

Both CSO leaders and Union Parishad representatives received hands-on training on digital Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking in 2022. The 15,877 members of the 772 CSOs under the Right2Grow programme are increasingly playing the role of effective pressure groups, contributing to improving accountability and transparency of local governance. Through a multitude of meetings, events and trainings which were facilitated by the consortium, CSOs are raising their (community's) voice more often and effective than before.

*Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition*

Right2Grow supported CSOs in 169 multi-stakeholder platforms at the union level, which were focused on addressing undernutrition. Combined with the lobby & advocacy initiatives, bringing government experts and leaders from different sectors together, led to Union Parishads becoming more supportive and willing to work collaboratively towards addressing undernutrition in a multisectoral manner. Furthermore, a web-based Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) tool was introduced to local government officials along with a guideline titled 'Local Government Act-2009 & implementation guideline for Union Parishad representative on Reducing Malnutrition'.

Right2Grow supported grassroot level advocacy meetings to gather evidence on the needs in public service delivery and translate local problems into national-level advocacy. To scale the reach of Right2Grow's message even further, the consortium collaborated with journalists and launched a campaign to highlight local issues around WASH and nutrition.

*Pathway 4: Donors and international development actors coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.*

As part of linkage and coalitions building interventions, Right2Grow signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CSA-SUN and Community Clinic Health Support Trust. The ambition is to make a joint effort to reduce child undernutrition in Bangladesh by influencing multiple sectors of government, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses & researchers in a collective and coordinated effort.

In 2022, initiative was taken to also link with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council – a partnership that will be formalized in 2023.

## Results

### Pathway 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

In 2022, a total 29 actions were made by communities in which they formulated demands for improved WASH and nutrition services. In addition, 15 barriers to good nutrition and WASH services were successfully addressed by joint community, government and/or private sector initiatives.

The awareness raising and increased skills of community people, enable them to better demand and invest in basic social services for nutrition, WASH, and health care. It led to significant behaviour change, with more households investing in WASH products or sanitary pads and increases in the uptake of pre- and postnatal care (reported by Community Clinics).

### Pathway 2: Civil Society Empowerment.

The professionalisation of CSOs means that CSO members are actively invited to participate in government meetings, making them important players in the decision-making process and leveraging their power to improve the functionality and regularity of committee meetings. By including a diverse set of perspectives and experiences, the committees are better equipped to address the complex challenges and opportunities related to reducing undernutrition of Under-5 children and community development.

### Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

9 Union Parishads, 1 Upazila and 1 District have made multi-sectoral joint action plan to address child nutrition. The increased transparency on the budgeting process, as well as pressure from CSOs and awareness from leaders, contributed to an increase of budget for WASH and nutrition by 2.56% on average across all 40 Unions.

### Pathway 4: Donors and international development actors coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.

Formal partnership development and meetings with UN agencies on leveraging resources and funding for improving undernutrition are long-term activities. The activities have not created any tangible results yet, but they set the stage for leveraging the consortium's knowledge, experience, and vision in the coming years of the programme through these other actors.

## Impact stories

### **Pathway 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH**

Horitokibaria Community Clinic (Chotobighai Union, Patuakhali district) purchased height-weight measurement tools with assistance of CSOs and started to perform growth monitoring measurement of U5 children to improve their nutrition and health status. This initiative came into being via CSOs (which received capacity strengthening support via the Right2Grow programme) that identified the present service delivery of the Community Clinics (via e.g., scorecard and monitoring meetings). The outputs motivated them to advocate for growth monitoring by the local service provider.

### **Pathway 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH**

Four Community Clinics in Kulia and Parulia Union have been operating well according to standards of services (timely presence of health staff) as a result of Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach. With help of Right2Grow program, trained CVA group members collected service standards of the Community Clinics and compared it to the latest status. After that they identified the gaps in service delivery, they informed the decision makers and other relevant stakeholders through joint dialogue meetings. Following this, an action plan was developed to improve service provision of the Community Clinics as per government standard.

### **Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition**

As a result of advocacy led by Raghunathpur CSO leaders for increased investment in child health, sanitation, and nutrition-specific interventions, the Raghunathpur Union Parishad allocated BDT2,00,000 and has already spent BDT2,30,000 on programmes focused on micronutrient supplementation, Growth Monitoring Promotion, and primary health care.

## **Partnership development and collaboration**

The Right2Grow consortium in Bangladesh has a positive relation with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Embassy stimulated cross learning between different Power of Voice consortia in 2022 which was much appreciated.

The consortium has continued with its agenda to shift the power which is being reflected in how decisions are made, programme planning and implementation, resource distribution and working approaches.

The country consortium – together with the global consortium - has gone through an adaptive management process to resolve the budget shortage for national level lobby and advocacy.

# Burkina Faso



## Context change

The context in Burkina Faso has worsened in the past year. In 2022 Burkina Faso experienced two coups d'état, the first on 24 January 2022 and the second on 30 September 2022. Moreover, the increase in violent attacks and threats against civilians by non-state armed groups has further fragilized the context in which Right2Grow operates. The number of internally displaced people has increased in 2022 putting high pressure on availability of resources and access to basic services. It weakens the socio-economic fabric and disrupts the local governance of communities. As highlighted by the country lead Orkiatou Zampou: *'the increase of security threats, with attacks perpetrated against civilians, made populations even more vulnerable, especially those living in rural areas. In this context a programme like Right2Grow becomes even more relevant as advocacy efforts must be amplified to ensure that vulnerable people, for example internally displaced people, have access to basic services (WASH and nutrition).'*

## Focus of interventions

During this second year the Burkina Faso consortium dove deeper in implementing the Right2Grow programme against the four pathways:

*Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene*

The main interventions under this pathway consisted of:

- Awareness-raising activities for the population through radio and forum theatres on WASH and nutrition challenges, community dialogue sessions between communities and political leaders and information sessions for community-based groups on WASH and nutrition challenges;

- Advocacy actions by national CSOs (RESONUT and AMR) towards regional and national authorities for (i) access of the most vulnerable to food security stocks (ii) access of women to financing structures;
- Capacity building for internally displaced women on income-generating activities;
- Development of a compendium of texts that make all information on WASH and nutrition policies available to local organisations.

### Pathway 2: Strengthening civil society

Under this pathway two types of interventions have been implemented:

- Trainings on mobile journalism, on good practices in whistleblowing and citizen questioning, on advocacy techniques and good governance for CBOs/CSOs;
- Advocacy workshops and dialogues with decision makers on food security, funding, and access to WASH services.

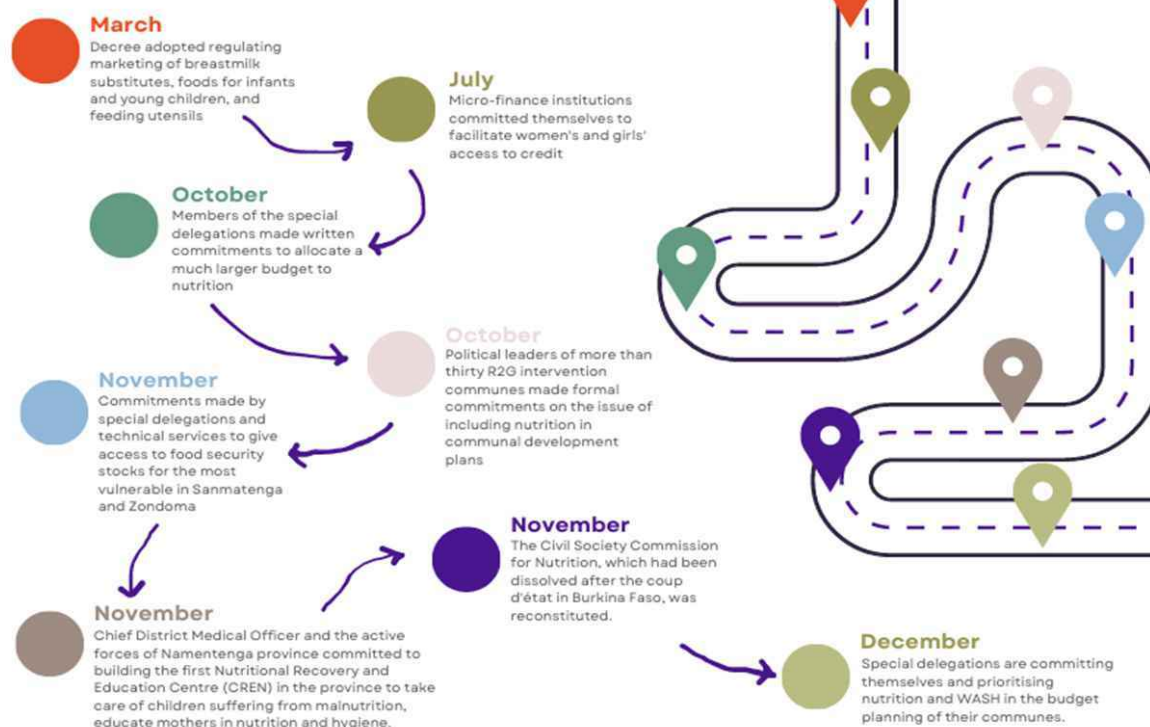
### Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of a multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

Under pathway three, Right2Grow worked with the Technical Secretariat for Nutrition on 2 levels:

- Organisation of the first national forum on multisectoral nutrition;
- Development of a dashboard of indicators for monitoring the implementation of multisectoral nutrition interventions in R2G's regions of intervention

## Results visualisation

### Snapshot - Burkina Faso



## Partnership development and collaboration

In 2022, the consortium strengthened its partnership with the government, particularly with the Technical Secretariat for Nutrition, the leader in the operationalisation of the multisectoral approach to nutrition in Burkina Faso. Right2Grow took part in the meetings of the Scaling Up Nutrition Networks and defended the effective involvement of CSOs in advocacy actions at the community level and in budget monitoring. Similarly, Right2Grow supported the Technical Secretariat in the organisation of the National Forum on Multisectorality.

At the local level, the partnership was strengthened with local CSOs through advocacy groups. Thus, Right2Grow, along with the capacity building sessions, the technical and financial support provided to CSOs enabled them to initiate and implement advocacy actions in their locality. The anchoring of these CSOs in their communities, as well as their ability to mobilise resources, will enable them to continue their actions at the end of the project.

### Impact stories

#### The MOJO as a means of advocacy

*Name of the author : KINDA Laurent*

As a CSO, we positively appreciate our training in MOJO (online journalism). It has allowed us to give more visibility to our activities, but more importantly, MOJO is an excellent way for us to do advocacy. Indeed, it allows us to materialize, to take views, as a palpable proof to denounce and to do advocacy at the appropriate time.

Following the training, our CSO produced a video to challenge the leaders of the Kongoussi commune on the issue of insalubrity in the city. This video exposed the hygiene and sanitation conditions around the IDP sites. Their children are forced to defecate in the open air due to the lack of appropriate infrastructure and women have to walk for miles to access drinking water. The final video was shared with the local authority, some civil society organizations in Kongoussi and service providers who work with the town hall. This allowed them to know the opinion of the community on the lack of hygiene that it lives and the solutions proposed to better sanitize the city. Following the video, the municipal authorities made a commitment to remedy the hygiene problems.

## Animator of the Ti Koa Baali Association of Diapangou

*Author's name: MANO Boalahan*

I am a member of the Gourma advocacy group and since February 2022 I have been participating in the Right2Grow program activities. I can say that the capacity building sessions have been beneficial to me. First, the training on associative life and resource mobilization, led by OUOBA Buama Michel, RESONUT focal point and member of the executive committee of the Tin Tua association. This was a turning point for me because I understood why the activities of the Ti Koa Baali association were blocked when it used to intervene in several areas. So I took steps and Mr. OUOBA gave it to the members of the central committee of Ti Koa Baali. Thanks to this training, the association was able to obtain the support of a partner to take charge of the catering at the kindergarten level for the school year 2022-2023. Secondly, the training on barrier analysis was very useful not only in my professional life but also in my personal life. The barrier analysis methodology helps identify the barriers that prevent us from achieving our goals, just because we lack commitment. Having understood this, I applied it in the management of the Ti Koa Baali association by making commitments with the central committee and today I have noticed that we have been able to progress towards our objectives. What is comforting is that, in the area of income-generating activities, we have achieved our objective in the sense that we have restarted the processing unit with the training of about twenty women in the production of attiéké. Finally, my participation in the national forum on access to credit for women and girls allowed me to draw inspiration from the experiences of other structures to improve Ti Koa Baali's credit offer to women in order to develop their economic activities.

# Ethiopia



## Context change

Conflict and security issues on local level as well as in Northern Ethiopia continued to mark the country context. On 2 November, a peace treaty was signed between Ethiopian federal government and leaders of the Tigray regional state bringing an end to the devastating war in northern Ethiopia. Climate change and drought in south-eastern Oromia region put a strain on the vulnerable population. As local governments were shifting attention to humanitarian response, Right2Grow adapted by collaborating with the government-led emergency clusters. Despite all challenges the policy environment remains conducive including the Seqota declaration and Food and Nutrition Strategy, though the operational guidance on the establishment of Nutrition Councils has been delaying.

## Focus of interventions

### *Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH*

The consortium implements social accountability approach Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) in 21 Woredas. Awareness raising sessions were conducted to inform over 2200 community members on the rights to quality WASH and nutrition services as well as to 754 community members on Vision, Commitment and Action tool that supports to define a vision for their community. 415 local government staff received capacity building on social accountability. As part of CVA, 76 CVA taskforces comprising of community and religious leaders, CBOs, youth leaders and other community members were established and trained. These CVA task forces take lead in monitoring technical standards and conduct community score card sessions to check the performance of targeted nutrition and WASH facilities and organise interphase meetings and

development of action plans with service providers and local government for improvements.

Right2Grow Ethiopia also identified private sector at local level and engaged them in the investment of nutrition and WASH products. 42 private sector enterprises received skills gap training and were facilitated to have dialogue with local government line offices to enable them to get the support needed to improve the quantity and quality of their products.

#### *Pathway 2: Civil society empowerment*

The consortium organized a national advocacy workshop mobilizing more than 20 national CSOs, media institutions and existing platforms, enhancing their capacity on advocacy roles and representation of local communities and most vulnerable groups. Additionally, Right2Grow provided capacity strengthening on budget advocacy and BMET tools at regional and local level to enhance technical expertise and practical skills of CSOs as well as local government to monitor government resource mobilization, allocation and its utilization processes for nutrition and WASH sector.

Right2Grow Ethiopia also conducted informal and formal capacity building events to enhance the capacity of the consortium, focusing on social accountability approach CVA as well as budget advocacy through the Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) approach.

#### *Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition*

Right2Grow Ethiopia in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health, ECSC-SUN, and Ethiopia Nutrition Leadership Networks organized a Nutrition Leadership training for 32 participants from regional government, media, Woreda administration and council spokespersons. Objective was to enabling nutrition professionals to have an up-to-date knowledge on nutrition as well as skills in leadership, influencing, and motivating others to work efficiently across sectors and jointly address undernutrition.

The consortium organised performance review and annual planning workshops in collaboration with Ministry of Health in two regions, facilitated Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy launching and dissemination workshop at various levels, and strengthened multi-sectoral coordination body and joint planning in operation Woredas.

Right2Grow also facilitated a panel discussion on Amhara Television engaging the representative of the regional government, CSOs, private sector and academia. This discussion focused on the challenge of undernutrition in Amhara regional state and the role of private sector, enabling the private sector to present challenges to the public and the regional government. Two out of three transmission were funded by the media corporation.

*Pathway 4: Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition*

Right2Grow Ethiopia organized a capacity-building workshop on humanitarian and development nexus (HDN) programming for consortium partners, identifying HDN advocacy approach and its strategic interventions with donors in alignment of funding and programming. This provides a foundation for further work in coming years.

## **Results**

*Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH*

The establishment of CVA taskforces mobilizes communities and has provided a mechanism for social accountability and local advocacy. In 2022, Right2Grow led 57 actions in which communities formulated demands for improved nutrition and WASH services. These include monitoring technical standards of facilities such as primary health care units and water utility offices, community score card sessions, and interface meetings with service providers and local government. Some of the initial results include a dedicated room for breastfeeding at two health centers, vegetable production demonstrations in five schools and two health posts, construction of latrines at two health centers, and access to water at three health centers.

As a result of targeted capacity building and facilitated linkage with local government, 42 private sector enterprises can produce more and improved nutrition and WASH products and service for the community to expand access to and address existing barriers of nutrition and WASH services.

*Pathway 2: Civil society empowerment*

In 2022, Right2Grow facilitated initiatives in which CSOs succeeded in creating 51 spaces for their demands and positions. This includes engaging in decision-making processes and influencing nutrition policy implementation, budget allocation, and putting nutrition and WASH issues on the agenda through Woreda Nutrition Coordination and Technical Committee meetings, voicing concerns on the Food and Nutrition Strategy implementation on regional level and establishing strategic partnerships with ECSC-SUN, Ethiopia Nutrition Leadership Network, and Seqota Declaration Program Delivery Unit (SDPDU) on national level.

Formal and informal capacity-building efforts have contributed to the enhanced advocacy skills of consortium partners and strengthened their stakeholder relationships. Local partners took on panelist roles in global talks on how to strengthen women's capacities to influence decision makers on International Women's Day and how to tackle undernutrition root causes in Africa.

*Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition*

Through advocacy and capacity building the multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans, and budget allocations is strengthened from local to regional level. Nutrition multi-sectoral coordination bodies with nine sectors are established at

Woreda level. Government representatives show support by making directions to their respective entities to work on existing policy gaps, for example Oromia president office writing a circular letter for Zonal and Woreda Administration offices mandating them to chair the nutrition multi-sectoral coordination bodies. Allocation of separate budget for Nutrition and WASH sectors to address undernutrition is increasing: because of Right2Grow activities, 12 Woreda and one Zonal administration have allocated nutrition-specific budget.

## Impact story

### Chief administrator: “addressing undernutrition is investing in next generation”

Teshome Lemjabo is chief administrator of Shashogo Woreda, Ethiopia, where the causes and effects of undernutrition are severe. Right2Grow has supported the Woreda through capacity building on nutrition, multi-sectoral approaches, and budget monitoring and expenditure tracking as well as evidence-based technical support to transform the way to tackle the challenges.

As a result of the support, Teshome is one of the decision-makers making a political commitment to address undernutrition through strengthening multi-sectoral coordination in decision-making, budget allocation and implementation of services from Woreda (district) down to village level. Influenced by the new knowledge the Woreda administration office allocated 2 million Ethiopian Birr for budget on multi-sectoral efforts to make joint planning and performance review at all levels. This is a contribution to the work on the Seqota Declaration, a commitment by the Ethiopian Government to end child undernutrition by 2030.

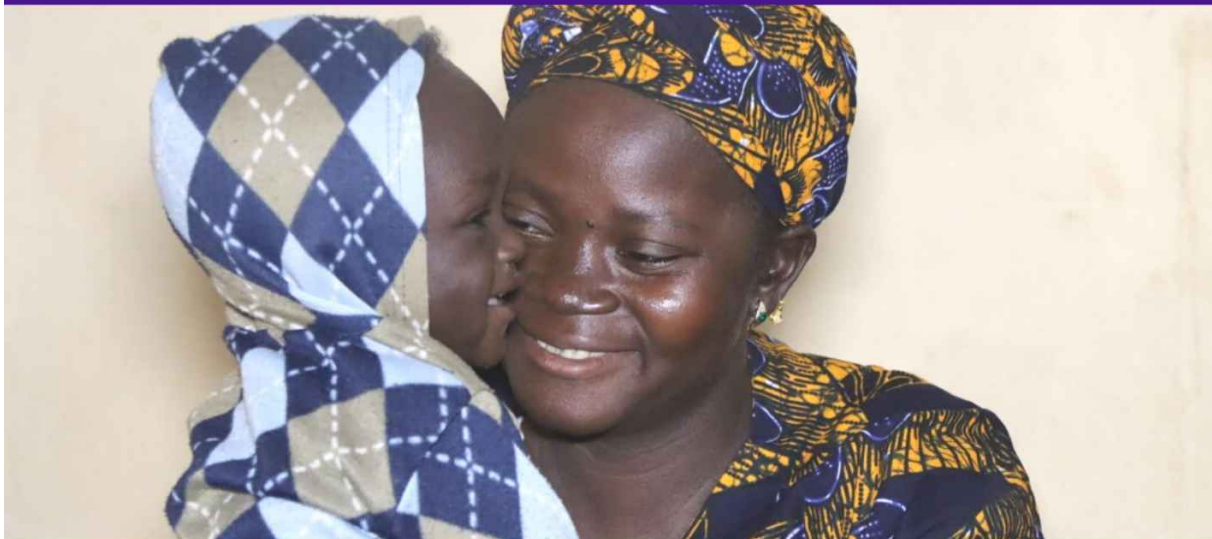
Teshome states that ‘addressing undernutrition is investing in next generation’. He shares that his Woreda leadership will work strategically to enhance the multi-sectoral coordination and community-led local solutions in promoting positive changes with long lasting impacts towards undernutrition among children under the age of five.

## Partnership development and collaboration

In 2022, Right2Grow Ethiopia as part of Shift the Power facilitated strengthened representation, voice, and recognition of local CSOs within the partnership. Local partners were engaged in international training opportunities as well as leadership positions of thematic sectors in the consortium. On local level, community voices were empowered through the establishment of social accountability structures such as CVA task forces in the implementation Woredas.

The consortium also built strong collaboration with strategic partners such as CCRDA, ESCS-SUN and Seqota declaration program delivery unit for exchange and joint advocacy on national and regional level. During the year, various engagements took place including Right2Grow being able to use CSO-led nutrition and WASH platforms by inclusion in the CCRDA member list as well as joint organisation of Nutrition leadership training and Nutrition Leaders Network Forum with ESCS-SUN. For ESCS-SUN, the partnership has now grown to the level of having a joint plan in 2023.

# Mali



## Context change

The ECOWAS sanctions to Mali were lifted but the context continues to be marked by insecurity, political tensions and international isolation. The military junta, still in the Government, has cut relations with G5 Sahel, moved away from European countries and recently prohibited French NGOs and funding in the country, which can worsen the situation and increase the needs of the population. Despite this difficult context Right2Grow's activities have not been significantly affected.

## Focus of interventions and results

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

### Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

- 1) Organisation of workshop at national level to develop national, local and communal budget advocacy action plans that facilitated the participation of communities at communal level budget sessions. Citizen Watch Committees (CVC) advocated for payment of taxes for local development to meet the needs of basic schools on WASH (Segala, Kayes Cercle) and nutrition through support to Community-based Nutrition Groups (GSAN) and cereal banks.

2) Training and equipment for processing local products for community structures. It enabled the private sector, including 16 members of 6 groups from 8 communes, to develop business models, services and innovative products, in particular processing of local products into enriched porridge for children under 5.

#### Pathway 2: Strengthening civil society

1) Organisation of two competitions of journalistic publications on nutrition issues with the participation of 47 written and audiovisual publications. It was chaired by national authorities and the President of the National Council of Civil Society of Mali and many media attended.

2) Regional training workshops for CSOs, CBOs and the media on human rights, citizenship and gender made it possible to initiate advocacy actions by CVC members, which participated in the elaboration of the 2023 annual budget of the communes and in the restitution sessions of the communes' administrative accounts.

#### Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of a multisectoral approach to undernutrition

1) Parliamentary advocacy actions with the 2 WASH and Nutrition parliamentarians' networks: four advocacy meetings were held and achieved to include the right to water and food in the new constitution draft which will be voted in the next constitutional referendum in 2023.

2) Digital communication and promotion campaign through Bèsèya platform and application launched on 26 May 2022 in Bamako: 21,038 people registered, including 132 communal and national authorities, and online publication of 53 documents, 25 videos and 6 video recipes.

## Impact story

### **The benefits of locally processed products**

*Testimony of Mrs. CAMARA Mariam SOUCKO, President Association DJOULATON BAFLOULABE*

"Mali has been experiencing a multi-dimensional crisis since 2012, which has been compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic and the embargo by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Faced with this situation, households are living in total insecurity. The first victims are women and children under five. The start of the Right2Grow project was a gift from GOD for us, the populations of the intervention communes. Indeed, we, the members of the grassroots community organisations (CBOs), cooperatives, nutritionists, etc., have benefited from capacity building in processing and conservation of local products. This support has enabled us to add value to our cereals but above all to processing into different recipes for the benefit of the community, in particular for our children under five. The notions acquired through Right2Grow were shared with other women's groups, youth groups and nutrition support groups (GSAN). Since July 2022, the processing and promotion of local products for children under five has been carried out with the Citizens' Watch Committees (CVCs), the nutrition officers and, in the villages with the nutrition support groups (GSAN)."

## **Partnership development and collaboration**

Right2Grow Mali has a positive collaboration with the Embassy of the Netherlands in Bamako. The Embassy and its representatives are active members of the National Strategic Steering Committee and have participated in some activities such as radio and tv debates. Right2Grow has formed and established some coordination structures where all the actors involved regularly participate at different levels (from municipality to national level, including women associations, traditional and religious leaders, media, mayors and prefects, ministries at different levels, private sector, etc.) and meet regularly, with different roles and responsibilities.

# South Sudan



## Context change

Two main elements have changed the context in South Sudan. First, on a more positive note, the government made notable progress with the swearing in of the state assemblies, which completed the formation of the government structures at the national and state levels. The parties to the R-ARCSS came to an agreement on the Roadmap to a Peaceful and Democratic End of the Transitional Period. Secondly, the humanitarian needs in the country have increased due to covariate climatic, conflict and economic shocks. The conflict in Ukraine has also put more pressure on available resources which resulted in some cases to disruption in food distribution in the country. For instance World Food Programme was forced to suspend food assistance in South Sudan as funds dry up and nation faces hungriest year since independence ([article](#)).

## Focus of interventions

During this second year the South Sudan consortium has made substantial progress in the different pathways:

### *Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene*

Under this pathway, R2G mostly worked with mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSG) and water user committee (WUC) members. MtMSG were supported to cultivate vegetable garden. Similar, MtMSGs training, workshops and cooking demo took place in Akobo, Bor, Pibor, Melut, Mayendit Pariang, Leer. They were also offered opportunities to demand for agricultural support from the local government and other

food security partner. WUC have been trained on maintenance of water sources and sanitation within the communities.

### Pathway 2: Strengthening civil society

Under this pathway three types of interventions have been implemented:

- Trainings to CSOs/CBOs on good governance and leadership to address issues related to malnutrition and WASH, with a specific emphasize on gender;
- Trainings for CSOs/CBOs to raise awareness of local government in adopting multi-sectoral approaches when allocating resources for WASH and nutrition services;
- Budget analysis: South Sudan national budget was analysed by Right2Grow consortium and budget policy brief developed and validated.
- Advocacy on national level: budget policy brief disseminated through the specialized Budget parliament committees' engagement meeting under the theme: "talking money matters".

### Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstreaming of a multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

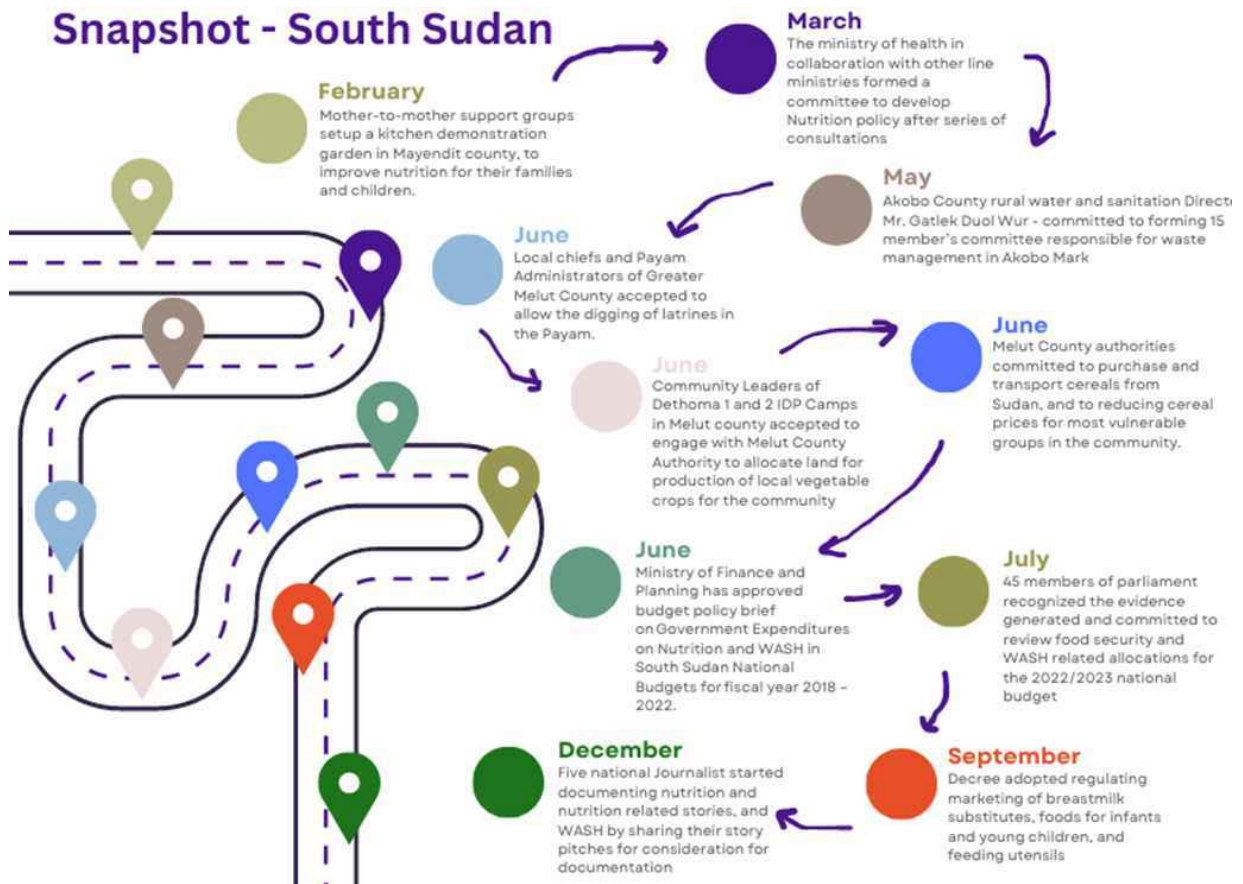
Under pathway three, three interventions were put forward:

- Creation of evidence: this was realized through the analyses of the national budget using the information from the Ministry of Finance and Planning; and through the satisfaction survey in Jonglei and Unity states;
- Direct advocacy actions in the form of meetings, trainings, workshops and focus group discussions. These were realized on three level:
  - County level: targets were chiefs and sub chiefs, county executive directors and county health directors, county infrastructures and environment directors. On that level the consortium also worked with mother-to-mother support groups (MtMSG) and water user committees (WUC) members.
  - State level: the main targets were nutrition focal points and state ministry of health director general
  - National level: main targets were nutrition director, director of primary health care, director of water and irrigation; members of specialized budget commutes in the ministry of agriculture, health, finance and local media houses.
- 

Launching of the parliamentary alliance for food security and nutrition; Pathway 4: Donors and international development actor's coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition

The main intervention under this pathway is the participation of Right2Grow consortium in different platforms such as Peer Review Committee responsible of reviewing South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) proposals/HRP, Nutrition and food security Clusters, and OCHA; community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), strategic advisory group (SAG), maternal infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and nutrition information system (NIS).

## Results visualisation



## Partnership development and collaboration

During the implementation period, the project witnessed support and collaboration from all stakeholders; government line ministries, the Embassy, the local media houses etc. Overall, all the consortium partners had engaged externally with partners such as Nile Hope, NRC, DAI South Sudan and PAH in Akobo; Oxfam, Plan International, and JAM in Pibor, Jonglei civil society network and Voice of women in Bor.

Furthermore Save the Children and Action Against Hunger had held key positions in the SUN Civil Society Network/Alliance's management and played a vital role in accelerating activities, raising awareness of the importance of investing in nutrition and encouraging governments make it a priority through social mobilization, advocacy and campaigning.

## Impact Story

### Providing alternative food to address malnutrition in world most impoverished environment.

Paguir village is in the central region of Fangak County and is home to 15,000 people. The region falls within the areas mostly affected by flooding annually. During rainy seasons, the floodplains fill the deep swamps with water which cause crop destruction and displacement. Due to the floods, inadequate clean water and physical infrastructure. The County has the highest rates of acute malnutrition and food insecurity;

In order to address the root causes of malnutrition Action Against Hunger piloted rice cultivation in Paguir. After Four months of healthy growth, when rice was ready for harvesting, Action Against Hunger asked mothers whose children were undergoing treatment to take part in harvesting in exchange for one bag of rice.

Since the beginning of the harvest, the mothers have bagged each sack (each weighing approximately 65kg) of rice cultivated. Martha Nyakueka working on the farm said each morning she goes to the farm to drive away the birds and animals from feeding on the rice. According to Martha being a part of this outstanding dream is inspirational. "I will make sure after this pilot project to have my own rice farm to support my family since this has become an alternative source of food after we lost all our farmland to flooding", added Martha.

Martha manually thresh the rice from the stalk using stick and she has been doing this process each harvest time which is the last step she does to extract rice grain from the stalk, before drying and packaging it in empty sacks. According to Martha, the hardest part of the rice process is threshing and removal of hull from the grain and she believes the process can be made efficient and easier using a machine. So far in this community, about 10 people have already cultivated rice farms and many more keep coming to us every rice farm training/skills and seeds to start up a rice farms by themselves. The introduction of the rice by Action Against Hunger has significantly flipped the thoughts of the people from traditional plantation of sorghum, which does not yield much in flooded areas compared to rice, which thrives well in flooded areas. In addition, we believe that there is now high demand from community to see more inputs being provided to expand the project so that it reaches the wider community.

# Uganda



## Context change

Politically, 2022 saw the emergence of repressive legislation notably the amended Computer Misuse (Amendment) Act which contributed to the shrinking civic space for advocacy engagements.

Economically, Uganda continued to experience the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, while also suffering new economic challenges, specifically the instability of exchange rates and rising inflation. These economic shocks have further fueled a hunger crisis in the country, and increased undernutrition rates. Moreover, instable exchange rate and inflation have also impacted the engagement of many CSOs and CBOs in advocacy platforms on nutrition and WASH due to reduced available funds compared to the targeted budgets.

Socially, the country experienced an Ebola outbreak that imposed restrictions on travel and convening. This led to the postponement of the 2022 Right to Food conference organized by the Uganda Human Rights Commission. It also caused delays and restrictions in implementing community activities in the Right2Grow implementing Districts of Kakumiro and Kamwenge.

## Focus of interventions

### Pathway 1: Demand and investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH

- *Community engagement and training:* Right2Grow Uganda conducted training and awareness raising for various community structures. This included training community actors such as VHTs, Animators, Cultural and Religious Leaders and Local Government leaders on undernutrition; using the CVA methodology to provide training on understanding and monitoring of Nutrition and WASH service delivery standards and to organise interface meetings between communities and service delivery

officials to improve health services; conducting VCA training sessions to train community-level Nutrition and WASH advocacy facilitators; forming nutrition support groups at Village, Parish and Sub-County levels; supporting community dialogues and consultations on Nutrition and WASH through the various trained community resource persons; establishing partnerships with CBOs to increase the reach of WASH and nutrition good practices awareness-raising; organising essay writing competitions on WASH and nutrition for youth; and mapping households for good WASH and nutrition practices areas.

- *Media engagement:* Right2Grow engaged print, radio, online media, TV and press conferences to amplify the nexus between WASH and Nutrition, as well as commemorated significant days. Priority advocacy issues were taken up by the Members of Parliament on the Uganda Parliamentary Alliance on Food and Nutrition Security.

### Pathway 2: Civil society empowerment

- *Capacity strengthening:* This included organising peer learning sessions for CBOs on their organisational strength; organising a mutual capacity development workshop for Right2Grow partners to improve their communication capacity; and conducting a capacity building workshop on planning and budgeting for nutrition and WASH for Right2Grow partners and local government officials.
- *Supporting CSO participation through various events and meetings.* This included launching CSO Nutrition platforms and District Nutrition Coordination Committees; organising an annual review meeting for District-level nutrition stakeholders to assess progress towards reducing stunting; organising consultative meetings for CSOs to strategically implement the Parish Development Model; organising a national dialogue on WASH and Nutrition for CSO partners to address issues selected from District and Sub County levels; and mobilising Right2Grow partners and other CSOs to take part in the annual regional Local Government Budget Conferences.

### Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition

*In 2022, Right2Grow Uganda developed and approved a zero stunting campaign strategy. Throughout the year, the consortium also took advantage of numerous advocacy opportunities. These include:*

*Advocating with the national government by:*

- Signing an MoU with the Uganda Parliamentary Alliance on Food and Nutrition Security in which the Alliance committed to advocate for food and nutrition security issues in policy-making processes;
- Organising the Uganda Water and Environment Week organized in partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment and other actors and presenting a paper on Financing Water, Environment and Climate Change during it;
- Holding engagements with the Ministry of Local government to advocate for the inclusion of food and nutrition in the Parish Development Model guidelines, a model which forms the multisectoral framework for implementation of the National Development Plan II;
- Convening an advocacy workshop for parliamentarians to advocate for updating Uganda's Nutrition and WASH legislation;
- Holding a High-level Dialogue on Public Financing for Food Security, Nutrition and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). This meeting was attended by Members of the Parliamentary Committees on Health, Education and Agriculture;
- Drafting and presenting CSO budget proposals on FSN and WASH to Parliamentary Committees;
- Holding policy influencing meetings and media debates on the budget to allow the public to interrogate the 2022/23 budget priorities and their implications on improving WASH, Food Security and Nutrition. These invited members of Parliament Committees and Local Government technocrats.

*Joint advocacy with other stakeholders by:*

- Co-convening a national consultative dialogue on the National Agriculture Extension Strategy;
- Holding engagement meetings with CSOs to assess the performance of Local Governments and Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Government performance in terms of service delivery under the National Budget Month;
- Supporting the UNAP II National Planning Authority to organize and participating in workshop to develop the UNAP II implementation guidelines; and
- Organising a national nutrition symposium for Right2Grow partners and other CSOs involved in nutrition to be sensitized on the progress of the fight against stunting in Uganda.

*Drafting position papers and press statements by:*

- Developing position papers in the agro-industrialization cluster to influence increased investment for nutrition related services; and
- Drafting and releasing a press statement for the International World Food Day and a press statement in response to the hunger crisis in Uganda.

*Pathway 4: Donors and international development actors coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.*

- Right2Grow Uganda convened the first Uganda annual Sustainable Development Goal conference 2022. The SDG conference brought together all the leading donors and United Nations agencies in the country.
- Right2Grow Uganda also supported two members of the Country Steering Committee to attend the 2022 Annual IMF/WB Meetings in Washington DC as part of the Civil Society Policy Forum (CSPF).
- The consortium also organised a national nutrition champion awards where leading donors in the field of nutrition, food security and WASH were invited, including UN agencies, EU and USAID.

## **Results**

*Outcome 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH:*

Through interventions under Pathway 1, Right2Grow Uganda led 24 actions in which communities formulate demands for improved services, leading to the following key milestones:

- Nutrition was prioritized and included in the Kamuganguzi and Igombe sub-county budgets, and plans;
- 3,480 acres of land were allocated to boost the communal production of nutritious food at the household level in Adjumani & Yumbe districts;
- 2 unclean & unsafe Spring wells in Kiziranfumbi Sub County were rehabilitated and protected;
- 2 district Nutrition Officers were recruited for Kamwenge and Yumbe districts to support champion nutrition interventions;
- 8 functional District Nutrition Coordination Committees were established and strengthened in the districts that had none.

*Outcome 2: Civil Society Empowerment:*

Through interventions under Pathway 2, Right2Grow Uganda achieved the following:

- CSOs succeeded in creating 40 spaces for their demands and positions: they provided technical support to MAAIF towards the review of the National Agriculture Extension Strategy 2022/26 resulting in the inclusion of nutrition and gender guidelines in the National Agriculture Extension Strategy; they held 24 Local Government Budget Conferences and presented position papers that strengthened the demand for accountability; they presented the District Nutrition Action Plans

during the planning and budgeting process and these were adopted by the district; and they developed annual Budget Guide and Fact sheets on Food & nutrition security and WASH financing that enabled CSOs to meaningfully participate and influence the budget processes within their Local Governments structures.

- 20 joint advocacy initiatives from CSOs at national and district level resulted in positive response from the government to some of the proposals. For example, the budget for agro-industrialization, natural resources, and rural-urban water supply increased by 110% (UGX 304.23Bn), a factor which is directly responding to our call for increased financing. Furthermore, we notice specific government interventions in response to the CSO advocacy such as expanding storage and processing capacity for agricultural commodities within the 18 zones of the country.

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

Through interventions under Pathway 3, Right2Grow Uganda achieved the following:

- The CSOs position paper on the Parish Development Model before the Parliamentary Committee on public service and local development was endorsed.
- The technical support and assistance to MAAIF on the review of the National Agriculture Extension Strategy 2022-2026 resulted in the inclusion of nutrition and gender guidelines in the strategy.

*Outcome 4: Donors and international development actors' coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition:*

Through interventions under Pathway 4, Right2Grow Uganda achieved the following:

- National CSOs are being co-opted into the technical working groups on agriculture, nutrition, WASH, Health, and Parish Development Model to provide technical support.

**Impact stories**

**Pathway 1: Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH**

For the first time, the Chairperson of Kitumba Sub-county in Kabale district made a commitment to create a budget for nutrition in the next Sub-County budget of 2022/2023 to a tune of 2,000,000 UGX, and the Sub-County has already allocated and spent this money in this financial year's budget on demonstration gardening at the Sub-County headquarters with a commitment to cascade to the schools within the Sub-county.

**Pathway 2: Civil Society Empowerment**

Between March and April 2022, for the first time the community members successfully linked up with the Citizens Voice and Action Members and Community Based Organizations to demand from duty bearers to address the lack of water in Kisiita Health Centre III which was affecting service delivery and in response the health facility administration lobbied a water reservoir tank from MTN Uganda to address the demands of the community.

**Pathway 3: Adoption and mainstream of multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition**

Right2Grow and other CSOs held the CSOs Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) FY2022/23 retreat. Two specific position papers on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) were developed and presented to the respective Parliamentary Committees. The Purpose of these position papers was to influence budgetary allocations to FSN and WASH in the FY2022/23 Budget. In the month of June 2022, CSOs engaged with the budget committee of parliament for the first time to influence budgetary allocations to FSN and WASH in the FY2022/23 Budget and 18 recommendations were adopted by Parliamentary Committees.

## **Partnership development and collaboration**

Right2Grow Uganda further put 'Shift the Power' into its partnership development and cooperation practice in 2022. National CSOs spearheaded the implementation of joint advocacy activities. Programme implementation decision-making included stakeholders right from the community level, the sub-county CBOs, as well as district-level stakeholders. Moreover, MOUs were signed with 8 CBOs with the purpose to build local capacity for sustainability of the programme at community level and to develop the capacity at grassroots level in nutrition programming and advocacy.

With the support of Right2Grow, a key achievement in 2022 was the Movement for Community-led Development (MCLD) Uganda registering as an independent entity to run its own operations. The consortium will continue to focus its investment for the MCLD's institutional and programmatic development as part of our civil society empowerment pathway.

## Annex 2 Right2Grow Results Framework 2022

The Results Framework 2022 articulates the different levels of results from the R2G program in 2022. The results specified comprise the outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs as per validated Global Theory of Change (TOC) with particular focus on donor indicators. For SCS 1 – 4, the progress is based on actuals for the second year as the targets will be set after mid-term review while for SCS 5 and 6, the actuals are based on 2022 targets set by the countries. Please note that in most cases the value is 0 – since the programme has just started and no outcomes were expected at this stage. In these cases, most often the explanation (qualitative value) is left empty.

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

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

## Donor indicators

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2025 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
Number of laws, policies that are better implemented for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS1). (R2G.OC.3.1)  Sub-indicators: SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i> for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement.	Bangladesh	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	3	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	1	0	
	Ethiopia	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	4		Right2Grow Consortium partnership is working for the implementation of two polices. The implementation of the Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (FNP/S) at the National level, the efforts made at regional and Woreda levels are showing promising progress. Right2Grow Consortium partnership also advocated for the implementation of One WASH National Program
	Mali	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	10	0	Local decision: 2; 3 validations in the bills
	South Sudan	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	2	0	
	Uganda	SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	3	0	President Museveni assented to Public Health Amendment Bill.
	<b>Total SCS 1</b>		<b>SCS012: # of <i>governmental policies</i></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2025 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
Number of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS2) (R2G.OC.3.2)  Sub-indicators: SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i> for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	Bangladesh	SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	3	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	1	0	The Multisectoral Nutrition Policy has been synthesised and translated into three local languages. Popularisation will take place mainly from 2022 onwards.
	Ethiopia			NA	NA
	Mali			NA	NA
	South Sudan	SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	2	0	
	Uganda	SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i>	3	1	National Agricultural Extension Strategy FY 2021/22-2024/25) adopted by the Budget Committee
	<b>Total</b>		<b>SCS022: # of <i>governmental policies</i></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2025 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
<p>Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (SCS 3) (R2G.OC.2.1)</p> <p>Sub-indicators: SCS031: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at <i>national and international levels</i></p> <p>SCS032: # of times ... at <i>sub-national level</i></p>	Bangladesh	SCS032: # of times ... at <i>sub-national level</i>	160		
	Burkina Faso	SCS031: # of times ... at <i>national and international levels</i>	500	37	
		SCS032: # of times ... at <i>sub-national level</i>	500	2	During two regional and provincial consultation frameworks, Right2Grow's CSO partners advocated for greater CSO involvement in decision-making bodies
	Ethiopia	SCS031: # of times ... at <i>national and int. levels</i>	28	51	<p>During the reporting period, Right2Grow Consortium partnership engaged in different decision-making processes and influenced nutrition policy implementation, budget allocation, and put nutrition and WASH issues on the agenda. At the Woreda level, Right2Grow Consortium partnership has participated in Woreda Nutrition Coordination and Technical Committee meetings and influenced decisions like budget allocations in the seven target Woredas. At the regional level, in collaboration with consortium regional leads, Right2Grow Consortium partnership voiced its concern on the FNS policy implementation in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP Regional States. Right2Grow Consortium partnership, by representing the consortium partnership, established a strategic partnership with ECSC-SUN, Ethiopia Nutrition leadership Networks (ENLN), and Sekota declaration program delivery unit (SDPDU).</p>
		SCS032: # of times ... at <i>sub-national level</i>	279	0	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2025 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
<p>Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (SCS 3) (R2G.OC.2.1)</p> <p>Sub-indicators: SCS031: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at <i>national and international levels</i></p> <p>SCS032: # of times ... at <i>sub-national level</i></p>	Mali	SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national int. levels</i>	90	39	CCOCSAD: 20; CLOCSAD: 3; World Day: 5; EID: 1; Press conference: 2; SWA meeting: 1; Press briefing: 1; Parliamentary Advocacy: 1; Back to school: 2; NILC: 1; Meeting with NTC: 1; Accountability workshop: 1
		SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	108		
	South Sudan	SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national and int. levels</i> SCS032: # of times ... <i>at subnational levels</i>	2	1 3	<p>The national budget analysis policy brief dissemination engagement meant to influence budget allocation for WASH and nutrition with the budget specialized committee parliamentarians was very fruitful and as a result, the consortium members were invited for the third national budget reading. This was a great achievement for the R2G consortium in South Sudan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locally based CSO in Fangak worked to ensure that disenfranchised community such as women and elderly are involved in the decision making especially on leadership level decision making and other important forum that address community intersectional matters.</li> <li>- In Melut county, Upper Nile state, the community leaders together with their assistants tasked themselves with the responsibility to manage and supervise water.</li> <li>- In Bor, Jonglei states, MTMSGs and the CSOs participated in the Rural women day commemoration and used it as an opportunity to demand for agricultural support from the local government and other food security partners.</li> </ul>
		Uganda	SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national and international levels</i>	30	40
		SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	90		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national and intl levels</i></b>	<b>650</b>	<b>168</b>	
		<b>SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i></b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>5</b>	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2025 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
<p>Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/ constituency (SCS 4) (R2G.OC.2.2)</p> <p>Sub-indicators: SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at national level</p> <p>SCS042: # of initiatives ... at sub-national level</p>	Bangladesh	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	10	23	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	40	0	
	Burkina Faso	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	15	4	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	15	27	
	Ethiopia	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	2	2	<p>During the past Fiscal year, Right2Grow Consortium partnership successfully carried out two advocacy initiatives in its operation Woredas. Although the establishment nutrition council is not yet realized for various reasons, at Woreda level, Right2Grow Consortium partnership and its consortium partners able to influence decision makers to establish nutrition coordination committee and technical committee in its operation Woredas. The Woredas sector offices have started to exercise joint plan and report exercise. On top of that, most woredas have allocated nutrition specific budget.</p> <p>Right2Grow Consortium partnership through CVA task forces, its constituencies, is carryout social accountability initiative in its operations.</p>
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	6	0	
	Mali	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	90	0	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	108	0	
	South Sudan	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	2	4	<p>The CSOs; AIRD, MTA, NPA, CAO UNIDOR and Women League participated in sensitizing various community member during the world Breast Feeding week, and 16 Days of activism, hybrid regional youth convention in Juba in August.</p> <p>In Melut, the local authorities had agreed to dig latrines and encourage the community members to do the same including proper waste disposal in an effort to improve nutrition services within the county</p>
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	6	0	The delay in the reconstitution of the Revitalized National Legislative Assembly slowed down the budget process for the fiscal year 2022/2023
	Uganda	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	160	20	<p><b>Key Milestones:</b> Promoted Joint Advocacy and Implementation at the district and National level to influence domestic financing for nutrition, agriculture, WASH, and Health. From these engagements, we have seen the government respond positively to some of our proposals. For example, in the approved budget FY2022/23, the budget for agro industrialization, natural resources, and rural-urban water supply increased by 110% (UGX 304.23Bn) i.e. from UGX 2,801.45 billion in FY2021/22 to UGX 3,105.68 billion in FY2022/23 a factor which is directly responding to our call for increased financing. On further scrutiny of the budgets, we also note the specific interventions in response to the CSO advocacy. These for example include the intervention in expanding storage and processing capacity for agricultural commodities within the 18 zones of the country. The tables below indicate some of the budget changes the government considered responding directly to our advocacy.</p>
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	240	0	
Total	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	279	53		
	SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	415	27		

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2022 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
Number of CSOs with increased Lobby and Advocacy (L&A) capacities (SCS 5) (R2G.IO.D.1)  Sub-indicator: SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities	Bangladesh	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	7	7	
	Burkina Faso	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	6	6	
	Ethiopia	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	7	0	All consortium partners including local partners participated in the capacity need assessment. Key partner staff participated in internal launching and orientation workshops which enabled them to have a better understanding of the project objectives, deliverables, project governance, plans, and the roles of each partner.
	Mali	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	8	8	
	South Sudan	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	8	8	
	Uganda	SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)	9	9	The CSOs were mapped and capacity built on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) and CVA. Through strengthened capacity, they have been able to lobby and advocate for increased financing for nutrition and WASH.
	<b>Total</b>		<b>SCS053: # of other CSOs (not youth or women led)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	2022 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
Number of CSOs involved in R2G (SCS 6) (R2G.OP.1.1)  Sub-indicator: SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) involved in SPs programmes	Bangladesh	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	7	27	
	Burkina Faso	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	6	6	
	Ethiopia	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	8	8	Right2Grow Ethiopia Partnership member organizations -Action against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Max Foundation, and World Vision, Guragie Development and Cultural Association (GDCA), Mothers and Children Multi-sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), and ORDA Ethiopia- are carrying out the lobby and advocacy work of the right2Grow project.
	Mali	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	8	8	The 8 include Tier 1 and Tier 2 partners
	South Sudan	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	8	8	
	Uganda	SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)	9	9	These are tiers 1 & 2 partner CSOs
	<b>Total</b>		<b>SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

## Right2Grow indicators

R2G indicator	Country	2022 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.1.1: Number of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	Bangladesh	0	29	
	Burkina Faso	15	19	These actions concern the organization of radio programs, community dialogues between the community and the authorities, participation in regional and provincial consultation frameworks with the various actors involved in nutrition, washing and food security, in order to discuss the challenges related to these sectors and propose solutions to meet them, lobbying and advocacy workshops
	Ethiopia	45	57	Community through the established CVA Task Forces made actions like score cards, monitoring standards, and interface meetings to demand service providers, local government for improved services
	Mali	120	69	These include; Budget session, Administrative session, and CCOCSAD
	South Sudan	0	5	In Paquir, the community their plans and priorities list with the humanitarian agencies and local authorities that contributed to the improvement of nutrition and WASH service. These plans included supporting MtMSG to cultivate vegetable garden. Similar, MtMSGs training, workshops and cooking demo took place in Akobo, Bor, Pibor, Melut, Mayendit Pariang, Leer.
	Uganda	23	24	Community Resource Persons held advocacy meetings with Local Government Officials to influence decisions made in regard to WASH, nutrition, and food security at the local level
	<b>Total</b>		<b>203</b>	<b>203</b>

R2G indicator	Country	2022 target	2022 value quant.	2022 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.1.2: Proportion of people involved in actions to formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) who are from vulnerable groups (women, people with disability, marginalized groups)	Bangladesh	0	28,861	Right2Grow conducted 57 events as part of different national and international days' observation (national nutrition week 2022, global handwashing day, national sanitation month, world health day, etc.) and 28,861 community people participated in those events
	Burkina Faso	13,000	500,000	This target was reached through the organization of radio programs (taking into account the audience of each radio), radio theaters and forums organized by RESONUT and AMR
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13,000</b>	<b>528,861</b>

R2G indicator	Country	2022 target	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.2.3: Proportion of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency addressing gender issues related to nutrition and WASH	Bangladesh	0	23	
	Mali	52%	24%	24% of advocacy initiatives address gender issues. Gender messages were not developed in time to be integrated into all strategic activities
	Uganda			
	Total			

R2G indicator	Country	2022 Target	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.4.1: Level of success of lobby and advocacy roles by Right2Grow and its partner towards donors and international actors	Mali	Medium	Medium/Average	9 mayors committed to inserting a line in the annual action plan
	South Sudan		Low	Two advocacy events were conducted during the reporting period: On evidence day ; Regional Youth Convention
	Uganda		Low	Successfully engaged government (central & local) and parliament on the national budget process to influence domestic financing
	Total		Low	

R2G indicator	Country	2022 Target	2021 value quant.	2021 value - qualitative
R2G.OC.4.2: Degree of integration of the WASH-Nutrition nexus by donors along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	Ethiopia		Low	Right2Grow Consortium partnership and other received the capacity to advocate toward the HDN. Donors and international actors do not materialize HDN concepts
	Mali	Medium	Low	These include; Cluster operation with participation of Right2grow members; Right2grow participation in NTF meetings
	South Sudan		Low	Through funding from other donors, which include ECHO, GAC, SIDA and GFFO
	Uganda		Low	CSOs are being co-opted into the technical working groups on agriculture, nutrition, WASH, Health, and PDM to provide technical support.

## **Annex 3. Narrative Country Reports 2022**

**Bangladesh**

**Burkina Faso**

**Ethiopia**

**Mali**

**South Sudan**

**Uganda**

# Right2Grow Bangladesh Annual Report 2022



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2022 - 31 Dec 2022

Report submitted by: Imam Mahmud Riad

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## List of acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BMET	Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking
BNNC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Community Clinic
CCHST	Community Clinic Health Support Trust
CEGAA	Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability in Africa
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CU5	Children Under 5
EKN	Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GBV	Gender Based Violence
L&A	Lobby & Advocacy
L&L	Linking & Learning
MF	Max Foundation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNGO	Partner NGO
StC	Save the Children
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement
THP	The Hunger Project
TOC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
UDCC	Union Development Coordination Committee
WMG	Water Management Group
WV	World Vision

## Programme overview

Country name	Bangladesh
Programme number	41201198
Lead Partner	Max Foundation (MF)
Period the report covers	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Lead implementing Partner	Action Against Hunger (ACF), CEGAA, The Hunger Project (THP), Save the Children (SC), World Vision (WV)
Contact persons:	Imam Mahmud Riad Mohammad Iqbal Azad
Lead funding office	Max Foundation, Netherlands
Contact person:	Imam Mahmud Riad, Country Director, Max Foundation Bangladesh

## Project Intervention Areas

Area	Scope	Partners
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building and mobilization of the Community Group/Civil society Organisation (CSO)</li> <li>Awareness session with courtyard groups (open learning school)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local partner organisations of MF and ACF</li> <li>Implementation by THP, WV</li> </ul>
Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint multi-sectoral plan with Unions Parishads</li> <li>Open budget meeting and UP budget tracking</li> <li>Monthly Union Development Committee meetings with Unions</li> <li>Day observation with Unions (e.g. sanitation month or nutrition week)</li> <li>Capacity building of local entrepreneurs</li> <li>Strengthen entrepreneur associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local partner organisations of MF and ACF</li> <li>Implementation by THP, WV</li> <li>HLP-F, partner of CEGAA</li> <li>Union Parishads</li> <li>CSOs</li> </ul>
Upazila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint multi-sectoral plan with for Upazilas</li> <li>Monthly Upazila Development Committee Mtgs</li> <li>Organize joint events with government agencies.</li> <li>Activate and strengthen WASH and Nutrition Committees</li> <li>Strengthen CSO network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local partner organisations of MF and ACF</li> <li>Implementation by THP, WV</li> <li>StC -</li> <li>Union Parishad</li> <li>CSOs</li> </ul>
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint multi-sectoral plan with Districts</li> <li>Monthly District Development Committee meetings with Patuakhali District</li> <li>Organize joint events with government agencies.</li> <li>Activate and strengthen WASH and Nutrition Committees</li> <li>Strengthen CSO network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local partners of MF and ACF</li> <li>Max Fnd Regional Office</li> <li>Direct implementation by THP and WV</li> <li>StC</li> <li>Union Parishad</li> <li>CSOs</li> </ul>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate SUN CSN/ICAN networks and IDA.</li> <li>Joint events with Institution of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC)</li> <li>Participate with UN WASH and Nutrition activities.</li> <li>Strengthen CSO network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>StC</li> <li>ACF, MF, WV, THP, HLP-F, CEGAA</li> <li>CSOs networks</li> </ul>

## Reading guide

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

The annual report starts with a general update on the programme context which gives an overview of the programme in 2022 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by an overview of programme results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability – including some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, challenges, and any lessons of the second year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

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

### 1. Programme context

Within the Right2Grow programme in Bangladesh, partners have mobilized stakeholders in line with the identified advocacy issues and campaign based on Lobby and Advocacy (L&A) pathway/framework. In 2022, all the field staff performed project inception meetings at national, sub-national and union level. All together 780 CSOs (different types) have been actively involved in project implementation, and 2,449 open learning centres activated at the community level to provide regular awareness sessions on nutrition, WASH, SRHR, GBV, and citizen rights. 279 local entrepreneurs have started their initiatives as part of the private sector engagement process. Common platforms for CSOs have been established amongst all Unions and Upazila to bolster L&A efforts. These platforms have been proactive in bringing community voices to a higher level to address the needs of the community.

In 2022, the Right2Grow consortium strengthened its linkage and collaboration with CSA-SUN and Community Clinic Health Support Trust (CCHST) through building formal partnership with these platforms. By doing so, it increases the scale and potential impact of the Right2Grow programme.

Right2Grow conducted an orientation on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) for 40 UP officials. Consequently - in FY2022-2023 – the UP annual budget saw an increase of 2.6% of investment in child health, WASH and nutrition specific interventions, and subsequent expenditure of these funds. In previous years, budget was very poor, and no nutrition related budget was available.

In 2022, 179 CSO members have raised community demands on WASH – Nutrition services by being included in different standing committees of local government. In addition, CSOs carried out 15 advocacy initiatives through agenda setting, influencing the debate, and/or creating space at the local level. Through different programs like UP coordination meetings, dialogues, workshops and a dissemination session CSOs leaders were successful in placing their demands at the government high official at national level. With regard to female representation, 2,587 women leaders are active in different committees (CSOs, LE Associations, UDCC, etc.) and are contributing as change agents by mobilizing communities and raising voices to solve or reduce WASH and nutrition issues of their communities.

Around 50% of targeted UPs have started giving WASH and nutrition support to identified poor households with undernourished U5 children and are providing child Growth monitoring Promotion (GMP) tools support (weighing machines, height scale, etc.). Child growth measurement data (data driven approach) is considered good evidence to advocate for government support for undernourished children.

### **Implementation challenges**

- In 2022, prices of almost all essential commodities increased, making it difficult for the people, especially for the low-income people to meet their daily needs and fulfil the nutritional demand of children. Right2Grow partners prepared a list of poor and hardcore poor households to be included in government safety net programmes and encouraged households to practice homestead gardening and poultry rearing to meet their nutritional needs.
- Also in 2022, many of the UP representatives in the Right2Grow working areas were newly elected. Many of them were hesitant about the Right2Grow programme (as it is not a traditional service delivery programme). By engaging the newly elected representatives through different events, e.g., orientations, trainings, workshops, in-person meetings, sharing technics of evidence generation and provided tools and guideline (the UP Act 2009, & ways of implementation, etc.), helped them to realize that the Right2Grow interventions are contributing to meet the government development targets and will improve the community WASH – Nutrition situation of their territories.
- The Bangladesh consortium concluded it had insufficient funds for national level L&A. To solve the issue, part of the funding gap was managed by the global level consortium via an adaptive management process. The remaining gap will be resolved via a further adaptive management process in 2023.
- There is a lack of capacitated CSO leaders at grassroot level. It is difficult to find people who has a voluntary service attitude, lobbying skills along with a mindset of long-term sustainable CSO involvement (and not just project based). Right2Grow consortium arranged capacity building training course for CSO leaders. In addition to training / orientation of CSO leaders, all partners are initiating to engage themselves with counselling support, connecting with union, upazila level platforms and participation of different level advocacy events to raise their voices and demands, etc.

## Cross-cutting themes

Many of the interventions under Right2Grow were drastically delayed in 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions. In 2022, the outbreak of COVID-19 decreased and more than 70% population<sup>1</sup> received at least 2nd dose of vaccine. Due to unconstrained movement, project staff were able to implement the project activities effectively from grassroot level to national level.

Addressing gender as a cross-cutting issue, Right2Grow placed a strong emphasis on empowering women through providing training and facilitating leadership opportunities. At present, 7,760 women members are playing a critical role in the CSO-led movement in the community as catalytic change agents, where 2,587 women leaders are playing leadership role. Around 49% of the CSO representatives are female. Youth and women leaders are considered as the priority of the executive committees of CSOs.

## 2. Programme results

### 2.1 Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1)

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

#### Interventions

In 2022, a total 10,968 sessions (on average 4 sessions per learning centre/courtyard) on WASH, Nutrition, safe motherhood, and Primary Health Care were conducted to increase community knowledge and encourage positive behavioural changes. In addition, 462 schools hosted 1,452 school-based awareness programme sessions on similar issues.

179 Child Growth Measurement and Awareness Campaigns (Stunting, Wasting, Underweight and Obesity) were held. Through these campaigns and individual household visits by field staff, 8,927 children under five years of age have been registered with their height-weight data into the server, and their GMP cards have been updated accordingly.

Right2Grow supported and conducted meetings with 212 frontline Health and Family Planning workers to conduct comprehensive nutritional counselling and primary health care services sessions with mothers of children aged below 2 years, adolescents, and pregnant women through their services station.

Right to access of information is an integral part of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and expression. To ensure easy, affordable, and reliable access to quality public services for all citizens in Right2Grow working area, 1,447 sessions have been conducted to make the community people oriented on citizens' Access to information (A2i).

To engage the private sector and strengthen WASH-Nutrition services at the community level, 279 local entrepreneurs were engaged in the programme and are currently maintaining business linkages and collaboration with private sector actors through meetings, workshop, and business fair, etc. In 252 courtyard sessions, local entrepreneurs attended to create

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<sup>1</sup> MIS, DGHS

demand and ensure access to quality inputs and products for the community at their doorstep.

A total of 240 mass communication and campaigns have been conducted. The campaigns focused on educating communities, especially mothers and young girls, about the importance of good nutritional practices especially for women and children, WASH and Menstrual Hygiene Management. Various approaches such as public rallies, quiz competitions, ward meetings, folk songs, and local media channels were utilized to engage and educate the communities.

To build awareness on different issues, Right2Grow conducted 57 events as part of different national and international days' observation (national nutrition week 2022, global handwashing day, national sanitation month, world health day, etc.) and 28,861 community people participated in those events.

## Results

In 2022, a total 29 actions were made by communities in which they formulated demands for improved WASH and nutrition services. In addition, 15 barriers to good nutrition and WASH services were successfully addressed by joint community, government and/or private sector initiatives.

Close to 165,472 people including pregnant and lactating mothers, caregivers, and young girls, received education on GMP, WASH, safe motherhood, menstrual hygiene management and nutrition through consecutive multiple sessions held at open learning centres. This education resulted in improved knowledge and skills among the participants, enabling them to better demand and invest in basic social services for nutrition, WASH, and health care. Moreover, they have adopted healthier practices, reflecting a positive transformation in their behaviour.

Field-level observations and reporting of the Community Clinics (CCs) have shown that there has been a substantial increase in pre- and postnatal check-ups; mothers putting greater emphasis on ensuring GMP for their children; adolescent girls increasing usage of sanitary pads, and enhanced adherence to hand-washing practices.

Furthermore, field reports showed that many households have taken significant steps toward enhancing their WASH and Nutrition practices. 934 households installed improved sanitation facilities by their own cost. Along with this, 134 households installed safe water sources by their own and 804 households installed hand wash basins at their household premises for improving hygiene practices.

To enhance girls' attendance in secondary schools, 2 schools have established hygiene corners, where adolescent girls can obtain sanitary pads whenever needed. Union Parishads (UPs) have also provided funds to schools for purchasing sanitary pads. In addition, an assigned teacher is available for consultation regarding reproductive health-related issues whenever the girls wish to discuss. Moreover, 4 villages in Rangpur Union were declared child marriage free and 25 child marriages have been halted.

Consortium partners have adopted different approaches (Healthy Village approach, Citizen Voice of Actions, etc.) from other partner organizations of the Right2Grow.

## Results<sup>2</sup>

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achievement	Remarks
Outcome 1	Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners				
R2G.OC.1.1	# of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	0	-	29	
R2G.OC.1.3	# of barriers to good nutrition and WASH services successfully addressed by joint community, government and/or private sector initiatives	0	-	15	
R2G.OC.1.4	Proportion of people involved in actions to formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) who are from vulnerable groups (women, people with disability, marginalized groups)	0	-	28,861	
Output 1	CBOs effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition, WASH and Mother/Child health care				
SCS063	# of not youth or women led CSOs involved in Right2Grow	0	7	7	774 CSOs, out of which 534 are women-led
Output 2	Private sector develops innovative business models, services and products				
BD.OP.2.1	# private sector actors working to increase affordable access to health and nutrition services	0	54	71	

<sup>2</sup> For all results in this report, most indicators do not have targets for 2022, as per the submitted Results Framework (baseline 2021). In case there was no indicator, the target column will show “-“ for the indicator. In case the 2022 target is given, this will be set by the programme team at the beginning of the year.

## Outcome statement

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
In November' 2022 Horitokibaria Community Clinic (CC) of Chotobighai Union under Patuakhali district purchased height-weight measurement tools with assistance of CSOs and started to perform growth monitoring measurement of U5 children to improve their nutrition and health status.	With Right2Grow we want to empower representative CSOs to effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent under nutrition. (OC-2, ToC of Right2Grow)  <b>Significance:</b> This initiative has created opportunity for regular child measurement of U5 children of this area. Mother able to know up to date health condition of their children and can take necessary step to improve their child health.	Via capacity building initiatives of the Right2Grow programme, the CSO members awareness and capacity increased. In addition the linkage of the CSO and the community is increased via Community Support Group meetings. In October 2022, the present service situation of CC was identified (via e.g. score card, monitoring and interface meeting). This motivated CSO members to take initiative for growth monitoring.	CSO capacity building training attendance list and pictures.  Monitoring standard, interface and scorecard session attendance list and picture.  Tools distribution picture.  Height-weight measurement picture of CC.
By December 2022, hand-washing devices have been installed in 30 out of 79 households in Moranidra Cluster-1 under Nishanbaria Union of Taltali Upazila of Barguna.	In outcome 1 and intermediate outcome 1.1 "Communities are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice" in the ToC of Right2Grow.  <b>Significance:</b> Households with U5 children are practicing hand washing at five critical times with soap.	Right2Grow conducted courtyard sessions with the mother of U5 children, Pregnant women, newly married women and young girls at the open learning centres.	Hand washing devices installation at the household level, courtyard meeting Resolution, updated social map, concern stakeholders' interview, etc.

## 2.2 Civil Society Empowerment (Pathway 2)

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

### Interventions

A total of 772 CSOs have been formed to identify the problems in their respective communities and develop action plans to address those problems. 15,877 members (49% female) are included in all CSO committees. CSOs attended 113 meetings with the UP/Upazila standing committee during the reporting period to convey their demands regarding the provision of public services and to facilitate network building.

57 sensitization meetings with local government authority/committees were conducted for reformation/inclusion of CSO' representatives into those committees. And, 29 events have been organized to disseminate information on social safety net and primary health care facilities issues through Community Radio, Traditional/Cultural Song etc.

To ensure the accountability of the service delivery provided by different government agencies, Right2Grow facilitated 1,532 monitoring standards meetings with CSOs, Local Entrepreneur Associations and other service providers on WASH, Nutrition, Child Growth Measurement, and primary health care issues. Right2Grow also facilitated 108 public hearings through score card sessions with the stakeholders.

The project has also conducted local-level policy dialogues for formulating issues for national-level advocacy in 12 unions, where CSOs and local dignitaries participated in identifying advocacy issues for the sub-national and national levels to address undernutrition and WASH-related issues and raise voice.

Both CSO leaders and UP representatives from all Unions received hands-on training on digital BMET in 2022. Right2Grow facilitated 25 joint dialogues and interface meetings that were organized to develop joint action plan with government organisations, NGOs, CSOs, Community Groups and stakeholders for implementation of WASH, Nutrition, Child Growth Measurement, and primary health care.

As part of linkage and coalitions building interventions, Right2Grow made formalized coalition building with CSA-SUN and CCHST.

## **Results**

The leaders of CSOs, who gained capacity through CSO leadership training, empowered their fellows by cascading their knowledge and skills, which helped to make the local CSOs stronger. CSOs are increasingly playing the role of a pressure group, contributing to improving accountability and transparency of local governance. It is observed that the voices of CSOs are being raised more than before, and they have started to place their demands to the duty bearers and elected officials keeping allocation as well as delivery of quality WASH, nutrition and health services to the community.

A significant result of Right2Grow interventions is that a total of 179 CSO leaders from 140 CSOs have already ensured their inclusion in the different local government standing committees and UDCCs of the UPs. This inclusion of CSO leaders in the UDCCs and standing committees highlights the importance of collaboration and partnership between government and civil society in achieving development goals. Furthermore, the active involvement of CSO leaders in different committees has led to raising community demands, taking part of decision-making process and increased functionality and regularity of committee meetings. By including a diverse set of perspectives and experiences, the committees are better equipped to address the complex challenges and opportunities related to reducing undernutrition of U5 children and community development.

In 2022, CSO representatives were invited and participated in open budget meetings, where they actively sought to influence decision making in favour of increasing budget allocations for nutrition and WASH services. Through their efforts, some UPs created a new line item for nutrition in the UP-budget template, while others allocated more funds for nutrition and safe WASH. As a result, 31 UPs practiced participatory planning and budgeting as per government circular, 422 CSOs which are consulted during (multi) annual programming and budgeting

exercises and 91 CSOs which have developed and rolled out integrated nutrition and WASH advocacy strategies.

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/overall)	Year 2 achievement	
Outcome 2	Representative and empowered CSOs effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition				
R2G.O.C.2.1 (SCS 3)	# 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 subnational level	0	40	37	
R2G.O.C.2.2 (SCS 4)	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/ constituency	0	10	23	
BD.O.C.2.3	Established of a common CSO platform regarding WASH and nutrition	0	-	1	
Intermediate outcome C	CBOs and CSOs regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning				
BD.IO.C.1	# of CBOs and CSOs which are consulted during (multi) annual programming and budgeting exercises	0	-	422	
BD.IO.C.3	# of CSOs which have developed and rolled out integrated nutrition and WASH advocacy strategies	0	-	91	
BD.IO.C.4	# of UPs practiced participatory planning and budgeting as per government circular	0	-	31	
Intermediate outcome D	CBOs and CSOs have the legitimacy & capacity to voice the concerns of the marginalized and disempowered				
SCS053	# of not youth or women led CSOs with increased lobbying and advocacy capacities	0	0	7	7 Tier 1 & 37 Tier 3 CSOs
Output 3	CBOs and CSOs have the technical skills to track, analyse and report on allocation and expenditure				
BD.OP.3.1	# of CBOs and CSOs trained on basic Public Health expenditure tracking	0	46	480	
BD.OP.3.2	# of CBOs and CSOs with technical skills on the track, analyse and reporting public sector allocation expenditure	0	40	148	

Output 4	CBOs and CSOs widen their constituencies to include the interests of the most vulnerable group				
BD.OP.4.1	# of CBOs and CSOs targeting the issues related to the adolescent girls, women and MVG	0	448	358	
BD.OP.4.2	# CBOs and CSOs who have conducted vulnerability mapping for marginalized groups, adolescent girls and women	0	530	424	

## Outcome statement

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	Right2Grow contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
In 2022, 20 CSOs representatives have been included in 2 out of 13 Union Standing Committees in 5 UPs under Debhata Upazila because of L&A initiatives from Right2Grow Project, which has given them a platform to raise voices for their respective community demands on nutrition, WASH and primary health issues of children under five (CU5).	This outcome is relevant to the 2nd outcome of Right2Grow ToC i.e. Representative and empowered CSOs effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition.	Right2Grow staff regularly met with the UPs and different committees to influence them for the inclusion of CSOs in the two UP Standing Committees– (1) Education, Health and Family Planning and (2) Sanitation, Water Supply and Sewerage. This is the very important example in Bangladesh that the local level CSOs have been included in such platform.	Signed (approved) list of members of UP Standing Committees, UDCCs by UP Chairmen of 5 UPs.
From October 2022, four CCs of two Unions (Kulia and Parulia) have been operating well according to standards of services through ensuring timely presence of Community Health Care Provider (CHCP), Health Assistant (HA) and Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) as a result of Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach with those CCs led by CSOs.	This outcome is relevant to the 1st outcome of Right2Grow ToC i.e. Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners.	We first identified four CCs which experienced multifaceted problems. Following, the project selected and trained 40 CSO members for conducting CVA to capacitate them in conducting advocacy initiatives for improvement of the substandard services of CCs. With help of Right2Grow project, trained CVA group members collected service standards of CC and compared it to the latest status. After that they identified the CC's problems and informed the decision makers and other relevant stakeholders through a joint dialogue or interface meeting. They verified the	Attendance sheet, Training report, photos, written poster on monitoring standard and score card session and joint action plan. CVA Report

		status of CC and immediately took steps through developing action plan to improve service provision of the CCs as government standard.	
In December 2022 Md. Nasir Uddin, Chairman of Golkhali Union Parisahd under Patuakhali district distributed nutritional support to 10 U5 malnourished households (with stunted children) from UP nutrition budget allocation to improve their malnourished and stunting condition.	Our aim is to obtain representative and empowered CSOs effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent under nutrition. (OC-2, ToC)  <b>Significance:</b> With this initiative 10 under 5 ultra-poor households with malnourished (stunted) children have received nutritional support from UP which gives opportunity to improve child health/reduce stunting. In addition, with this initiative a new concept has been developed for UP budget expenditure which encourages other UP chairmen to take similar initiative that ensure nutrition specific budget of UP (to be spent for most vulnerable households).	Md. Nasir Uddin, the Chairman of Golkhali UP, has been ignited and motivated through various types of workshops and meeting organized by Right2Grow. He attended rapport building meeting, project inception workshop, sensitization meeting with UP, BMET training and, monitoring standard meetings, etc. He motivated other representatives of the UP for allocating nutrition specific budget in open budget session with giving priority to U5 children and the UP started spending budget against developed plan for U5 children. And these vulnerable households with CU5 list was prepared with the assistance of Right2Grow field level staffs, which was monitored and revisited by the respective UP representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UP budget copy with nutrition allocation.</li> <li>• Inception workshop attendance with report/picture</li> <li>• BMET training attendance with picture.</li> <li>• Distribution muster roll and picture of distribution.</li> </ul>

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

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

#### Interventions

Under this pathway, a national level inception meeting has been organized where the Prof. Dr. A F M Ruhul Haque, MP, Chairman, Standing Committee on Ministry of Science and Technology, Bangladesh Parliament and Former Health Minister was the Chief Guest. Country wide campaign design was drafted, and incorporation of Country Steering Committee feedback is ongoing. Right2Grow performed capacity assessment and developed 2 capacity building package for CSOs and relevant government staffs. 560 CSO members and government health department's frontline staff received capacity building training from Right2Grow. Moreover, CSOs have participated in 169 UDCC meetings – a

multi-stakeholder platform at union level - to strengthen multi-sectoral engagement and address undernutrition. Also, during reporting period, 379 participants received training on gender issue based on developed gender guideline at grassroots level.

In the lobby and advocacy issue related events at local level, Right2Grow consortium implementing partners ensured participation of different level stakeholders, concern departments government representatives, elected representatives, private sector actors, CSO leaders, community representatives, representatives of educational institutions and others. During the reporting period, 24 Grass root advocacy meetings have been conducted at the Union level. CSO members, UP Chairman, members, and other civil society people attended the meetings and identified the local issues related to WASH and nutrition services, and finally presented the issues to the Union Parishad to take initiatives to resolve.

The Right2Grow programme is seeking to strengthen the relationship between citizens and their elected representatives at the Ward and UP level to increase the budget allocation to the nutrition, WASH and health sectors to address the causes of undernutrition amongst the most vulnerable population. In 2022, 82 pre-budget consultation or round table meetings with grassroots stakeholders were organized where community documented their demand. During the reporting period, open budget meetings were facilitated at all 40 Unions. A web-based BMET tool has been developed and Right2Grow consortium introduced this tool among all UP functionaries. The BMET tool has received endorsement and widespread adoption by UPs, who have recognized its effectiveness in promoting community development.

In 2022, Right2Grow designed, developed, and disseminated a guideline called 'Local Government Act-2009 & implementation guideline for UP representative on Reducing Malnutrition', which guides the UP representatives including CSOs about how UP can contribute to reducing malnutrition / undernutrition. Right2Grow also provided capacity-building training on L&A to its programme staff and selected CSOs. Under this pathway, Right2Grow designed, developed and disseminated Bridge4Voices Advocacy Framework & Guideline for the project staff and stakeholders which is a complete guideline of Right2Grow's L&A in Bangladesh.

## **Results**

In the past, the fiscal budgets of UPs were prepared in a confidential manner and were not commonly shared with the community, thereby limiting their participation in the development process. However, through various interventions such as training, advocacy, and effective communication, UP bodies in the project intervention area have become more conscious of their roles and legal requirements. As a results, on an average 2.56% (WASH- 2.49%, Nutrition- 2.72%) of public budgets increased in FY 2022-2023 from the previous FY for nutrition and WASH services among the implemented 40 Unions.

The training programme for UP representatives on the legal framework of UP revealed positive outcomes. Notably, the training increased the participants' comprehension of UP laws, including the roles and responsibilities of Ward Shava, Standing committees, UDCC, and Participatory budgeting as accountability mechanisms. They were also found becoming more supportive as well as demonstrating a heightened willingness to work collaboratively towards

achieving the goals of the Right2Grow programme. UPs have begun to hold meetings where they share their fiscal budgets with the community and other stakeholders including CSO representatives. By involving the community and stakeholders in the budgeting process, UPs can ensure that their budgets reflect the needs and priorities of the people they serve, and that resources are allocated in a fair and equitable manner. As a result, 9 UPs, 1 Upazila and 1 District have made multi-sectoral joint action plan to address child nutrition. Furthermore, with the support of Right2Grow, all UPs have gained the necessary skills to operate a digital budget monitoring and tracking system. As a result, they have adopted this system and are already practising it within their own UPs. By utilising this technology, UPs can more effectively monitor the budget and track the expenditures.

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achieve-ment	Remarks
Outcome 3	III. National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multispectral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations				
R2G.OC.3.1	# of laws, policies that are better implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	0	-	0	
R2G.OC.3.2	# of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	0	-	0	
R2G.OC.3.4	% of public budgets allocated and implemented for nutrition and WASH services (increased funding).	1.45%	-	2.56%	WASH- 2.49% Nutrition- 2.72% (2.56% increase in 2022-2023 FY from previous year)
Intermediate outcome F	The multisectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans				
BD.IO.F.1	# of UPs and sub-districts have multi-sectoral joint action plan to address child nutrition	0	-	11	
Output 5	Communities, CBOs and CSOs gather data and experiences on the quality of nutrition, WASH and Mother/ Child health service delivery				
BD.OP.5.1	# of targeted communities, CBOs, and CSOs with a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services	0	549	357	Some CSOs trained / oriented/ demonstrated, but yet to practice as a dev system.
BD.OP.5.2	# of targeted communities, CBOs, and CSOs with a system/mechanism to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services	0	449	121	Some CSOs trained / oriented/ demonstrated,

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achieve-ment	Remarks
	targeting children U5, women, adolescent girls and marginalized groups				but yet to practice as a dev system.
BD.OP.5.3	# of CBOs, CSOs trained in systems/tools on how to track the quality of nutrition and WASH services	0	549	240	Unable to reach the targets due to time constraints , as training started in late.
Output 6	Field research study generates evidence and innovative ways to prevent undernutrition				
BD.OP.6.1	# of Learning briefs created	0	8	8	Partially done
BD.OP.6.2	# of learning briefs targeting gender issues and marginalized groups	0	3	2	
BD.OP.6.3	# of field research conducted	0	3	1	
Output 7	Right2Grow partners, CSOs and government engage in (sub)national platforms for data sharing, peer learning and adaptation				
BD.OP.7.1	Attendance rate of Right2Grow partners, CSOs and government in (sub)national platforms	0	70%	87%	

## Outcome statement

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
<p><b>Title:</b> UP has allocated and spent budget for health facilities.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> In July 2022, based on advocacy of CSO leaders, the Barobagi UP of Taltali Upazila, Barguna allocated 1,00,000 BDT and already spent 30,000BDT for girls to have save menstrual facilities at schools.</p>	By the expenditure of 30,000/= BDT, a set of hygiene kit equipment like kit boxes, and sanitary pads have been distributed to schools which now means that girls have access to basic menstrual hygiene facilities.	CSO leaders – with support of Right2Grow –carried out advocacy initiatives towards UP. In October 2022, CSO leaders and UP bodies were trained on roles and responsibilities and BMET. Through the training CSO leaders and UP members developed a joint action plan and budgeted for 2022-2023 to address health and nutrition issues.	UP budget allocation sheet 2022-2023, UDCC meeting minutes; distribution list of School who got hygiene kit in School; Statement Capacity building training attendance report, Expenditure statement.
In April 2022, as a result of advocacy led by Raghunathpur CSO leaders for increased	It changes relate to outcome-2: "Representative and empowered CSO	In March and June 2022, Right2Grow provided capacity building training to CSO leaders and UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budget copy 2022-2023</li> <li>● Expenditure statement</li> </ul>

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
investment in child health, sanitation, and nutrition-specific interventions, Raghunathpur UP allocated BDT2,00,000 and has already spent BDT2,30,000 on programmes focused on micronutrient supplementation, GMP, and primary health care.	effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition.	members on their respective roles and responsibilities, as well as on the BMET approach training. This training enabled participants to develop a joint action plan and budget for 2022-2023, with a focus on addressing child health and undernutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Meeting minutes</li> <li>● Distribution list</li> <li>● Photos</li> </ul>

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

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

### Interventions

Under this pathway, Right2Grow conducted L&A meetings with IDAs and NDAs on Right2Grow actions. Right2Grow has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CSA-SUN and CCHST to make a joint effort that will be focused to reduce child undernutrition in Bangladesh by influencing multiple sectors of government, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses & researchers in a collective and coordinated effort.

Right2Grow conducted two workshops in Patuakhali and Barguna districts with DNCC (District Nutrition Coordination Committee) members, the member secretary of UNNC (UH&FPO), IDA, and NDAs of the respective districts. The main objective of these workshops to sensitise and develop effective nutrition action plan to reduce child malnutrition.

### Results

Right2Grow created a partnership with the BNCC and provided technical support to District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC) so that they can create a Nutrition Action Plan for their district with a multisectoral (all sectors of nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific like agriculture, health, WASH, livestock, civil society, etc) effort.

Several meetings were held with different donors like consultation meeting with MoFA on feminist foreign policy, meeting with UN agencies (Unicef, UNDP) for leveraging resources and funding in nutrition sector for improving children U5 undernutrition, etc. in the reporting period.

The situation at the local level often remains unaddressed. People's needs and possible solutions are often unheard. Media is an ideal platform that raises people's voices and consequently can put pressure on decision-makers. Right2Grow collaborated with different electronic and print media to increase the visibility of child malnutrition and WASH-related

issues. The targeted media did improve their media coverage which better reflected people's needs, obstacles, and necessary actions to uphold the child's nutritional rights and shed a light on the service gap.

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achievement	Remarks
Outcome 4	IV. Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition				
Intermediate outcome G	International actors participate in intersectoral coordination mechanisms, share data and engage in joint programming				
BD.IO.G.1	# of meetings involving multi-sectoral coordination between humanitarian and development actors and donors on WASH & nutrition to share experiences and strengthen the evidence base	0	-	1	CSA-SUN, BNNC, Right2Food, CCHST, LGD, MoLGRDC attended different meeting arranged by Right2Grow.
Output 8	Right2Grow partners and CSOs lobby donors to better align funding, programming and leveraging for large programmes				
BD.OP.8.1	# of meetings held with donors to advocate for multi-sectoral funding in nutrition	0	7	4	

### 3. Collaboration and learning

#### Advocacy and Social Accountability initiatives

Right2Grow designed, developed, and disseminated Bridge4Voices advocacy framework & guideline.

During the reporting period, Right2Grow supported grassroot level advocacy meetings between CSOs and different Union/Upazila level committee to gather evidence on the needs in public service delivery; and to facilitate network building. As part of advocacy initiatives, a workshop was conducted with LGs, LAs, MPs, and local opinion builders (CSOs, Local Entrepreneur Associations) at the district level to develop a networking & collaboration framework.

The project has also supported local-level policy dialogues for formulating issues for national-level advocacy at the Union level, where CSOs and local dignitaries participated in identifying advocacy issues for the sub-national and national levels to address undernutrition and WASH-related issues and raise voices. Identifying the issues from the grass root level, union CSOs initiated advocacy with UP bodies for ensuring the budget for child health and nutrition services.

A media advocacy meeting was also initiated for strong evidence building and documentation across project areas/contexts where Journalists from the Upazila level participated to address the issues related to child health and nutrition at sub-national and national levels.

In the reporting period, CSOs carried out 15 advocacy initiatives through agenda setting, influencing the debate, and/or creating space at the local level through different programs like UP coordination meetings, dialogues and workshops. During dissemination workshop of Bridge4Voices guideline, CSOs succeed to place their demands to the national level government officials.

As nowadays social media plays a crucial role to influence individuals for changing certain mindset, Right2Grow arranged a social media campaign through Facebook to increase awareness and advocate for community engagement in improving sanitation and hygiene systems and adopting good nutrition practices across the country.

Journalists have the power and access to influence political and economic decision-makers, and media is a powerful tool to advocate in favour of improving the nutrition status of children. SCI worked with journalists and launched a campaign in the field called 'Engaging Electronic and Print Media with Right2Grow through Campaign' to bring out Right2Grow related advocacy issues from the field.

Right2Grow provided advocacy materials like project brief, advocacy framework and guideline, folder, pen, notebook, t-shirt, etc to partner CSOs, and now they have the knowledge and capacity to hold local government accountable and strengthen their capacity to build good governance and carry out advocacy initiatives as well.

<b>Outcome Statement 1:</b> In September 2022, a water pumping machine and A water tank was installed at Subarnabad CC and solved the long-pending water problem at that CC as a result of CVA initiative by the CSOs. Now children and caregivers, community people, nearby school students and market business people are enjoying safe drinking water from the water plant.	
Relevance of the outcome	This outcome is relevant to the 1st outcome of Right2Grow ToC i.e. Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition and WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector.
Right2Grow contribution to the outcome	Right2Grow used the CVA approach, conducted joint dialogue/interface meeting at Subarnabad CC with CSOs on the driving seat. The problem was identified during Monitoring Standard Session and Community Scorecard Session. Afterwards, when the community demand was raised during the interface meeting, the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), the Chief Administrator of Debhata Upazila instructed UP Chairman to allocate a safe water plant for the CC and it was addressed within 3 working days.
Evidence of change and contribution	Attendance sheet, Training report, photos, written documents on poster paper etc. and joint action plan.
In what ways will children under five	Safe drinking water was a problem since long period in that locality. Children under five and their caregivers, pregnant women who were coming to CC had to stay thirsty due to lack of water. After CVA and quick decision from the UNO, the respective UP has sanctioned the deep tube-well at the CC. Consequently, people coming to the CC as

benefit from this change	well as surrounding communities are enjoying safe drinking water. Previously, women had to walk long distance to fetch water. They used to cook food with pond water. Now, they can use the safe water for cooking as well.
<b>Outcome Statement 2: In 2022, all implemented UPs (40) budget allocated funds for the nutrition sector in their annual budget in 2022-2023 FY and subsequently spending more than 50% (21) union these funds accordingly</b>	
Relevance of the outcome	UPs have been influenced by CSOs to include a separate line item in their annual budget template specifically dedicated to addressing undernutrition. This measure was taken in response to the pressing need to combat the issue of undernutrition, and CSOs played a crucial role in advocating for this inclusion. As a result, UPs are now better equipped to allocate resources towards effective nutrition interventions and programs that can help address the issue of undernutrition in their communities.
Right2Grow contribution to the outcome	Supporting the capacity building of CSOs for effective L&A, facilitating CSO forums and network formation, and nurturing these networks to enable CSOs to engage in constructive dialogue with UPs. Empowering CSOs to participate in Ward Shavas, standing committee meetings, UDCC meetings, and open budget meetings for ensuring that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are considered in decision-making processes. Assisting CSO representatives to become members of standing committees for enhancing their ability to contribute to the UPs-led programmes that are in line with the needs and aspirations of their communities
Evidence of change and contribution	UP budget documents and BMET budget analysis report
In what ways will children under five benefit from this change	Children under five will benefit from improved access to healthcare services provided by community clinics or direct cash support to vulnerable mothers invested by UPs from their nutrition allocation. These initiatives will play a crucial role in addressing the issue of undernutrition among children, and ultimately contribute to their overall health and well-being.

## Learning

<b>Learning question 1: CSO Approach - What approach for CSO involvement/ adherence in the context of the Right2Grow?</b>
<p>Sub Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What strategy for CSOs capacitated to ensure leadership?</li> <li>• What strategy for mobilizing CSOs and CBOs?</li> <li>• What strategy for mobilizing CSOs and CBOs in at-risk areas?</li> <li>• What are the difficulties encountered in mobilization?</li> <li>• What are the mitigation measures?</li> <li>• What strategies are taken by CSOs to work with government, private and other stakeholders, networks, and platforms?</li> <li>• How do CSOs feel about the collaboration with Right2Grow partners?</li> <li>• What are the strengths and weaknesses of CSOs in coordination and collaboration with government, stakeholders, networks &amp; platforms?</li> <li>• What are the strengths and weaknesses of Right2Grow partners in coordination and collaboration with CSOs?</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders involved (ex: CSOs, platforms)</b>
Partners staff ; CSO Leaders
<b>Summary of the key learnings</b>

- Trained women leaders / volunteers can play a catalytic leadership role in CSO-led movements.
- CSO engagement ensures the need of the community is considered in UP budget.
- Identify and engagement of potential stakeholders (govt. faith leaders, community) as ambassadors help to change charity-based mindset of the community.
- When community can identify their problem, they can solve their problem without external support.
- Community participation in Ward Shova (UP budgetary meeting) ensure WaSH-Nutrition budget by UP.
- Charity based mindset of different stakeholders is the barrier to achieving Right2Grow objectives and goal in the local context of Bangladesh.
- CSO engagement and Leadership Graduate Community as a Healthy community
- The UP has allocated a good portion of budget for WASH, child health and nutrition for the year of 2022-2023

## Learning question 2: Healthy Village Approach - How to adapt the Healthy Village approach to fit the context of Right2Grow?

Sub Questions:

- What, why, and how steps of Operationalizing the Healthy Village Governance strategy?
- What strategy has been used by the project for the Healthy Village Governance?
- What is the Healthy Village Governance Framework?
- How will the Healthy Village get institutional mechanisms for rolling out the governance framework?
- What are the stakeholders' roles and responsibilities?
- How does Healthy Village contribute to making U-5 children a well-nourished and healthy start to life?
- How does Healthy Village contribute to stunting free village?
- What are the difficulties in the Healthy Village approach in Right2Grow areas?
- What are the mitigation measures?

### Stakeholders involved (ex: CSOs, platforms)

Partners staff ; CSO Leaders

### Summary of the key learnings

It is a local government led community development approach , which consisting three components, e.g., LGI (UP), Community and private sector.

Except Max Foundation, other three implementing partners has just started its implementation through using adaptive version of Healthy Village approach.

Learning will be captured from year 2023.

## 4. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action.

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

From the findings from field, there is no adaptations or changes among the outcomes i.e., theory of change.

In 2022, Right2Grow have developed skills of CBOs and CSOs to increase their bargaining power with the decision makers such as, local government officials and other sectoral stakeholders and they are able to assess the needs of the community and raising their voices / demands to the service providers and the communities also were mobilised to make themselves aware and undertaking actions accordingly. At the same time, leadership skills of CBOs and CSOs have developed which will motivate them more and even encourage them to change their constitution/charters to be more inclusive.

## Capacity and operational structure

Right2Grow believes in local capacity strengthening and therefore partners with local actors including individuals, organizations, and networks - to jointly improve the performance of a local system to produce locally valued and sustainable development outcomes. The project has achieved successful collaboration among in-country partners, with a visible synchrony observed at the field level. This has been made possible by effective communication channels established between the central and grassroots levels.

Through regular and transparent communication, in-country partners have been able to coordinate their efforts and share expertise towards a common goal. This has helped to ensure that the project is implemented efficiently and effectively, with all partners working towards a shared vision.

By partnering with local CSOs, we have been able to leverage existing knowledge, networks, and resources, enabling it to achieve greater impact and sustainability. Through their involvement, they have been able to take ownership of the project, driving its implementation and ensuring that it aligns with local needs and priorities.

Right2Grow aims to ensure nutrition for U5 children through strong partnerships and capacity building at the national, local, and field levels with local and consortium partners, relevant government stakeholders, and CSO leaders. Moreover, the project has developed partnerships with private companies (like SMC & RFL) to support the local entrepreneurs. Through the partnership with the private sector at the local level, the private sector has agreed to deliver health products at the grass root level. With the formation of the Upazila based CSO and Local Entrepreneur Association, the mutual partnership and capacity building have been strengthened. Right2Grow is also collaborating with Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee (UNCC), District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC), and Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) through mutual understanding.

Right2Grow already signed MoU with likeminded organizations like CSA-SUN, CCHST and BNNC. We are in the process of doing the same with Right to Food. These sorts of partnership provide more space to work collaboratively and address local level issue as well as national level policy influence.

## Shift the Power

At the consortium level, shift the power to CSOs and implementing organisations has been reflected in decision-making, programme implementation planning, resource distribution, working approaches, and policy implementation. Power has been decentralised among the core partner organisations, implementing partners, and their downstream partners, enabling them to operate the program using their own unique approaches, methods, and policies, in line with the TOC and result framework of the project.

Each partner within the consortium has the authority and decision-making power to develop plans, budgets, and implement activities according to their own strengths and expertise. This has helped to promote a more collaborative and inclusive approach to project implementation, ensuring that all partners have a voice, and that decision-making is distributed more evenly.

By decentralising power and promoting greater collaboration, the consortium has been able to achieve greater impact and sustainability. Through their collective efforts, partners have been able to promote a more equitable and inclusive approach to development, empowering communities and promoting positive change at the grassroots level.

Local partner NGOs/CSOs are practicing this authority of freedom to take need-based decisions, mitigating local challenges and effectively dealing with respective government departments officials. CSOs have been empowered with citizenship and leadership skills. These CSOs are given the authority to design, plan, execute, and monitor the activities in their own villages to combat undernutrition.

At the local level, there is close coordination and collaboration between CSOs, staff, UP bodies, and local government officials through implementing Union level activities. As a result, everyone participates in the decision-making process in all committees at the local level.

## Successes

### **Perceptions transformed towards healthy practices.**

As a result of the Right2Grow interventions, it has been observed that ante- and postnatal check-ups among mothers have increased. There is now more interest in ensuring GMP for children using the growth chart. Additionally, the use of sanitary pads among adolescent girls has been increased, and hand-washing practices have improved. These positive changes are a direct result of the Right2Grow interventions, which have helped bridge the knowledge gap and empower community members to practice healthy behaviours.

### **Local CSOs evolved as strong pressure groups.**

Local entrepreneurs and leaders of CSOs have been trained to enrich their understanding of citizen rights, responsibilities, entitlements, and civic rights recognized by the constitution of Bangladesh. They have also gained leadership skills and organizational development capacity. As a result, they are now asking questions to the duty bearers and elected representatives about their performance and claiming their rights. They have already raised their collective voices in various public meetings, including Ward Shaves and Open Budget meetings, to address undernutrition. CSOs engagement with local government institutions (UPs) through inclusion of 179 CSO members in different UP standing committees have given space to CSO leaders to raise their voices and demands, ensuring the need of the community through allocating the UP budget for WASH-Nutrition services.

### **Right2Grow strengthened linkage and collaboration through building formal partnership.**

Right2Grow has strengthened its linkage and collaboration through building formal partnership with relevant government departments / agencies and networking platforms (CSA-SUN, BNNC and CCHST, etc.). These partnerships have unlocked the opportunities for collaborative advocacy and initiatives with respective government departments to address the U-5 child undernutrition issues in the annual budget. Consequently, a joint action plan has been developed with BNNC and CSA-SUN, and has started working well. It has also created a vibrant presence of Right2Grow consortium in the Bangladeshi sector (public and private).

### **Mindset shifted toward common people.**

It is a common misconception among UP representatives that community members are not important enough to be engaged in UP affairs. However, as a result of the project interventions, UP representatives have become more aware of their roles and responsibilities, as well as the importance of people's participation in decision-making processes and UP functions. They now recognize the value of engaging community members in decision-making processes and actively seek out opportunities for citizen engagement. Consequently, CSOs representatives are taking part in different interventions including raising voices, taking part of decision-making process, etc.

### **Effective UP Ward Shavas**

Ward Shava is a critical mechanism for addressing community needs and claiming citizens' rights to UPs. Under the UP Act 2009, it is mandatory to hold at least two Ward Shavas each year. However, in previous years, local elected UP representatives have not been enthusiastic about holding Ward Shavas. As a result of project interventions during the reporting period, Ward Shavas were held, and the inputs from these meetings have been incorporated into UP budgets and plans. Thus, the Ward Shavas become more meaningful and functional, and through these shavas, community can effectively advocate for their community's needs.

### **Allocation for nutrition in UP budget**

Previously, the UP budget allocated only a small amount of funds for the sanitation sector, with no specific budget allocated for the nutrition sector. However, since the implementation of this program, each UP has begun allocating funds for the child nutrition related issues in their annual budget in addition with WASH and subsequently spending these funds accordingly.

Increased 2.6% investment in child health, WASH and nutrition-specific interventions in their current year (2022-2023) annual budget by the targeted 40 UPs through active engagement of CSOs and Communities in Open budget development process (meetings at ward and Union level) to raise their demands. Total allocated budget for WASH & Nutrition is BDT 29,375,987 (WASH BDT 19,988,887, & Nutrition BDT 9,387,100) and more than 50% UPs (25 Unions) have started expenditure against allocated WASH – Nutrition interventions (UPs programme implementation are going on, some UPs has spent more than the allocated budget, like Raghunathpur UP allocated BDT 2,00,000 and has already spent BDT 2,30,000 only, etc.).

### **Increased access of poor households to services and opportunities**

Previously, it was common for poor families to miss out on receiving the sanitation materials allocated from the UP's annual budget. In fact, only a small number of families had the opportunity to benefit from these allocations. However, with the active involvement of representatives from CSOs, the allocation process was improved to ensure that the services and opportunities such as WASH-related materials were distributed to those on the list of hard-core poor, which has been made in collaboration with the UPs and local CSO representatives jointly.

### Increased collaboration with private sector:

MoU signing and increased collaboration between Local Entrepreneurs Association & private sectors are ensuring that health-nutrition products at the local level and communities can purchase necessary health and nutrition products at affordable prices.

### Capacity development through training on BMET reduced gaps between budget plan of UPs and its execution.

It used to be a widespread practice for UPs in Bangladesh to have a significant discrepancy between their annual budget plans and their actual implementation. However, because of Right2Grow interventions, there has been a remarkable improvement. Most of the Unions have successfully utilized their allocation for Sanitation and Nutrition according to their annual budget plan.

### Women Leaders engagement in local development

More than 2,587 Women leaders are active in committees like CSOs, Local Entrepreneurs associations, UDCC, and UP standing committees are playing leadership role in creating movements in the community as change agents, raising voices for their community demands, child nutrition related need and contributing to resolve or reduce the issue(s).

### Challenges

The key challenges during the reporting period are as follows:

Challenges	Way forward
Having less interest of few UP representatives and government officials in getting involved in project activities as there is no financial benefit or hardware support.	Developing positive relationships achieved by sharing project results and periodic updates regularly, maintaining frequent communication, and inviting UP representatives and concerns government officials to various events. Additionally, attending Upazila level coordination meetings and provide an overview of the project and its results to keep them informed and engaged. Facilitated CSOs' leaders to maintain coordination to the UPs and government officials about sharing their issues, etc.  Conducted UP official training on BMET tools and sharing printed document on LG Act 2009 and its operational guideline, etc., the above all initiatives are contributing towards positive changes are in placing gradually.
As the price of daily necessities of the general population has increased, it is very difficult to ensure the nutrition of children in poor families.	The list of poor families in each union is identified through the representatives of CSO leaders and submitted to the UP authority during the UDCC meeting. Later, the CSO representatives lobbied with the UP authority to bring them under the social safety net schemes. Through courtyard/ open learning sessions, all participants have given messages to practice homestead gardening and poultry rearing to fulfil their nutritional demand, and the contact details for technical assistance (government frontline officials and private, etc.) were also provided.
To create evidence under this project, GMP for children has been introduced. But due to less human resources, it could not be possible to bring all U5C under GMP perfectly.	Exploring the government channel at the community level which will be able to perform GMP for U5C and the processing is going on to allow us to have access to their data (GMP), etc.  Signed formal MoU and capacity building initiatives taken for health department frontline staff and CSO leaders are becoming positive changes in regular conduction of GMP sessions at CC and other mutually selected places level.

Challenges	Way forward
Private sector engagement getting delayed with Right2Grow for the profit maximization strategy.	To orient private sector about Right2Grow and motivate them for their long-term benefits and social accountability.

### Lessons learned:

The key lessons learned during the reporting period are as follows:

- In 2022 Right2Grow informed the donor about a media issue concerning activities of a local partner in Bangladesh. After an investigation, no fraud research was deemed necessary by the Government of Bangladesh, and the case was closed. We learned that open communication between partners is important to resolve such cases.
- In many CSO Women Leaders are working well, but the exercise of women's leadership and power role varies from community to community. There are still some communities where women's involvement in social activities and access to the decision-making process are not well accepted. The major reasons are lack of education, poverty, and the wrong perception of religious beliefs. Things are changing due to various initiatives, but progress is slow.
- Consistently monitoring a child's growth is a crucial component for evidence creation in promoting Right2Growth in communities. The data collected through these routine check-ups serve as valuable evidence that can empower households and communities to demand access to necessary services and advocate for their rights. By regularly tracking a child's growth, caregivers and community members can identify potential health concerns, allowing for early intervention and treatment. Therefore, it is imperative to prioritize and improve regular child growth monitoring practices, as they serve not only as a means of promoting individual health and well-being but also as a catalyst for community mobilization and advocacy for Right2Grow.
- Providing BMET training to UP officials and introducing digital BMET tools into the UP system can be a highly effective approach toward ensuring accountability and transparency among officials.
- Local CSOs are playing a crucial role in community development, and supporting their organizational development is essential for their sustainability beyond the duration of a project. This requires a concerted effort to build the capacity of CSOs, equipping them with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources needed to achieve their goals and objectives. By investing in the long-term sustainability of local CSOs, it is possible to build a stronger, more resilient civil society that can continue to drive positive change within communities.
- Social media can be a good platform to advocate for L&A issues to reach potential stakeholders. Engagement of electronic and print media is another significant vehicle for L&A.

### Recommendations:

The recommendations to improve the programme further are as follows:

- To give more emphasis to build capacity of CSOs and UP body to keep continue their support to the marginalized people who are mainly vulnerable on WASH and Nutrition.
- Reformation and functional of UNCC, and DNCC through making linkage with BNNC.
- To arrange learning exchange visit through the participation of project staff, civil society organization members, and the Local government bodies to build a common understanding and set course of actions aligning with each other activities.
- Through our project implementation activities, it was possible to collaborate with the local government in a one-to-one approach. But, as undernutrition is a multisectoral issue, Inter-sectoral collaboration with government bodies in a one-health approach could be applied to our project strategy.
- Based on the guideline previously developed, a field-based gender analysis, mapping of vulnerable and integrative program implementation and monitoring need to be done to enhance gender equality and social inclusion.

## 5. Overall Programme Financial Summary

### Summary of the annual expenditure-Year 2022

In 2022, the total expenditure for the Right2Grow Bangladesh programme was € 1,609,506, which is € 263,000 less (14%) than the new approved budget for 2022 of €1,871,507. This includes both direct in-country costs and global partner costs attributed to this part of the programme.

#### Reasons for the variations:

The variations between the actual and budget figures are not related to major programmatic changes or to significant and unexpected changes in costs in any of the cost categories.

In the year 2022, Right2Grow Bangladesh Consortium had an average implementation rate of 80% under each outcome. The reasons behind the low burn rate are:

- Some activities had to be postponed due to local government elections resulting in on-boarding of new government officials.
- Some activities are related to other activities - so if the government doesn't take the first step to put something on the agenda, then we as Right2Grow cannot initiate our interventions, etc.
- A few training courses did not reach the target because of several unavoidable reasons, like government not given clearance for targeted numbers of government frontline staff as planned, all targeted local entrepreneurs were not prepared for receiving planned training courses, etc.
- Some documents / guidelines / modules have been developed by using own resources (Right2Grow project staff), instead of hiring consultants / firms / institutions, etc.
- Targeted SBCC materials packages have been developed but not yet printed and distributed, because it took much more time to find appropriate SBCC materials through formative research study conduction, reviewing existing materials and developing new, etc. but now it is under process of printing.

To overcome the challenges of the low burn rate, Right2Grow Bangladesh Consortium has to be more realistic on its activity plan with deliverables and budget for the year 2023.

## CASE Story-1

Author	<b>Dristy Das, Mother of Under five children</b>	<b>Partner Org: THP</b>
Title	Community Ignition with GMP Data	

**“Monthly measurements of the growth and height of my child make me understand that he is not growing well; so, I change his feeding plan and provide nutrition-rich food. But, since I gave his birth when I was too young, nothing is working much to improve his health and I don’t know how to overcome it.”**



GMP at the household level has created massive awareness among the mothers and caregivers to measure the height and weight of the children regularly. Such monitoring makes them understand the nutritional status of the babies and the actions to be taken at times. Through open learning centre-based ignition sessions on GMP; the community members realise that the healthy food and better hygiene practice at households significantly improve the health status of their children.

**Dristy Das** was married when she was only 16. Eventually, she got pregnant at such a young age to understand and manage the pregnancy and post-pregnancy complications; that she is still struggling to deal with it today. In fact, she was not old enough to take all the household responsibilities and being mentally stressed she failed to maintain her basic health and safety. As a result, she gave birth to a low birth weight male baby weighing only 2,100 grams. Since birth, the baby had been suffering from various complications. But, due to lack of knowledge, **Dristy** was unaware about it. Meanwhile, Right2Grow started GMP at the courtyard based open learning centres. **In these centres, weight and height of the babies are being measured; the data are electronically stored, analysed and visually presented in front of the mothers or caregivers in follow-up sessions.** Using the analysed data the babies are tracked; mother and caregivers are taught on identifying and acting upon the malnourished babies. Furthermore, community promoters of Right2Grow undertake awareness sessions on how to uptake nutritional feeding at an affordable cost at the household level.

**Dristy Das** is one of those community mothers who participated in all the open learning centres sessions and learnt that her child is underweight and stunted. Since, the child was not growing well, and she learnt how to receive treatment from the CCs; she followed and got promising improvements.

Our analysis of the GMP data on Dristy’s child shows that the baby gradually started gaining weight and height at the 8 and 13 months respectively. **Dristy** certifies that it may never have happened unless she were made aware about the condition of the baby in the courtyard sessions and referred to the CCs.



This simple thing comes up with the evidence that such visual ignition sessions with children’s nutritional data really help mothers or caregivers to identify and be vigilant for undernourished babies and take appropriate actions as defined by. And such ignitions with visual GMP-data could be a potential tool to ignite mothers to practise good nutrition and hygiene at household level.

Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: **I. Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition, WASH and Mother/Child health care practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners>> A. Communities are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice>> 1. CBOs effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition, WASH and Mother/Child health care**

## CASE Story-02

Md. Bashir Uddin Gharami, a local medicine trader, lives at Piyarapur village, in Chotto Bighai Unions under Patuakhali district. He is renowned as local doctor in the community. At the beginning of the Right2Grow Project when he comes to know about the goal and objectives of the project he comes forward as a volunteer. Finding his enthusiasm, he was elected as the General Secretary of the no.1, CSO during the formation of CSO. He is now relentless working to bring the change.

### Baseline situation:

Initially, Bashir had many questions in his mind when he started his work as it was unknown to him that a child has some rights. At the same time, he couldn't believe that general people can participate in the different committees of the UP and raise their voice demanding their right leaving their traditional practice for the years. It was unbelievable to him that without political identity any people can go to the UP to avail any service. Moreover, few people could have access to the services of the UP. However, in that case they must count additional money against the service. The same perception was found in every member of the communities.

### Changes occurred:

Bashir Uddin Gharami now regularly attend the CSO meeting and Invite others to join in the meeting. He regularly organizes CSG meeting and discusses on different issues like WASH, Health, Nutrition, etc. for the community especially children and mothers of the under 5 years children. With the continuous lobby with the UP, he has been included to the standing committees of the UP. He was found enthusiastic when he was saying, " *I have been able to raise my voice in the presence of the UP Chairman to demand budget for my own community*". He actively participate in the open budget meeting 2022-23 organized by UP. They have also planned for the proper expenditure of the allocated budget for the children. "What was the reasons behind his working for the Right2Grow project?" - when asked replied promptly replied, " *I have a soft corner for the wellbeing of the children, when I work for them, I can visualise the face of my under 5 years' daughter*". Bashir has now become the icon of reliability to the community. Community now discusses their problem with him.

<b>Author Name:</b>	<b>Md. Bashir Uddin Gharami, Vill: Pyarpur, Chotto Bighai Union, Patuakhali (Partner org: SDA &amp; MFB)</b>
<b>Title:</b>	"We collectively demand the rights of the children under five"

**Photos: Upload Three (3) High Resolution Photos.**



**Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to:**  
Outcome 1 & 2, Output: R2G.OP.1.1, R2G.OP.2.1, BD.OP.4.1, BD.OP.4.2

## CASE Story-03

Author	Arif Billah, a Civil Society Organization (CSO) member in Sokhipur Union under Debhata Upazila (Partner: WVB)
Title	Innovative ways to reach the community
<p><i>“Even one year before, we never thought that as CSO, we have some social responsibilities over community people for improvement on nutrition and WASH issues”.</i> Said Arif Billah, a CSO member in Sokhipur Union under Debhata Upazila. He is the Member Secretary of Community Support Group (CSG) of Eidgah CC. Previously, the CSG members and other CSO members were not aware of their social responsibilities and were very less functional.</p> <p>Right2Grow is working very closely with the CSOs to establish them as the Bridge4Voices in the community. WVB has identified 80 CSOs which include – 48 CSG under 16 CCs and 32 CSOs registered under Cooperative department of the government in Debhata Upazila. The selection was made in the view of sustainability since the CSOs are government registered. Right2Grow has trained key members of the CSOs on health, nutrition and WASH related issues and advocacy, involved them in different community-based programs, like courtyard sessions, School awareness program, GMP campaign, etc. The CSO members have also been included in the UP Standing Committees through L&amp;A initiative by the project. <i>“I attend in many courtyard sessions, where the participants are mothers or caregivers of children under five who receives messages on nutrition, WASH and Primary health. But I feel that these messages need to be disseminated among mass people, especially the male group to make people practice the good nutrition and WASH behaviours in the families”</i>, opined Arif Billah. On this thought he asked Right2Grow staff to provide him some important messages on those topics to share those during Jumma Prayers in the mosques. After getting the messages, he along with other CSO network members went to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), the Chief Executive Officer of Debhata Upazila to get it endorsed. Then they circulated the messages to the Imams (religious leaders) of 288 mosques in Debhata Upazila and the messages have been delivered during the Khudba (Arabic term for Sermon) of the Jumma prayers where thousands of people received those. This is an example of “Shift the Power” approach. The CSO members are feeling that they have some power within to reflect their thoughts and ideas to bring some positive changes in the community, especially, on the nutrition and WASH sector. <i>“I hope that people will take it in account and will practice good behaviours in their families, which will make our villages healthy and free of undernutrition”</i>, said Arif. He added, <i>“I’m along with other CSO members, grateful to Right2Grow project that they have made us able to work for our community people. Now I am well known in the community as a social worker and get chance to deliver my knowledge in the courtyard meetings, GMP campaign and sessions and different campaigns. Our acceptance has also been increased in the community as well as in the local government. It would not be possible for me and other CSOs if Right2Grow would not come to our community”</i>.</p>	
<p>Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: <b>II.</b> Representative and empowered civil society organisations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition &gt;&gt; <b>C.</b> CBOs and CSOs regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning &gt;&gt; <b>IO.C.3:</b> # of CSOs which have developed and rolled out integrated nutrition and WASH advocacy strategies</p>	

## CASE Story-04

Author	Litu Shaikh says, CSO Leader, Barobogi union (Partner: JagoNari/ACF)
Title	CSO Leadership ensured UP Budget for Child Health and Nutrition Development
<p>JAGO NARI has formed 71 CSO committees ensuring the representation of different classes, religions, professions, and gender and have been trained at the community level with the support of UP. In addition, linkages have been established between CSOs, local government, and local entrepreneurs as to ensure their services to the doorstep of people. They are working jointly to change the community and</p>	

development of WASH, child, and maternal health care and nutrition status. CSOs are advocating with the (non-) government service providers to ensure their services to child-centric issues.

In the reporting period CSOs conducted ignition meetings to explode the community people, they conducted Community Situation Analysis (CSA) based on the social mapping to identify community problems. Based on the identified burning issues they have developed Action Plans to change the existing poor conditions of communities, especially about WASH – Nutrition and child & maternal health care, etc. In addition, to lead the change effectively they supported forming the courtyard group to conduct meetings to be aware of different Social Behaviour Change issues. They are conducting advocacy meetings with the duty bearers, particularly with Union Parishad and private sectors. Besides, they are paying attention to awareness-raising campaigns on WASH, child health, maternal nutrition, and GMP of U-5 children. Consequently, their active engagement in community development and 14 UP has confirmed the inclusion of 47 CSOs representatives/leaders in the different standing committees of UP including the Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC). CSO participate in the meeting of different committees including the UDCC and raise their voices and demands to UP for allocation of more budget for child health and nutrition by the plan. Moreover, in open budget meetings at the ward level, they raise their demand for the budget in the WASH, child health, and nutrition part. As a result, most of the UPs have allocated a good percentage of budgets to WASH and Nutrition components for 2022-2023

In the last UP open budget session of 2022-2023, the trained CSO leaders raised their voices to allocate a significant percentage of the budget for WASH, child health, and nutrition. As a result, seven unions have allocated a portion of the budget based on the voice and demand raised by local CSO leaders. The comparative analysis of budget allocation on WASH, health, and nutrition shows the increasing trend of budget sanctioned by UP for child health and nutrition purposes: It calls for our severe attention to capacity building of CSOs, and their engagement in UP for addressing community needs on the child health and nutrition issues. In the year 2022-2023 by the leadership CSOs, UPs has allocated BDT. 4,481,387 for health, and nutrition services, and spent BDT. 30,000.

The CSO leader of Barobogi union Litu Shaikh says, "In the ward meetings, we raised the demand for budget allocation on behalf of the community highlighting the health and nutrition needs and argued in favor of the demand in the various meetings organized by the UP, as a result of which the UP earmarked a significant portion of the budget for children in the health and nutrition sector."

"Right2Grow is Working Jointly with Local Government to Address Undernutrition"- Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Taltoli, Barguna

At the beginning of the project, the Upazila administration did not receive the Right2Grow project well. But after some time, UNO has started appreciating Right2Grow. He said, "Taltali is a very remote area. Right2Grow is working in this area through social engagement. As a result, some behavioral changes have started in people. In addition, Right2Grow is working jointly with government departments. Right2Grow is also working closely with the UP. As a result of everyone working together, the results are far-reaching." He suggested that the "Same perception should be created among all stakeholders and work should be completed within the time. By setting targets within the time frame. All kinds of assistance will be provided by the administration to implement this work."

Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: **II.** Representative and empowered CSOs effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition >> **C.** CBOs and CSOs regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning

Some Events photographs:



Project Orientation at UP



Child Growth measurement campaign



Open Budget Session at UP Level



Ward Shova on Budget Consultation



# Right2Grow Burkina Faso Rapport Annuel 2022



Période couverte par le rapport : 1 Jan 2022- 31 Dec 2022  
Rapport soumis par : Orkiatou Zampou

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## Liste d'acronymes

ACF	Action contre la faim
AGR	Activités Génératrices de Revenus
BMET	Suivi des allocations et des dépenses budgétaires
CBO	Organisation à base communautaire
CC	Comité de coordination
CEGAA	Centre pour la gouvernance économique et la responsabilité en Afrique
COVID	Maladie à coronavirus
CSC	Comité directeur national
DS	Délégation spéciale
OSC	Organisation de la société civile
CU5	Enfants de moins de 5 ans
GASPA	Groupes d'Apprentissage et de Suivi des Pratiques d'Alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant
IT	Technologies de l'information
L&A	Lobby et défense des intérêts
L&L	Liens et apprentissage
M&E	Suivi et évaluation
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
PDS	Président de la Délégation Spéciale
MFA	Ministère des affaires étrangères
MOU	Protocole d'accord
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
PDI	Personnes Déplacées Internes
SC	Save the Children Pays-Bas
SCS	Renforcer la société civile
SG	Secrétaire Général
STAN	Secrétariat Technique de l'Alimentation et de la Nutrition
SUN	Renforcer le mouvement en faveur de la nutrition
THP	Le Projet Faim
TOC	Théorie du changement
OMS	Organisation mondiale de la santé
IMF	Institution de Microfinance

## Aperçu du programme

Nom du pays	BURKINA FASO
Numéro de programme	
Chef de file	SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL
Période couverte par le rapport	Janvier-décembre 2022
Partenaire principal de mise en œuvre	Action contre la Faim The Hunger Project Burkina Faso Réseau de la Société Civile pour la Nutrition Association Monde Rurale
Personne de contact :	Orkiatou ZAMPOU Orkiatou.Zampou@savethechildren.org
Bureau de financement principal	Royaume des Bas
Personne de contact :	Laurence Caron Laurence.Caron@savethechildren.nl

## Domaines d'intervention du projet.

Zone	Portée	Partenaires de Right2Grow
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 Réseaux</li> <li>- 1 plateforme</li> <li>- 1 Assemblée législative de la Transition</li> <li>- 1 Premier Ministère</li> <li>- 1 Présidence du Faso</li> <li>- 4 Ministères</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Réseau des Parlementaires, des Journalistes, des Académiciens, des UN, de la Société Civile</li> <li>- Plateforme Nationale de la Nutrition</li> <li>- Gouvernement</li> <li>- Le Club des Journalistes pour la Nutrition.</li> </ul>
Sous-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trois régions (Centre Nord, Nord et Est)</li> <li>- 12 Provinces</li> <li>- 89 communes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les Gouverneurs</li> <li>- Les Directeurs Régionaux</li> <li>- Les Présidents des Délégations spéciales</li> <li>- Les Secrétaires Généraux et Comptables des Mairies</li> </ul>
Local / communautaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 76 OSC locales</li> <li>- 2 OSC nationales</li> <li>- 500.000 ménages touchés par les actions d'éveil de consciences/Sensibilisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les Présidents des OSC</li> <li>- Les membres des OSC</li> <li>- Les radios et télévisions locales</li> </ul>

## Guide de lecture

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

Le rapport annuel commence par une mise à jour générale du contexte du programme qui donne une vue d'ensemble du programme en 2022 avec quelques points forts de l'année. Il est suivi d'une vue d'ensemble des résultats du programme des quatre "voies" de Right2Grow - mobilisation communautaire, renforcement de la société civile, engagement des autorités publiques et coordination entre les acteurs du développement. Les résultats figurant dans les tableaux de ces chapitres se réfèrent aux indicateurs du cadre de résultats par pays.

Après ces chapitres programmatiques, le rapport annuel se poursuit avec des chapitres sur le plaidoyer et la responsabilité sociale - y compris quelques exemples de voix communautaires et d'initiatives de plaidoyer, de liens et d'apprentissage et une réflexion sur le partenariat. Cela inclut l'évaluation des succès, des défis et des leçons de la deuxième année. Le rapport se termine par un bref résumé financier dont les détails seront présentés dans le rapport consolidé sur l'état d'avancement des travaux.

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

## Contexte du programme

L'année 2022 a été caractérisée par un contexte d'insécurité et la multiplication des attaques violentes et/ou de menaces contre les civils par les Groupes Armés Non Étatiques (GANES). Selon le secrétariat permanent du conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation (SP/CONASUR), au mois de novembre 2022, le Burkina Faso enregistrait environ deux millions de personnes déplacées composées à 24,48% de femmes et à plus de 60%, d'enfants. Ces populations réparties dans les régions de l'Est, du Nord, du Sahel, du Centre-Nord, de la Boucle du Mouhoun et du Sud-Ouest confèrent au Burkina Faso l'une des plus fortes proportions d'habitants déplacés à l'intérieur de son propre pays en Afrique. La fermeture ou le dysfonctionnement des structures de santé dans certaines localités a réduit l'accès aux soins des populations. L'impact de la crise sanitaire relative à la pandémie de la COVID-19 constitue également un facteur contributif négatif majeur de la situation nutritionnelle des plus vulnérables, notamment des femmes et des enfants de moins de cinq ans. Pour le cas spécifique

des zones d'intervention de R2G, il faut dire que plus du tiers des communes d'intervention de R2G sont restées inaccessibles au cours de l'année 2022. Cette situation sécuritaire préoccupante n'a pas permis la mise en œuvre de certaines activités notamment de sensibilisation des communautés en présentiel. La mesure d'atténuation a été de produire des émissions radiophoniques pour mieux toucher les populations des communes affectés.

Au plan national, le Burkina Faso a connu en 2022 deux coups d'État, le premier est intervenu le 24 janvier 2022 et le second le 30 septembre 2022. La combinaison de ces facteurs a fragilisé le tissu socio-économique et bouleversé la gouvernance locale des collectivités, ainsi que les moyens de résilience des communautés. En effet, les élus locaux qui étaient les premiers interlocuteurs de Right2Grow ont été remplacés par des membres de délégations spéciales. Cette situation a rendu difficile les actions de plaidoyer à l'endroit de ces nouvelles autorités qui sont pour la plupart issues des rangs des forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS). De même, au niveau de l'État et de ses partenaires, les priorités sont plutôt orientées vers une gestion des affaires courantes et une priorisation des interventions de sécurisation du territoire et de l'urgence humanitaire. Toutes choses qui ont entravé l'atteinte des résultats de plaidoyer escomptés par R2G au Burkina Faso. Tout cela conduit Right2Grow à prendre davantage en compte l'approche Nexus-Paix et développement, dans ses activités et à initier des actions visant à inciter les acteurs de l'humanitaire et de développement à travailler en synergie.

### **Thèmes transversaux**

Au Burkina Faso, les personnes les plus affectées par la malnutrition restent les jeunes enfants, les adolescents, les femmes enceintes ou allaitantes, les personnes âgées, les personnes malades ou immunodéficientes, les personnes vivant avec un handicap, les migrants et les déplacés internes. Ces personnes sont très souvent mal ou peu informées sur leurs droits et particulièrement celui à l'alimentation qui est un droit universel et inscrit dans la constitution du Burkina Faso. La démarche de mise en œuvre du programme Right2Grow est sensible au genre, à la jeunesse, à l'inclusion et au changement climatique. En effet, Right2Grow conduit de nombreuses activités d'émancipation et d'amélioration des conditions de vie des jeunes et des femmes. Ainsi, il a été organisé des sessions de renforcement de capacités des OSC en genre et inclusion sociale. Au cours de l'année 2022, les OSC locales ont conduit des actions de plaidoyer pour la prise en compte des intérêts des plus vulnérables et l'accès direct des femmes aux instances de prise de décision et de plaidoyer.

De même, la sélection des OSC locales devant faire partie des groupes de plaidoyer a aussi été sensible au genre et inclusive. En effet, leur identification a touché l'ensemble des composantes de la société civile. Ainsi on note sur les 76 OSC membres des groupes de plaidoyer des OSC de personnes vivant avec un handicap, des OSC féminines, des OSC de jeunes, etc. Aussi, des actions de plaidoyer visant l'autonomisation financière des femmes ont été entreprises en 2022. Ce plaidoyer a surtout concerné les Institutions de Microfinance afin qu'elles facilitent d'avantage l'accès des femmes aux crédits avec des taux préférentiels prenant en compte leur vulnérabilité. De même, une étude genre et dynamique des pouvoirs a été réalisée. Cette étude a permis au programme de disposer d'informations sur les meilleurs mécanismes de prises en compte du genre dans nos interventions.

Concernant le COVID 19, R2G a dû tenir compte de toutes les mesures exigées par les autorités Burkinabè au cours de l'implémentation du programme comme la réduction du nombre de participants pendant des activités et la multiplication de sessions pour couvrir les cibles lors des activités de renforcements des capacités ; la disponibilité d'équipements et de produits nécessaires pour la prévention. En outre, il a intégré le respect des mesures barrières à la Covid-19 par les acteurs impliqués pour leur propre protection et celle des communautés et adaptera le contenu de ses messages d'information et de sensibilisation à ce nouveau contexte.

## Résultats du programme

### 2.1 Demande et investissement dans les services sociaux de base pour la nutrition et l'eau, l'assainissement et l'hygiène (Pathway 1)

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

#### Interventions

En vue de l'atteinte de ce résultat une série d'activités a été réalisée :

- Des activités de sensibilisation et d'éveil de conscience des populations : cela a essentiellement consisté à (i) la réalisation de théâtres radiophoniques et de théâtre foras pour vulgariser les connaissances des communautés sur les textes et engagements politiques, les goulots d'étranglement à la bonne nutrition (facteurs comportementaux, des attitudes et obstacles) et les bonnes pratiques nutritionnelles; l'hygiène du cadre de vie et vestimentaire, la bonne gestion des déchets ménagers, l'utilisation des toilettes et le lavage des mains, etc. Les théâtres foras ont permis de toucher environ 2000 personnes composées à plus de 50% de femmes et les émissions radiophoniques plus de cinq cent mille de personnes quand

on prend en compte l'audience de chaque radio (ii) la réalisation de sessions de dialogues communautaires entre communautés et les leaders politiques. Ces sessions ont permis aux communautés de plaider pour une meilleure prise en compte de leurs besoins dans les actions et décisions des leaders politiques (iii) l'organisation des sessions d'information des clubs de jeunes leaders, GASPA, des groupes de femmes, sur les bonnes pratiques Nutrition, WASH et Sécurité Alimentaire.

- Des actions de plaidoyer des OSC nationales (RESONUT et AMR) en collaboration avec des OSC locales en direction des Autorités régionales et nationales pour (i) l'accès des plus vulnérables aux stocks de sécurité alimentaire mis en place par l'État Burkinabé, (ii) l'accès des femmes aux structures de financement à des conditions souples pour initier et/ou renforcer leurs activités génératrices de revenus. En prélude à la réalisation de toutes ces actions de plaidoyer des évidences ont été produites et ont servi de base pour le plaidoyer.
- Renforcement des capacités des femmes déplacées internes : afin de lutter contre la pauvreté des ménages qui est une des causes profondes de la malnutrition, quatre cents (400) femmes déplacées internes ont été formées sur les activités génératrices de revenus, les secteurs porteurs et ont été mises en contact avec les structures de financement. Le financement des activités de ces femmes leur permettra de générer des ressources, pour pouvoir mieux prendre soin de leurs enfants et de les nourrir convenablement.
- Élaboration d'un recueil de textes : AMR et RESONUT ont en collaboration avec le Secrétariat Technique pour la Nutrition élaboré un recueil de textes, lois et engagements dans le domaine de la nutrition, du Wash et de la sécurité. Avec ce recueil, les OSC ainsi que les communautés disposent de toutes les informations légales pour renforcer leurs actions de plaidoyer.

## Résultats<sup>1</sup>

Code	Indicateur	Valeur de base	Objectif (année 2/ensemble)	Résultats de la 2e année	Remarques
R2G.OC.1.1	Nombre d'actions dans lesquelles les communautés formulent des demandes de services améliorés	0	2022 Ensemble : 15 Centre Nord : 5 Nord (THP-AMR) : 5 Est : 5	Ensemble : 19 Centre nord : 8 Nord : 11	Ces actions concernent, l'organisation d'émissions radiophoniques, de dialogues communautaires entre la communauté et les Autorités, de la participation aux cadres de concertation au niveau régional et provincial avec les différents acteurs intervenant dans la Nutrition, le Wash et la sécurité alimentaire, pour échanger sur les défis liés à ces secteurs et proposés des solutions pour les relever, de lobbying et d'ateliers de plaidoyer.
BF.OC.1.3	Proportion des personnes participant à des actions visant à formuler des demandes d'amélioration des services et appartenant à des groupes vulnérables.	0%	Femmes 30% Handicap 5% PDI 5%	Femmes 15% Handicap 5% PDI 7%	Sur le nombre total de personnes ayant participé à ces actions 15% sont des femmes, 5% présentaient un handicap et 7% étaient des personnes déplacées internes
R2G.D.1 Donor indicator SCS 5	Nombre d'OSC disposant de capacités accrues en matière de lobbying et de plaidoyer (L&A)	6	6	6	Premier et Deuxième pallier (First and second tier) : 6 partenaires Troisième pallier (3me tier) : 20 OSC dans le Centre Nord, 27 à l'Est et 34 au Nord soit au total 81 OSC locales
R2G.OP.1.1 Donor indicator SCS 6	Nombre d'OSC incluses dans R2G	6	6	6	

<sup>1</sup> Pour tous les résultats de ce rapport : si l'objectif 2022 est indiqué, il aura été fixé par l'équipe du programme au début de l'année. La plupart des indicateurs n'ont pas d'objectifs pour 2022, conformément au cadre de résultats présenté (base 2021). S'il n'y a pas d'indicateur, la colonne des objectifs indiquera "-" pour l'indicateur.

BF.OP.1.2	Proportion de personnes impliquées dans des actions visant à formuler des demandes d'amélioration (WASH et nutrition) qui sont issues de groupes vulnérables (femmes, personnes handicapées, groupes marginalisés).	0	Hommes 10000 Femmes 10000 Enfants 3000	Plus de 500.000 personnes dont près de 60% de femmes	Cette cible a été atteinte à travers l'organisation d'émissions radiophoniques (tenant compte de l'audience de chaque radio), des théâtres radiophoniques et foras organisés par le RESONUT et l'AMR
BF.OP.1.3	Nombre d'actions de sensibilisation menées par les OSC	0	Nutrition : 38 WASH 19 Sécurité alimentaire (SA) 19	Nutrition : 28 Wash : 24 SA : 20	Dans chaque province les OSC ont menées des actions soit sur fonds propres soit sur financement d'un Bailleurs autre que R2G
BF.OP.2.1	Nombre d'actions (sensibilisations, formations, informations, émissions radiophoniques, etc.) de plaidoyers en faveur de la résilience des femmes	0	2022 National : 1 Centre Nord : 2 Nord : 2 Est : 2 Total : 7	2022 National : 1 Centre Nord : 3 Nord : 9 Est : 0 Total : 13	11 sessions de formation des femmes sur les AGR dans les régions du Nord et du Centre Nord, 2 actions de plaidoyer sur l'accès des femmes aux crédits (national et régional)
BF.OP.2.2	Nombre de personnes formées sur l'autonomisation des femmes (accès au crédit, résilience des femmes, etc.)	0	Hommes 100 Femmes 500	Femmes : 60	En dehors de ces 60 femmes quasiment toutes les femmes qui avaient initialement été ciblées avaient déjà bénéficiées de cette formation.
BF.OP.1.4	Proportion (%) de OBC et OSC membres des groupes de pression, engagés dans la veille communautaire sur la nutrition, sécurité alimentaire et WASH	0	50%	100%	Toutes les OSC des trois régions font de la veille citoyenne et interpellent les Autorités locales sur l'initiation et la mise en œuvre d'actions en faveur de la nutrition et du WASH.

## Déclaration de résultats

Titre du résultat
En octobre 2022, grâce aux actions de plaidoyer entreprises par les groupes de plaidoyer, un entrepreneur de la région de Centre Nord a réhabilité un forage installé dans une école et qui ne fonctionnait pas depuis plusieurs mois.
En septembre 2022, pour la première fois les autorités provinciales et les OSC du Bam se sont rencontrés lors d'un atelier pour discuter de la construction du premier centre de traitement des déchets plastique au profit de la communauté. Cela a abouti à la prise d'engagements de la part des Autorités de la province et autres acteurs du privé à contribuer à la construction de ce centre.
Le 02 novembre 2022, le Haut-Commissaire, le Médecin chef de district (MCD) ainsi que les forces vives de la province du Namentenga (Centre-Nord) grâce aux actions de plaidoyer des OSC de la province du Namentenga se sont engagés à construire le premier Centre de Récupération et d'Éducation Nutritionnel (CREN) de la province. L'objectif du CREN est de prendre en charge les enfants atteints de malnutrition, éduquer les mères à la nutrition, à l'hygiène.
Pour la première fois, les OSC et leurs communautés interpellent, dénoncent et réclament leur droit d'accès à l'eau potable, l'hygiène et l'assainissement le vendredi 18 novembre 2022 à Ouahigouya auprès des autorités des délégations spéciales du Yatenga.
Pour la première fois, un opérateur économique du Zondoma (secteur privé) a réhabilité deux forages pour une école et pour les communautés du village du Niessega dans la commune de Gourcy grâce aux actions du groupe de plaidoyer du Zondoma le 28 mars 2022
Pour la première fois, les OSC ont permis aux ménages vulnérables d'avoir un quota dans les stocks de sécurité alimentaires au niveau des communes du Zondoma le 6 mai 2022.
Pour la première fois dans certaines localités, les OSC et leur communauté ont organisé des journées de salubrité pour améliorer leur cadre de vie le 5 avril 2022.
En mai 2022, les textes et les engagements politiques, les droits, les goulots d'étranglements de la nutrition et les bonnes pratiques nutritionnelles ont été portés à la connaissance des populations des communes de Fada N'Gourma et de Bogandé à travers des théâtres fora et radiophoniques par les acteurs du programme Right2Grow dans la région de l'Est.
En avril 2022, les OSC/OBC, les acteurs du privé des 5 provinces de la région de l'Est ont été renforcées par le programme Righth2Grow sur l'approche multisectorielle et sur l'appropriation du guide pour l'intégration de la nutrition dans les politiques locales.

### 2.2 Renforcement de la société civile (Parcours 2)

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

#### Interventions

Le RESONUT a commandité une étude sur le financement de la nutrition au niveau communal pour alimenter les activités BMET. Sur la base des résultats de cette étude, une note de plaidoyer a été élaborée et adressée au Gouvernement, aux Autorités Locales pour une plus grande prise en compte de la nutrition et du Wash dans les plans de développement, les budgets des collectivités, etc. De même, le RESONUT, AMR et

les OSC locales ont organisé un atelier de plaidoyer et d'échange avec les Présidents des Délégations Spéciales (qui remplacent les Maires à la suite des deux coups d'État) sur la budgétisation sensible à la nutrition. Cet atelier fut l'occasion pour les PDS de prendre des engagements formels à d'avantage prendre en compte la nutrition dans le budget de leur collectivité.

En termes de renforcement de capacité, toutes les 81 OSC du niveau 3, OSC ont bénéficié d'une série de formation :

- En **Mobile Journalism** : cette formation a outillé les OSC à réaliser des capsules vidéo d'interpellation et de plaidoyer direction surtout du Gouvernement et des Autorités locales.
- Sur les **bonnes pratiques en matière de dénonciation et d'interpellation citoyenne** avec l'appui du RENLAC (Réseau National de Lutte Anticorruption). Ce Réseau partenaire de R2G est spécialisé dans la veille citoyenne et la dénonciation de la mal gouvernance au Burkina. Cette rencontre a été un bon cadre de partage d'expérience et d'apprentissage pour tous les participants.
- Sur le **Outcome Harvesting** et sur l'outil de collecte des résultats : grâce à cette formation, les OSC peuvent désormais collecter et documenter trimestriellement les différents résultats atteints à travers leurs interventions.
- **Formation des OSC/OBC sur les techniques du plaidoyer et la bonne gouvernance** : ces sessions ont été organisées en 2022 dans la région de l'Est et du Nord et ont permis d'outiller d'avantage les OSC sur le plaidoyer et sur la pratique de la bonne gouvernance au sein de leurs organisations. Cela leur a aussi permis de disposer d'une bonne grille de lecture pour l'apprécier et travailler avec les autorités locales à son ancrage dans leurs communes, une formation des OBC/OSC sur la bonne gouvernance a eu lieu. Les 38 membres des OSC/OBC ont été touchés.
- **Formation des OSC de l'EST sur l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition**, le guide du Ministère de la Santé pour l'intégration de la nutrition dans les politiques locales (PCD, PRD, PAI). A noter que cette formation avait été donnée aux OSC des deux autres régions d'intervention de R2G en 2021.

Par ailleurs, au cours de l'année 2022, les OSC des trois régions réunies par Groupe de plaidoyer ont élaboré et mis en œuvre des plans de plaidoyer. Ainsi, les OSC locales à travers le financement de leurs plans par R2G ont pu réaliser plusieurs actions de façon autonome notamment : (i) l'organisation d'atelier de plaidoyer avec des décideurs au niveau local sur des thèmes comme l'accès aux stocks nationaux de sécurité alimentaire par les plus vulnérables, le financement de la nutrition et du Wash, la création de centre de traitement des déchets ménagers, etc. (ii) l'organisation de sessions de dialogues communautaires entre les communautés et les décideurs. Cela a été un cadre au cours

duquel les besoins des communautés surtout des plus vulnérables (femmes, enfants et personnes déplacées internes) ont été portés à la connaissance des Autorités. (iii) l'organisation d'émissions radiophoniques aux fins d'informer les populations des engagements de l'État en matière de nutrition et sur leurs droits sociaux (iv) plaider pour l'accès à l'hygiène.

## Résultats

Code	Indicateur	Valeur de base	Objectif (année 2/ensemble)	Résultats de la 2e année	Remarques
R2G.OC.2.1 Donor indicator SCS 3	Nombre de fois où les OSC ont réussi à créer un espace pour leurs demandes	0	-	SCS031: 37 SCS032: 2	Au cours de deux cadres de consultation régionaux et provinciaux, les OSC partenaires de Right2Grow ont plaidé en faveur d'une plus grande implication des OSC dans les organes de décision
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4	Nombre d'initiatives de plaidoyer menées par les partenaires du R2G et les OSC	SCS041 0 SCS042 0	-	SCS041: 4 SCS042 : Centre Nord : 12 Nord : 15	Les communautés avec les OSC locales (groupes de plaidoyer) ont initié des actions de plaidoyer : des rencontres de plaidoyer avec les Autorités communales pour une meilleure gestion des ordures ménagères, l'organisation d'ateliers de plaidoyer sur l'accès aux stocks de sécurité alimentaire, le financement de la nutrition et Wash. Il faut noter que ces activités ont été financées à partir par R2G mais que les OSC ont aussi mobilisé des fonds propres. -Chaque groupe de plaidoyer et sa communauté ont tenu des rencontres de plaidoyer avec les autorités et les services techniques provinciaux pour un meilleur accès aux services sociaux de base.
BF.OP.3.1	Proportion des actions de plaidoyer engagées par les OSC/OBC et les communautés	0	50%	100%	Toutes les actions menées par les groupes de plaidoyer se sont faites en collaboration avec les leaders communautaires
BF.OP.4.1	Nombre d'actions de plaidoyer budgétaire menées par les OSC et partenaires de R2G	0	Centre Nord 2 Est : 2 Nord : 2	Centre Nord : 2 Nord : 1 Est : 1	Des actions de plaidoyer budgétaire ont été entreprises par le RESONUT dans les 3 régions de R2G. Par ailleurs dans le Centre Nord, les groupes de plaidoyer ont entrepris des actions de plaidoyer dans ce sens au niveau communal

## Déclaration de résultats

Titre du résultat
Tout au long du second semestre de 2022, les OSC membres des Groupes de plaidoyer ont produit pour la première fois à la suite des formations données par R2G, des capsules vidéo pour interpellier les décideurs sur les conditions difficiles d'accès à des services de Nutrition, WASH et Sécurité alimentaire dans leur localité.
En septembre 2022, sous le leadership du RESONUT, les présidents des délégations spéciales au niveau communal des trois régions de R2G, ont pour la première fois pris des engagements pour adopter une budgétisation d'avantage sensible à la nutrition et au Wash dans leur budget et plan de développement.
Pour la première fois la délégation spéciale de la commune de Yako a donné une plage aux OSC pour communiquer sur leurs activités et présenter des évidences sur la malnutrition lors du cadre de concertation provincial en novembre 2022.
Pour la première fois les groupes de plaidoyer, partenaires du programme Right2Grow dans la région du Nord, ont initié 4 actions de plaidoyer auprès des délégations spéciales de leurs communes pour un meilleur accès des plus vulnérables aux stocks de sécurité alimentaire, nutritionnelle et sur le WASH en 2022.
A l'issue de la formation organisée par le programme Right2Grow en février 2022, les OSC de la région de l'Est ont élaborés pour la première fois 05 plans de plaidoyer en faveur de la nutrition, du WASH et de la sécurité alimentaire

### 2.3 Adoption et généralisation d'une approche multisectorielle de la dénutrition (parcours 3)

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

#### Interventions

Le Burkina Faso a adopté depuis juin 2020 une Politique Multisectorielle de la Nutrition. Cela constitue une grande avancée dans le combat contre la malnutrition. R2G a au cours de l'année 2022 appuyé la tenue de cadres de concertation régionaux et nationaux sur la multisectorialité de la nutrition. Ainsi, R2G a appuyé le Secrétariat Technique pour la Nutrition pour l'organisation du premier forum national sur la multisectorialité de la nutrition au Burkina Faso. Ce cadre a réuni tous les secteurs contributeurs à la nutrition et a permis d'échanger sur les défis de la mise en œuvre de l'approche multisectorielle. Ce cadre a aussi été l'occasion pour le RESONUT de présenter les conclusions de l'évaluation de l'approche faite par R2G et de plaider pour une plus forte implication de la société civile dans l'opérationnalisation de cette approche. Toujours au niveau national, R2G a appuyé l'État burkinabé à travers le Secrétariat Technique de la Nutrition pour l'élaboration d'un tableau de bord des Indicateurs pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre des interventions multisectorielles de Nutrition dans les Régions d'interventions de R2G. Il s'agissait d'identifier les indicateurs

clefs contenues dans le plan stratégique multisectoriel de la nutrition, permettant de visualiser les informations concernant l'approche multisectorielle dans les régions d'interventions de R2G, de fixer des cibles régionales pour chaque indicateur, d'identifier les structures en charge de la collecte des données, de définir la périodicité de collecte et le circuit de transmission des données, etc. Toujours au niveau national, l'on note, la mobilisation par le RESONUT des champions et personnes modèles pour porter des actions visant à renforcer la multisectorialité et bien d'autres interventions en faveur de la nutrition.

Au niveau régional, R2G a appuyé la tenue des cadres régionaux sur la Nutrition. Ces cadres ont permis aux OSC locales de plaider auprès des acteurs réunis (État, Secteur Privé, ONG Internationales et Agences Onusiennes, Leaders communautaires, etc.), pour une meilleure prise en compte des populations surtout des personnes déplacées dans leurs interventions.

Dans le but d'accroître la dissémination, l'adoption et le suivi des textes réglementaires, des émissions radiophoniques sur la Politique Nationale Multisectorielle de la Nutrition (PNMN) et sur le rôle des OSC dans la mise en œuvre de la politique ont été réalisées à travers les antennes des radios communautaires par l'AMR et le RESONUT. Par ailleurs un recueil de textes, lois et règles dans le domaine de la nutrition et du Wash ont été élaborés par l'AMR et le RESONUT avec l'appui des services techniques de l'État et ont été vulgarisés auprès des OSC pour servir de base pour leurs actions de plaidoyer.

## Résultats

Code	Indicateur	Valeur de base	Objectif (année 2/ensemble)	Résultats de la 2e année	Remarques
R2G.OC.3.1/ SCS1	Nombre de lois et de politiques mieux mises en œuvre pour un développement durable et inclusif	-	-	0	
R2G.OC.3.2/ SCS2	Nombre de lois, politiques, normes/attitudes et décisions, bloquées, adoptées, améliorées pour un développement durable et inclusif.	-	-	0	
BF.OP.5.1	Nombre de cadres de concertation appuyés par R2G	0	National :1 Centre Nord :1 Est :1 Nord :1	National : 2 Centre Nord :1 Nord :1 Est :1	3 Cadres Régionaux sur la Nutrition 1 forum national sur la multisectorialité 1 cadre de concertation entre les acteurs des trois régions d'intervention de R2G
BF.OP.5.2	Nombre des OSC qui participent aux cadres de concertation	0	Centre Nord : 5 Nord : 5 Est : 5 National : 2	National : 2 Centre Nord : 5 Nord : 20 Est : 5	28 OSC locales ont pris part au cadre de concertation régional 2 OSC nationales ont pris part au cadre de concertation national
BF.OP.6.2	Nombre de supports (films documentaires, articles) produits sur les thématiques en lien avec la nutrition, le Wash et la sécurité alimentaires	0	2022 : 4	2022 : 4	1 capsule sur la sécurité alimentaire, 1 sur le Wash, 1 sur le fonctionnement des CREN et 1 sur la contribution des femmes à la sécurité alimentaire.
BF.OP.6.3	Nombre de documents de recherche et études produits ou soutenues par le projet	0	2022 : 2	2022 : 2	1 étude sur l'accès des plus vulnérables aux stocks de sécurité alimentaire 1 étude sur le financement de la nutrition au niveau communal.

## Déclaration de résultats

Titre du résultat
En septembre 2022, pour la première fois les leaders communautaires, les services techniques déconcentrés, certains responsables d'ONG et le groupe de plaidoyer du Namentenga se sont rencontrés lors d'un atelier pour discuter de la prise en compte effective de la question de la nutrition dans les plans communaux de développement (PCD).
En octobre 2022, à la suite des ateliers d'interpellations organisés par le RESONUT et l'AMR, des premiers Responsables de plus de trente communes d'intervention de R2G, ont pris des engagements formels sur de la question de l'inclusion de nutrition dans les plans communaux de développement (PCD).
Grâce au plaidoyer du RESONUT, en novembre 2022, une Commission de la Société Civile pour la nutrition qui avait été dissout après le coup d'Etat qu'a connu le Burkina Faso, a été reconstitué.
Pour la première fois, en novembre 2022, dans la commune de Yako, les OSC ont pris part au cadre de concertation provincial et ont pu plaider pour une plus grande prise en compte des questions de la nutrition dans les différents plans et interventions dans la province.
En septembre 2022, les OSC/OBC, les acteurs du privé des 5 provinces de la région de l'Est se sont impliquées pour la première fois avec l'appui de Right2Grow à la communication sur la nutrition lors du cadre régional des acteurs sur la Nutrition
En février 2022, la version synthétique de la PNMN a été éditée et vulgarisée pour la première fois en langues locales Mooré Fulfudé, Gurmancéma et en français dans le but d'assurer une appropriation et réduire l'ignorance des acteurs stratégiques de R2G sur ladite politique

### 2.4 Coordination des donateurs et des acteurs du développement international pour s'attaquer aux déterminants sous-jacents de la dénutrition (Parcours 3)

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

#### Interventions

Il n'y a pas d'activités spécifiques en lien avec ce résultat en 2022. Il faut tout de même noter la participation de tous les partenaires aux différents cadres de concertation réunissant à la fois les acteurs de développement et ceux de l'humanitaire (cluster, cadre de concertation, etc.). Pour 2023, des actions spécifiques seront menées pour l'opérationnalisation du nexus dans les domaines de R2G.

## Résultats

Code	Indicateur	Valeur de base	Objectif (année 2/ensemble)	Résultats de la 2e année	Remarques
BF.OP.7.2	Nombre de cadres de concertation impliquant à la fois les acteurs de développement que ceux de l'humanitaire	0	2	1	1 cadre régional de concertation.

## Collaboration et apprentissage

### Initiatives de plaidoyer et de responsabilité sociale

Déclaration de résultats 1 : Pour la première les structures de microfinance se sont engagées lors de l'atelier organisé par AMR et THP-BF en juillet 2022 à faciliter l'accès des femmes et des filles aux crédits	
Pertinence du résultat	L'accès aux crédits par les femmes est pertinent car les AGR que les femmes mèneront permettront d'améliorer l'accès à une alimentation de qualité des ménages
Contribution de R2G au résultat	R2G a contribué en mettant en relation les femmes et les structures de microfinance et à travers un renforcement de capacité sur les services financiers.
Preuve du changement et de la contribution	Le rapport de l'atelier femmes bénéficiaires des crédits dans ces structures de micro finance
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficient-ils de ce changement ?	Grâce à l'accès au crédit, les femmes pourront mener des activités génératrices de revenus et obtenir des revenus afin d'améliorer l'alimentation des enfants.

**Déclaration de résultat 2 :** Le 20 octobre 2022, pour la première fois, les membres des délégations spéciales ont pris des engagement écrit à octroyer un budget beaucoup plus conséquent à la nutrition suite à l’atelier d’interpellation et de plaidoyer organisé par le RESONUT dans les trois régions d’intervention de R2G.

Pertinence du résultat	La question du financement endogène de la nutrition et de ses secteurs sensibles demeure posée. La commune en tant qu’entité administrative dotée d’une autonomie de gestion est la mieux indiquée pour traiter efficacement de cette question.
Contribution de R2G au résultat	Le consortium Righ2Grow a apporté un appui financier et technique à la réalisation de l’activité et partant, du résultat. Il a assuré la mobilisation des acteurs et a suscité la prise d’engagements.
Preuve du changement et de la contribution	Le changement est pour l’instant au niveau de la prise de conscience des décideurs au niveau locales. Les engagements signés, le rapport de l’activité et les éléments médias sont disponibles.
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront-ils de ce changement ?	Le relèvement de niveau de financement pour la nutrition dans le budget des communes induit inéluctablement une augmentation des investissements pour la nutrition dans les communes dont les premiers bénéficiaires sont les enfants de 0 à 59 mois.

**Déclaration de résultat 3 :** En novembre 2022, les groupes de plaidoyer du Sanmatenga et du Zondoma ont réalisé pour la première fois dans leur province un atelier de plaidoyer pour l’accès des plus vulnérables aux stocks de sécurité alimentaire auprès des délégations spéciales et des services techniques habilités. Cela a abouti à la prise d’engagements par les différents acteurs présents.

Pertinence du résultat	La problématique de la nutrition et de ses secteurs contributeurs pourraient être prise en compte dans les priorités de développement local par les délégations spéciales et plus tard par les élus locaux de ces collectivités territoriales au regard de la criticité des indicateurs relatifs à la nutrition dans la province.
Contribution de R2G au résultat	Le programme R2G a contribué techniquement et financièrement la réalisation des plaidoyers. En effet, les groupes de plaidoyers font usage des outils et expertises acquises dans le cadre du projet pour produire les évidences et construire des contenus de plaidoyers.
Preuve du changement et de la contribution	Pour l’instant le changement est à une étape élémentaire en ce sens que les cibles du plaidoyer ont pris l’engagement de faciliter l’accès des plus vulnérables aux vivres de la SONAGESS
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront ils de ce changement ?	Il faut noter que les différentes réalisations visent à réduire l’incidence de la malnutrition chez les enfants de 0 à 5 ans à travers la mise à dispositions ressources en vivres aux ménages vulnérables pour le bien être des nourrissons en particulier.

**Déclaration de résultats 4 :** Grace au renforcement des capacités qu'elles ont reçu notamment sur le réseautage, la mobilisation des ressources, les OSC du Centre Nord et du Nord ont mobilisé des ressources propres en leur sein et auprès d'autres partenaires pour conduire des actions de plaidoyer et de sensibilisation des communautés.

Pertinence du résultat	Ce résultat est en harmonie avec la théorie de changement du programme R2G en ce sens qu'il contribue, à court et moyen terme, à renforcer durablement les capacités des OSC sur la problématique relative à la nutrition, au Wash et à la sécurité alimentaire dans les régions ciblées qui, il faut le rappeler, sont officiellement reconnues comme des zones à insuffisances nutritionnelles <sup>2</sup> . En plus, il faut noter que les groupes de plaidoyers sont des alliés fiables et crédibles des acteurs locaux et ONG/Associations des 3 secteurs précités.
Contribution de R2G au résultat	Le Projet R2G a inspiré et facilité sur initiative des OSC locales la création et la promotion de ces groupes de plaidoyers pour engendrer un changement qualitatif pour le bonheur des enfants et des femmes allaitantes
Preuve du changement et de la contribution	Avant le projet Right2Grow, il n'existait pas de regroupements d'OSC communautaire de développement aussi légitimes et empreintes de niveau d'ancrage local comme Right2Grow.
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront ils de ce changement ?	Il faut noter que les différentes réalisations de plaidoyers visent à réduire l'incidence de la malnutrition chez les enfants de 0 à 5 ans à travers des allocations budgétaires conséquentes, la promotion des initiatives et activités en faveur de la nutrition et de l'ANJE.

**Déclaration de résultat 5 :** Le 17 mars 2022, le Burkina Faso s'est doté d'un décret réglementant la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel (SLM), des aliments pour nourrissons et jeunes enfants et des ustensiles d'alimentation.

Pertinence du résultat	A travers ce décret, le Burkina Faso veut protéger la santé des nourrissons et des jeunes enfants par un contrôle et une réglementation plus stricte de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel aux établissements de santé, aux pouponnières, aux crèches et aux centres d'éveil et d'éducation préscolaire et aux agents de santé.
Contribution de R2G au résultat	Grâce à l'appui de Righ2grow, le RESONUT a participé à la préparation et à la réalisation du plaidoyer ayant conduit à l'adoption du texte.

<sup>2</sup> Des résultats d'analyse du Cadre Harmonisé de Mars 2021, il ressort qu'en période projetée (juin-juillet-août) 2, 5 millions des personnes seraient en phase crise et 344 370 personnes en urgence, soit un total de 2, 9 millions de personnes menacées par l'insécurité alimentaire sévère qui sont concentrées dans les régions du Centre-Nord (23%), du Sahel (17%), du Nord (16%) et de l'Est (13%) du Burkina Faso. Cette situation en hausse de 28% par rapport à la période de mars-mai 2021 où près de 2 millions de personnes étaient en situation d'insécurité alimentaire pourrait se dégrader davantage ([https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/fsc\\_note\\_de\\_plaidoyer\\_nut\\_fsc\\_new.pdf](https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/fsc_note_de_plaidoyer_nut_fsc_new.pdf)).

Preuve du changement et de la contribution	A cette étape, il n'y a encore que la disponibilité du code dont la dissémination reste à faire. Le véritable changement va s'opérer à l'issue des actions de dissémination.
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront-ils de ce changement ?	La commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel a pour conséquence directe la non application de l'ANJE chez les femmes qui s'en procurent. L'application de ce décret renforcera sans doute les pratiques optimales de l'ANJE.

**Déclaration de résultat 6 :** Courant novembre et décembre 2022, 03 activités de plaidoyers ont été réalisées par les groupes de plaidoyer de Komondjari avec l'appui de Right2Grow auprès du bureau exécutif du conseil des délégations spéciales pour plaider pour la prise en compte de lignes budgétaires en faveur des secteurs de la nutrition, du Wash et de la Sécuritaire.

Pertinence du résultat	La problématique de la nutrition et de ses secteurs contributeurs pourraient être prise en compte dans les priorités de développement local par les délégations spéciales, et plus tard par les élus locaux de ces collectivités territoriales au regard du niveau des indicateurs relatifs à la nutrition dans la province.
Contribution de Right2Grow au résultat	Le programme Right2Grow a contribué techniquement et financièrement à la réalisation d'initiatives de plaidoyer. En effet, les groupes de plaidoyer font usage des outils et expertises acquises dans le cadre du projet pour l'identification du problème, la production d'évidences et la construction de contenus de plaidoyer.
Preuve du changement et de la contribution	Elle s'obtiendra à moyen et long terme. De plus en plus, les délégations spéciales s'engagent et mettent en priorité la nutrition lors des planifications budgétaires de leurs communes.
De quelle manière les enfants de moins de cinq ans bénéficieront-ils de ce changement ?	Il faut noter que les différentes réalisations de plaidoyer visent à réduire l'incidence de la malnutrition chez les enfants de 0 à 5 ans à travers des allocations budgétaires conséquentes par les autorités communales, la promotion des initiatives en faveur de la nutrition, de la WaSH et de l'ANJE.

## Liens et apprentissage

Questions d'apprentissage pour Y2	Parties prenantes impliquées	Résultats des activités d'apprentissage	Résumé des principaux enseignements	Changements effectués ou prévus en fonction de la réponse à la question d'apprentissage
<p>Quels sont les facteurs de succès et les contraintes rencontrées par les OSC dans leur plaidoyer pour l'intégration de leurs propositions dans les plans communaux</p>	<p>Tous les membres du consortium Les Groupes de plaidoyer des trois régions d'intervention</p>	<p>Ateliers d'information et de sensibilisation Ateliers d'interpellation des délégations spéciales, des membres de la commission technique d'approbation du budget sur la prise en compte de la nutrition, le WASH et la sécurité alimentaire dans les budgets des communes Atelier de sensibilisation et d'interpellation des acteurs du privé (élus consulaires, opérateurs économiques) sur la responsabilité sociale des entreprises et le financement de la nutrition</p>	<p><b>Facteurs de succès :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les cibles des actions de plaidoyer détentrices du pouvoir de décision sont issues des techniciens issus des différentes composantes de la communauté, et sont conséquemment plus sensibles aux problèmes des populations</li> <li>- Les cibles des actions de plaidoyer ne sont pas liées à promesse électorale et peuvent donc prendre des décisions pertinentes et objectives pour le bien-être réel des populations</li> <li>- les cibles des actions de plaidoyer connaissent les besoins et les réalités de leurs collectivités et communautés</li> </ul> <p><b>Contraintes :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- La méconnaissance de certaines cibles des actions de plaidoyer, des droits du citoyen en matière de gouvernance, limitant l'accès à certains décideurs, aux documents budgétaires de certaines communes et aux sessions du conseil municipal</li> <li>- La non-appropriation de la question de la multisectorialité de la nutrition rendant difficile la compréhension de l'approche de Right2Grow</li> <li>- La mobilité/remplacement de certains décideurs obligeant à chaque fois la reprise des actions de sensibilisation et de lobbying</li> </ul>	<p><b>Changements effectués :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engagement écrit et verbal de certaines délégations spéciales pour une amélioration du budget alloué à la nutrition dans leurs communes</li> <li>- Engagement verbal des acteurs du privé pour une amélioration de leur contribution au financement de la nutrition</li> </ul> <p><b>Changements prévus :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Augmentation du budget alloué à la nutrition pour l'année 2023 (La dernière analyse qui vient d'être finalisée et publiée indique une part de 1,72% du budget de l'Etat pour la nutrition, période 2019-2021).</li> <li>- La réalisation d'initiatives spécifiques en faveur des enfants malnutris de moins de 5 ans</li> </ul>

Questions d'apprentissage pour Y2	Parties prenantes impliquées	Résultats des activités d'apprentissage	Résumé des principaux enseignements	Changements effectués ou prévus en fonction de la réponse à la question d'apprentissage
Quelle stratégie utilisée par les OBC pour mobiliser les communautés (les femmes et les jeunes).	RESONUT, AMR et OSC membres des groupes de plaidoyer	Constitution d'un répertoire d'OSC actives dans le plaidoyer et la mobilisation communautaire - Rencontres de réseautage avec d'autres organisations actives dans le plaidoyer - Création d'une alliance avec l'ensemble des organisations	La mise en réseau permet la création d'une alliance forte pour plus d'impact dans le plaidoyer auprès des collectivités et des acteurs du privé	- La mise en place d'une alliance de plaidoyer multisectorielle pour la nutrition - La création de points focaux sectoriels
"Apprendre de l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la charte de communication	Les organisations membres du consortium	- Rencontres périodiques de la Cellule de communication - Rapport d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre de la charte de communication	- Les rencontres permettent entre autres d'attirer l'attention sur les manquements - Le rapport d'évaluation fait ressortir les insuffisances et les points d'amélioration	Mise à jour de la charte de communication
Capitalisation des réalisations et résultats des Groupes de plaidoyer du projet Right2Grow	12 groupes de plaidoyer du Centre-Nord du Nord et, R2R consortium	Rapport de capitalisation par province	- Les OSC locales constituent une force et un outil de pilotage de Right2Grow si leurs missions et responsabilités sont suffisamment clarifiées - Avec des ressources modestes, la réalisation de grandes activités est possible si la cause est comprise par les parties prenantes - Les politiques publiques et les collectivités territoriales peuvent jouer un rôle déterminant en faveur de la nutrition s'ils sont réellement impliqués - Les plaidoyers décentralisés sont des approches pertinentes pour engager les acteurs s'ils sont soutenus par des évidences concrètes	- Révision et harmonisation de la stratégie de collaboration et d'implication des OSC groupes de plaidoyers. - Doter les groupes de plaidoyer avec des moyens conséquents en tenant compte des spécificités des régions dans les affectations des ressources budgétaires.

Questions d'apprentissage pour Y2	Parties prenantes impliquées	Résultats des activités d'apprentissage	Résumé des principaux enseignements	Changements effectués ou prévus en fonction de la réponse à la question d'apprentissage
Recherche et production d'évidences sur les budgets/dépenses 2019, 2020 et 2021 dans les régions de l'est, du nord et du centre-nord	Consortium Right2Grow CIFOEB RESONUT	Guide d'analyse budgétaire des collectivités territoriales Rapport d'étude	Il y a nécessité de susciter des acteurs économiques et politiques pour financer nutrition et la sécurité qui sont en marge par rapport au Wash dans les collectivités territoriales	Les évidences produites par cette étude vont orienter les décisions et les choix programmatiques des acteurs (ONG, Agences UN, Association, collectivités territoriales, etc.)

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

### Réflexion sur la théorie du changement

Depuis le démarrage de Right2Grow au Burkina à 2021, le contexte sécuritaire a connu une évolution très importante. En effet, avec les attaques perpétrées par les groupes armés non identifiés contre des civils, près du tiers des communes initialement ciblées par le programme sont inaccessibles et les Autorités locales ont quitté la plupart de ces localités. Face à cette situation, une révision de la théorie du changement du programme s'impose pour prendre davantage en compte ces enjeux sécuritaires. En effet, le projet devra prendre en compte des aspects comme :

- Le plaidoyer humanitaire : car avec le déplacement des milliers de personnes composées essentiellement de femmes et d'enfants, le plaidoyer de Right2Grow doit s'accroître dans les zones d'accueil de ses personnes déplacées qui viennent aggraver la vulnérabilité des populations résidentes. Ainsi le plaidoyer devra prendre en compte les besoins des populations déplacées mais aussi des ménages hôtes afin que les Décideurs politiques et administratifs puissent leur apporter toute l'assistance dont ils ont besoin. Par ailleurs le plaidoyer du programme devra d'avantage prendre en compte l'approche Triple Nexus pour s'assurer que les interventions des ONG humanitaires et celles de développement soient bénéfiques aux personnes vulnérables,
- Le plaidoyer pour l'autonomisation économique des femmes auprès des structures de financement, de l'Etat, ONG qui appuient la création d'activités génératrices de revenus par les femmes, etc.
- Le plaidoyer pour un meilleur hygiène et assainissement des sites des personnes déplacées internes,

Right2Grow est ouvert à l'évaluation de ces options en 2023 avec l'Ambassade du Royaume des Pays-Bas et en collaboration avec d'autres partenariats et programmes actifs au Burkina Faso, financés par le Ministère néerlandais des Affaires étrangères et l'Ambassade.

### Capacité et structure opérationnelle

En 2022, le consortium a renforcé son partenariat avec le Gouvernement notamment avec le Secrétariat Technique de la Nutrition, leader de l'opérationnalisation de l'approche multisectorielle de la nutrition au Burkina Faso. Ainsi, R2G à travers le RESONUT a pris part aux rencontres des Réseaux Scaling Up Nutrition et y a défendu l'implication effective des OSC dans les actions de plaidoyer au niveau communautaires ainsi que dans le suivi budgétaire. De même, R2G a appuyé le Secrétariat Technique dans l'organisation du Forum National sur la multisectorialité. Ce qui a été une bonne

opportunité de rendre le programme plus visible auprès de tous les acteurs étatiques et non étatiques intervenant dans le domaine de la nutrition.

Au niveau local, le partenariat a été renforcé avec les OSC locales à travers les groupes de plaidoyer. Ainsi, R2G avec les sessions de renforcement de capacité, l'appui technique et financier apportés aux OSC a permis à celles-ci d'initier et de mettre en œuvre des actions de plaidoyer dans leur localité. L'ancrage de ces OSC dans leur communauté, ainsi que leur capacité à mobiliser des ressources leur permettra à la fin du projet de poursuivre leurs actions.

Bien que la relation avec les partenaires nationaux soit fructueuse et mutuellement bénéfique, des améliorations pour mettre à profit davantage le partenariat sont à noter. Il s'avère important de veiller à son amélioration pour assurer un impact durable du projet. Il s'agit notamment de :

- La révision et de l'harmonisation de la stratégie de collaboration et d'engagement des OSC désignées sous le vocable "groupes de plaidoyer" ;
- La dotation des groupes de plaidoyer d'un budget plus conséquent pour augmenter leurs capacités d'influence au niveau communautaire (mise en œuvre de leur plan d'actions de plaidoyer) ;
- La priorisation des initiatives de plaidoyer et sensibilisation dans les chefs-lieux de provinces et dans les communes accessibles ;
- L'implication des médias locaux dans les activités de plaidoyer afin de pouvoir toucher le maximum de personnes/changement de comportements (visibilité, efficacité, atteinte de plus de cibles) ;
- L'instauration de mesures incitatives pour motiver les groupes de plaidoyer qui s'illustrent positivement dans leurs performances ;
- L'intensification du plaidoyer auprès du système des Nations Unies et des ONG internationales pour une plus grande prise en compte de la question de la nutrition (vision multisectorielle) ;
- La mobilisation des acteurs pour davantage d'actions intégrées dans la délivrance de l'aide humanitaire.

### **Déplacer le pouvoir**

En 2022, les Agences ont mis leur expertise au profit des organisations locales membres du consortium à travers un transfert de compétences via des formations. Ainsi, par exemple, ACF a formé toutes les OSC sur la Méthodologie "Analyse des barrières". En effet, l'implémentation de l'analyse des barrières a eu lieu dans les trois régions d'intervention du programme, avec plus de soixante organisations locales. Les représentants de ces dernières ont activement contribué à la réalisation de cette analyse, notamment dans l'identification des actions correctrices pour effectuer un

changement positif des pratiques en faveur de la nutrition au sein de leurs communautés. L'analyse en cours des résultats de chaque formation va proposer pour l'année 2023 des actions spécifiques en termes de contribution au processus de changement de comportements. Action contre la Faim a également assuré une mise en œuvre concertée avec le RESONUT pour une réussite des interventions.

RESONUT et AMR en tant que partenaires de mise en œuvre ont assuré la mobilisation des OSC locales et communautaires pour la réalisation des activités terrains. La stratégie déployée est la promotion et la pratique du plaidoyer décentralisé ou communautaire (porté par les acteurs locaux formés à cet effet comme les groupes de plaidoyer) ; la production d'évidences scientifiques à l'effet de faciliter la prise de décision éclairée ; le coaching et l'encadrement technique pour plus d'efficacité, le développement des outils de suivi budgétaire; et la réalisation d'activités de conscientisation. Certaines de ces activités ont été coréalisées ou entièrement réalisées par les organisations membres des groupes de plaidoyer.

### **Succès**

Les principales réussites de la période de référence sont les suivantes :

- Le renforcement du partenariat avec le Secrétariat technique de la Nutrition,
- L'existence d'évidences qui permettent d'étayer les actions de plaidoyer (Étude sur le financement de la nutrition au niveau local, Étude Genre et dynamique des pouvoirs, etc.)
- L'existence d'une stratégie de plaidoyer du consortium s'appuyant sur les leçons apprises de la première année de mise en œuvre du programme et tenant compte du contexte,
- L'implication des organisations locales aux cadres de concertations sur la nutrition aussi bien au niveau national qu'au niveau régional,
- La mise en œuvre d'actions de plaidoyer au niveau local par les OSC locales,
- La mobilisation de ressources propres par les OCS pour conduire leurs actions de plaidoyer,
- L'existence d'un outil de suivi budgétaire qui permet aux OSC locales de suivre l'évolution du budget de leur commune,
- Les engagements écrits de trente (30) présidents de délégations spéciales à relever le niveau de financement de la nutrition et du WASH dans leurs documents planifications budgétaires.

### **Défis**

Les principaux défis à relever au cours de la période considérée sont les suivants :

- **Les aléas de la situation sécuritaire** : les équipes de projet doivent suivre de près le contexte – sécuritaire, économique, politique, etc. pour adapter les activités planifiées en conséquence et revoir la couverture géographique au besoin. Mieux, elles doivent veiller également au respect du principe du Do No Harm dans les interventions afin de ne pas exposer les parties prenantes et bénéficiaires des interventions à des risques sécuritaires.
- **L'instabilité institutionnelle** : la réalisation des objectifs du projet Right2Grow a été entravée par les changements successifs et rapprochés sur le plan institutionnel, à savoir chez les décideurs porteurs du pouvoir de décisions favorables à la nutrition. Il s'agit aussi bien des collectivités et des services techniques déconcentrés où le renouvellement des équipes a conduit à un recommencement du processus de lobbying. Cette situation a rendu difficile l'atteinte des résultats.
- **L'organisation des acteurs de la nutrition** : l'insuffisance de coordination et de nomenclature harmonisée entre les acteurs de la nutrition a compliqué la mise en œuvre de certaines activités, par exemple pour le choix des champions et personnes modèles (manque de consensus sur la dénomination).
- **L'approche de plaidoyer décentralisée** : elle est sans doute une approche pertinente mais son efficacité peut être améliorée. Ainsi, pour une meilleure valorisation de cette approche, il serait opportun d'accorder plus de ressources aux organisations nationales et locales.
- **Le renforcement continue des capacités des parties prenantes** : l'amélioration des connaissances sur les enjeux nutritionnels est indispensable pour les décideurs à tous les niveaux pour plus d'engagements en faveur de la nutrition. Il en est de même des organisations nationales et locales, partenaires de la mise en œuvre des initiatives de plaidoyer.

### Les leçons apprises :

Les principaux enseignements tirés au cours de la période de référence sont les suivants :

- La prise en compte des aspects en lien avec l'autonomisation des femmes notamment le plaidoyer pour leur accès aux structures de financement est pour R2G une bonne opportunité pour changer les politiques nationales et locales de financement de l'entrepreneuriat féminin. Cela aura un impact certain sur la réduction de la malnutrition quand on sait que la gestion de la bonne nutrition des enfants est en général confiée à la femme,
- L'approche de plaidoyer décentralisée est une approche pertinente qui permet de s'assurer de la durabilité des acquis du projet. Pour une meilleure valorisation de cette approche, plus de temps et de moyens financiers devraient être accordés aux organisations de la société civile (Groupes de plaidoyers),

- L'amélioration des connaissances des décideurs à tous les niveaux (national et local) sur les défis de la nutrition et sur les solutions endogènes pouvant être développées pour vaincre la malnutrition permettra de lever les leviers du financement de la nutrition au Burkina Faso,
- Le renforcement du partenariat avec le Secrétariat Technique pour la Nutrition et tous les Réseaux SUN existants au Burkina permettra au programme d'avoir plus d'impact dans le changement et/ou la mise en œuvre des politiques,
- Pour palier à l'inexistence et/ou à la non disponibilité d'informations budgétaires au niveau local, il est important pour le programme d'identifier des points focaux BMET qui appuieront les OSC sur le plaidoyer budgétaire.

### **Recommandations :**

Les recommandations pour améliorer encore le programme sont les suivantes :

- Au regard du contexte sécuritaire, la poursuite de la production d'émissions radiophoniques pour mieux toucher les populations ;
- Renforcer le réseautage/parteneriat et la mobilisation des ressources au niveau national et local;
- Prendre en compte les risques de protection liés à l'assistance humanitaire comme thématique de plaidoyer ;
- Renforcer les actions de sensibilisation et de mobilisation des communautés sur la nutrition et les sujets y relatifs, comme une des actions dans le processus de changement de comportement mais aussi comme une approche indirecte de plaidoyer dans un contexte d'instabilité institutionnelle ne facilitant pas les changements par les décideurs.
- Établir des normes et critères de qualité pour les activités menées au niveau décentralisé par les groupes de plaidoyer. Cela permettra au programme d'identifier les failles dans les interventions des OSC afin de mieux les coacher,
- Renforcer les capacités et l'accompagnement des OSC sur la mobilisation des ressources. Cela leur permettra de mobiliser des fonds pour leurs activités au-delà de l'appui apporter par R2G,
- Suivre de près le contexte – sécuritaire, économique, politique, etc. pour adapter les activités planifiées en conséquence.
- Mettre à jour de la stratégie de plaidoyer de R2G et des OSC locales pour prendre en compte le changement du contexte tant sécuritaire que politique,
- Renforcer le plaidoyer au niveau du Parlement du Burkina à travers le Réseau des Parlementaires pour la nutrition,
- Travailler avec les médias, les journalistes et l'appui financier pour la production de contenus journalistiques donnera plus d'ampleur aux actions de plaidoyer au niveau national et régional,

- Renforcer le partenariat et de la collaboration avec le Mali pour l'identification et la mise en œuvre d'actions conjointes de plaidoyer.

### **Résumé financier du programme global**

En 2022, les dépenses totales pour le programme Right2Grow Burkina Faso étaient de 1,376,098 €, soit 72,455 € de moins (5%) que le nouveau budget approuvé pour 2022 de 1,448,553 €. Cela comprend à la fois les coûts directs dans le pays et les coûts des partenaires mondiaux attribués à cette partie du programme.

Concernant la mise en œuvre des activités, il faut noter que globalement 91% des activités planifiées ont été réalisées. Celles qui n'ont pas été réalisées sont entre autres l'organisation de la table ronde avec les Bailleurs, élaboration d'une note de plaidoyer sur l'évaluation de l'approche multisectorielle, etc. Toutes les activités non réalisées en 2022, ont été ramenées en 2023.

Après l'achèvement de l'étude de base, au début de l'année 2022, quelques changements mineurs ont été apportés à la théorie du changement. Cela a entraîné quelques décalages au sein du budget entre certaines activités, mais la cohérence globale du budget est restée bonne.

Les variations entre les chiffres réels et les chiffres du budget ne sont pas liées à des changements programmatiques majeurs ou à des changements significatifs et inattendus des coûts dans l'une ou l'autre des catégories de coûts.



# Right2Grow Ethiopia Annual Report 2022



Period the report covers: 1 Jan 2022- 31 Dec 2022

Report submitted by: Debelle Jebessa

## List of acronyms

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

## Programme profile

Country name	Ethiopia
Programme number	NA
Lead Partner	World Vision Ethiopia
Period the report covers	January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022
Lead implementing Partner	World Vision Ethiopia
Contact person:	Debelle Jebessa
Lead funding office	World Vision Netherlands
Contact person:	Anna Lundberg

## Project Intervention Areas

Area	Scope	Partners
National	CCRDA, ECSC-SUN and public private partnership working on Nutrition and WASH Service Advocacy	Action Against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Max Foundation, The Hunger Project and World Vision
Amhara Region	Six Food and Nutrition Policy Signatory sector Bureaus, Six platforms (community /private sectors) operating at regional and local levels.  Three CSOs /&collaborating partners (Community-based organizations (CBOs, FBOs, IDIR) and CCRDA and ECSC-SUN Operating at regional and local levels	Action Against Hunger, ORDA, Max Foundation Ethiopia and WVE
Oromia Region	Six Food and Nutrition Policy Signatory sector Bureaus, Six platforms (community /private sectors) operating at regional and local levels and  Three CSOs /&collaborating partners (Community-based organizations (CBOs, FBOs, IDIR) and CCRDA and ECSC-SUN Operating at regional and local levels	MCMDO, Action Against Hunger and WVE
SNNP	Six Food and Nutrition Policy Signatory sector Bureaus, Six platforms (community /private sectors) operating at regional and local levels,  Three CSOs /&collaborating partners (Community-based organizations (CBOs, FBOs, IDIR) and CCRDA and ECSC-SUN Operating at regional and local levels	GDCA, The Hunger Project and WVE

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## Reading guide

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

The annual report starts with a general update on the programme context which gives an overview of the programme in 2022 with some key highlights of the year. This is followed by an overview of programme results of the four “Pathways” of Right2Grow – community mobilisation, strengthening civil society, engaging public authorities and coordination among development actors. The results in the tables of these chapters refer to the indicators in the Country Results Framework.

After these programmatic chapters, the annual report continues with chapters on Advocacy and Social Accountability – including some examples of community voices and advocacy initiatives, linking and learning and a reflection on the partnership. This includes assessment of successes, challenges, and any lessons of the second year. The report ends with a brief financial summary of which details will be presented in the consolidated financial progress report.

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

### 1. Programme Overview

During the reporting period, security situation underwent political reforms, the impact of COVID -19, and weak regional level ECSC-SUN support platforms that led to resource destruction are major changes/phenomena which contributed to the delay in resource utilization for the reporting year and resulted into activity revision which slowed implementation progresses. High inflation rate happened in the reporting period is the other major change for staff instability, budget revision along with operations.

On 2 November, Ethiopia’s federal government and leaders of the country’s northern Tigray region agreed to end two years of devastating war. Since then, peace is resorting progressively in Afar, Amhara and Tigray Regional states. Beyond the conflict areas, the conflict had a negative impact on the people of Ethiopia across the country.

The conflict in the northern has significant effect in the project implementation. Due to the conflict, the country program forced to change a third of project implementation Woredas from Tigray and Amhara Regional States to safer Woredas of Amhara and Oromia. As the Right2Grow signed agreement with line Regional Bureaus and started to operating and in most of the Woredas, the decision to make change took longer time

than expected. This resulted in delay in conducting actual baseline data that was conducted at the target Woredas, Zones and Regional States.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, a variety of rules including movement restrictions were made by the government of Ethiopia. Even though Right2Grow Ethiopia partners achieved some deliverables by adapting to the new working culture (Work from Home and Virtual meetings), pandemic and security-related restrictions have affected the project events and activities implementations.

The existence of poor ECSC-SUN platforms at the regional level is one of the happenings of the year that hindered Right2Grow Project's efforts of widening its constituencies to include the advocacy issues of Right2Grow Ethiopia at an expected level. Collaborative efforts, revitalization and consultative workshops were deliberated to manage the changes.

Since the formation of the new government cabinet taking place in October, 2021, there was frequent turnover of government officials, especially at the Region and Woreda levels. Right2Grow tried to address this challenge by organizing refresher and re-engagement workshops with new officials.

Despite the challenges, in the second year of the project, there was significant progress not only in terms of project implementations but also in terms of the result observed due to our advocacy efforts. Accordingly, CVA as lobby and advocacy approach and outcome harvesting tool were used by Right2Grow Ethiopia partnership to improve service delivery qualities of Nutrition and WASH sectors and to measure outputs of interventions respectively. Accordingly, target community members were mobilized, dialogues sessions practiced, monitoring standards and community score cards were employed to check the performance of identified nutrition and WASH facilities and action plans were developed with service providers for further improvements.

Moreover, this reporting period, Right2Grow consortium partnership built and enhanced strategic partnership and net workings with key government sectors and other CSOs affiliations functioning at different levels (federal, regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele). As a result, planned activities like multi-sectoral policy dialogues, platforms were coordinated and facilitated as expected to advocate for mainstreamed nutrition and WASH issues to realize aspired impacts and changes in Right2Grow consortium partnership operation areas.

Responsible government entities at federal, regional, zonal and Woreda levels from Project interventions areas were engaged through capacity building trainings and consultative workshops, on Lobby, Advocacy and BMET approaches. They also took part in facilitating /attending on CVA and BMET and Nutrition leadership related cascaded capacity building trainings. The government also rendered visible supports for projects success by making directions to their respective entities to work on existing policy gaps, services lacking qualities with attention. With this understanding, compared to past trends majority of government decision makers in Right2Grow implementation

Woredas played their major parts for increment of separate budget for Nutrition and WASH sectors to address undernutrition.

To be effective, integrated and multisector approaches were recommended based up on generated evidence from conducted baseline study, collected data of budget allocations and expenditures and undergone panel discussions for nutrition and WASH sector interventions. Such joint efforts enabled responsible government sectors to work on areas of improvements: allocation of reasonable budgets and tracking expenditures; to reactivate government led Nutrition Council body and nutrition council technical committee leadership roles at Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele levels towards to jointly work on identified service delivery and policy implementation related issues for improving service quality for target population in nutrition and WASH sectors.

Right2Grow Consortium partnership engaged CCRDA in its implementation of planned activities and consultative workshops. Accordingly, CCRDA had F-2-F discussions and helped Right2Grow Consortium Partnership to use CCRDA led nutrition and WASH forum platforms by including Right2Grow Ethiopia in the members list. Right2Grow Consortium partnership in collaboration with consortium partnership conducted consultative workshops with strategic partners ECSC-SUN, Ethiopia Nutrition leadership Network (ENLN) and Sekota declaration program delivery unit (SDPDU) on how to work together and use existing platforms for strategic advocacy approaches at the national and regional levels. In the reporting period, Right2Grow partnership also conducted Nutrition Leadership Training in collaboration with Ethiopian Nutrition Leaders networks, ECSC-SUN, and Federal Ministry of health so that attention is given to jointly address policy implementation gaps and improve service quality of Nutrition and WASH to mitigate undernutrition.

### **Cross-cutting themes**

In the FY22 report period, Right2Grow Ethiopia has ensured gender equality, disability inclusion and youth participation in most of organized advocacy workshop and established social accountability platforms to amplify the concerns and voices of all these segment populations at all levels. For instance, in established 90 CVA taskforces at local level, 45% of the taskforce members were lactating and pregnant women; 10% of the taskforce members were people with disabilities and 6% of the taskforce members were young people. This collective effort shows that, Right2Grow Ethiopia has created supportive environment for gender equality, disability inclusion and youth participation to ensure the representation and amplify the concerns and needs of these most vulnerable populations in its capacity building trainings, advocacy workshops, community initial meeting, monitoring service standard and community score cards. In addition, Right2Grow Ethiopia has encouraged the active engagement and representation of people with disabilities through addressing their additional supportive needs to ensure their participation and representation in various capacity building activities and advocacy dialogues so that they represented and their voices Climate change in various advocacy platforms and dialogues. For instance, Right2Grow covered

costs related for individuals who assisted people with disabilities for their attendance during the workshop.

Furthermore, the Right2Grow advocacy agenda setting, and strategy development considered the issue of gender equality, disability inclusion and youth participations as our main cross cutting theme. As a result, gender equality, disability inclusion and youth representatives engaged and represented in multi-sectoral taskforce planning, implementations and capacity strengthening activities and advocacy workshop well considered towards tackling the root cause of undernutrition issues.

Moreover, local people with disability organizations (OPDs), Women groups, Youth Association and community-based organizations (CBOs) were part of the established social accountability platforms and continued advocacy works at all levels in strategic partnership to raise and amplify the concerns, priorities and needs of most vulnerable women, people with disabilities and young people. At national and regional level, representation and engagement of CSOs like CCRDA and ECSC-SUN enhanced in taking advocacy roles and strategic positions to amplify the voices pregnant and lactating mothers, under-five children and people with disabilities

### **Implementation challenges**

Insecurity issues escalated in some operation Woredas and high competing priorities of target groups, delay in baseline data collection as a result of security issues and less availability of government officials within expected due time, late provision of BMET ToT, lack of full engagement of BMET action team and staff turnover that happened to manage Lobby, Advocacy and communication, and MEAL related tasks for some consortium partners (prime and local) was of the other major challenges that Right2Grow Ethiopia faced in the reporting period. Right2Grow Ethiopia managed implementation of planned Right2Grow Project activities in insecurity affected Woredas was the other the other challenge. It is mitigated by preparing adaptive work plans, communicating responsible stakeholders (government, CSOs, community representatives) and maintaining partners team efforts at all levels. By taking into account communities' priorities some backlogged planned activities were postponed to be implemented in FY'23. Rescheduling the training times of BMET ToT and other related trainings, and revitalization of the action team for BMET implementation plans was deliberated as way outs. Right2Grow Ethiopia shared and jointly managed prioritized tasks by closely working with partners (governments and CSOs) at all levels to manage the adverse effects of COVID-19, frequent turnover in government and Right2Grow team and inflation related issues.

Existence of poor ECSC-SUN platforms at regional level is the other phenomena that hindered Right2Grow Project's efforts of widening its constituencies to include the advocacy issues of Right2Grow Ethiopia at expected level was the other challenge that Right2Grow Ethiopia faced in the reporting period. Collaborative efforts, revitalization and consultative workshops were deliberated to manage the changes.

Delays happened in finalizing and dissemination of operational guidelines for Nutrition Council establishments and for private sectors engagement by government and Business SUN Network respectively was the other challenge that Right2Grow Ethiopia encountered in the reporting year. The challenge contributed for backlogging of planned activities on strengthening the multisector coordination and private sectors engagement. Right2Grow Ethiopia worked on the issue to get the required materials by closely working with responsible bodies.

In the reporting period, in South-eastern part of Oromia (Hararge and Borena) drought happened because of climate change related consecutive seasonal failure contributed for suffering and death significant number of human beings and livestock. As a result, the Right2Grow project was affected indirectly since the drought situation brought the attention of the government and its partners to humanitarian responses. Regional and zonal governments urged the Right2Grow project to shift the project's approach and budget to emergency responses and service delivery modalities. However, the project team addressed the issue smoothly and adapted to collaborate with the government-led emergency clusters through consistent participation, advocacy of the situation, and provision of technical support (taking minutes and monitoring action points) during the cluster meetings.

## **2. Programme results**

### **2.1 Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH (Pathway 1)**

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

#### **Interventions**

Enhancing citizen engagement in decision-making and holding service providers accountable for local public services help to improve public service at local level. But, in Ethiopia, the accountability of service providers to citizens, is limited. Communities and local organizations often do not have sufficient knowledge about when decisions are made, which processes lead to decision-making, and how they can hold local governments to account. Service providers also lack understanding and practical knowledge of downward accountability.

To foster participation, promote both voices, and demand greater accountability in local basic services, Right2Grow Ethiopia implementing Citizen Voice and Action (CVA), a social accountability approach, in its operation Woredas.

A training was provided to project and government staffs on Right and Entitlement aiming at enhancing partners' engagement and collaboration in advocacy initiatives activities. About 23 (4 female) people from the SNNP Regional Bureau-Finance, Health and Water, Zone Coordination offices, Woreda Sector Offices and project staff participated in the training.

About 415 elected local government and administrative and technical staff were capacitated on CVA process aiming at increasing local duty bearers' understanding of the social accountability and strengthening their receptiveness and responsiveness to citizen's demand.

Some 754 community members sensitized on Vision, Commitment and Action (VCA), a tool that helps the communities to set a vision for their communities, and then lay out the actions they will take to achieve that vision. The sensitization workshop was attended by youth, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, leaders of the Health Development Army, Women Development Army , religious leaders, influential persons, Kebele leaders, health extension workers and development agents .



*Picture 1:- CVA training for Zonal and Woreda level government officials and Council spokespersons*

During the past Fiscal year, about 25 awareness-raising sessions were conducted to inform over 2200 ordinary citizens about the quality of services that they have a right to receive from WASH and Nutrition service providers. The topics covered during the sessions include basic WASH and Nutrition Service Standards, good governance, and CVA Cycles- steps to engage with and voice their needs, and demand accountability from those whose duty it is to provide these services.



*Picture 2:- Community awareness creation session conducted at Gotera kebele, Enimay Woreda*

Citizens lacked the proper mechanism to make demands and there was no active civic group in Right2Grow project operation Woredas. Due to this, Right2Grow facilitated the formation of about 76 CVA Taskforces, a social accountability platforms, across the project operation areas to lead the CVA process in their community. These are comprised of community leaders, religious representatives, local CSOs & CBOs, lactating & pregnant mothers, youth leaders, people with disabilities, retired teachers.

The established social accountability platform of the CVA task force has started to engage with the service providers and local government. During the past year, the CVA TFs , being with the service providers and sector offices, identified public service standards for the targeted public services. In most target operation areas the CVA TFs facilitated monitoring standards, where representatives of the community, service providers, CSOs compare the actual service with the standard for the target facilities like PHCU and Water utility Office.

Parallel to the monitoring standard, score card was also facilitated by the CVA TFs where community representatives in different groups like women, men, youth, and service providers measured the performance of the targeted facilities based on criteria that they generate. Some 27 CVA TFs organized interface meetings. During the interface meetings community representatives shared the information from the monitoring standards and scorecards processes with a broader group. Based on this information the community, government and service providers create an advocacy action plan to improve the services monitored.

The CVA process provided an opportunity for different community groups and service providers to explore how to improve the services provided by health institutions and increased the accountability of service providers and duty bearers. The Action plan from the interface meeting has been also used to set the agendas to advocating to influence decision makers for good implementation of existing policies/strategies, improve social services, advance human rights and promote social justice, and practices to ensure child wellbeing at all levels.



## Results<sup>1</sup>

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achievement	Remarks
R2G.OC.1.1	# of actions in which communities formulate demands for improved (WASH and nutrition) services	0	45	57	Community through the established CVA Task Forces made actions like score cards, monitoring standards, and interface meetings to demand service providers, local government for improved services.
R2G.OC.1.3	Number of targeted barriers to good nutrition and/or WASH services successfully addressed by joint community and private sector initiatives	0	18	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mehal Amba health center furnished room for lactating women and maintained WASH facilities.</li> <li>• Vegetable production demonstration in a health post &amp; five schools.</li> <li>• Standard latrine constructed at Endegagn woreda HC.</li> <li>• Embdir health center access water at toilets ,pump water tanker and higher cleaner.</li> <li>• Laygnaw Geraba Health post accessed electric power, constructed toilet and the health post maintained.</li> <li>• Breast feeding room facilitated</li> <li>• Preparation of nutritious food by the community in Mehal Amba health center for pregnant women feeding during delivery.</li> <li>• Quante health post accessed pipe water and vegetable gardening</li> <li>• Hawariate health center accessed water by availing water tanker</li> </ul>
R2G.IO. D1	# of CSOs with increased Lobby and Advocacy (L&A) capacities	0	7	-	All consortium partners including local partners participated in the capacity need assessment. Key partner staff participated in internal launching and orientation workshops which enabled them to have a better understanding of the project objectives, deliverables, project governance, plans, and the roles of each partner.

<sup>1</sup> For all results in this report, in case the 2022 target is given, this will have been set by the programme team at the beginning of the year. Some indicators do not have targets for 2022, as per the submitted Results Framework (baseline 2021). In case there was no indicator, the target column will show “-“ for the indicator.

R2G.OP.1.1	# of CSOs involved in R2G	0	8	8	Right2Grow Ethiopia Partnership member organizations -Action against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Max Foundation, and World Vision, Guragie Development and Cultural Association (GDCA), Mothers and Children Multi-sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), and ORDA Ethiopia- are carrying out the lobby and advocacy work of the right2Grow project.
ET.OP.1.2	# of CVA and other Social accountability Taskforce established	0	50	90	About 90 local advocacy and social accountability platforms of the CVA task forces and Woreda-level Accountability Task Forces were established in 21 Woredas of Oromia, Amhara, and SNNP regions. Right2Grow capacitated the CVA task force members on the CVA approach and process. With the support of our project field staff, the CVA taskforces are leading the implementation of CVA in their community.
ET.IO.B.1	Number of private sectors able to provide WASH and nutrition products and services based on local knowledge, innovative way adapted feasible technology and inputs.	0	23	42	During the reporting period, about 42private sector enterprises were able to provide Nutrition and WASH products in the target communities. Right2Grow supported the enterprise with skill gap training and facilitated dialogue between local government line offices to enable them to get the support they need to improve their quality and quality of their products.
ET.IO.B.2	Types of WASH and nutrition product and service availed by private sector based on local knowledge, innovative way adapted feasible technology and inputs.	0	16	44	The targeted private sector enterprise are producing selling different WASH and Nutrition services like Poultry, egg, vegetables, fruit, dairy products, soap, satopa, slab and sanitary products for the local community.
ET.OP.2.1	# of private sector enterprises provided with technical and capacity building support	0	23	42	All target private sector in the operation woredas have received capacity building training including skill Gap training, financial management and other need based training. Right2Grow Consortium partnership member organizations provided the training in collaboration with concerned sector offices.

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
In July 2022, a standard restroom is constructed in the Dinkula Health Center, Endegagn woreda, following the CVA workshop joint action plan.	It is contributed to outcome 1: Demand and invest in basic social for nutrition and WASH services. Its relevance is one of the health facility standards is access to latrines.	Conduct CVA, community score card, monitoring standard visit by the community and decision makers and service providers, awareness on the government standard, CVA task force establishment and monitoring and influencing the concerned government actors	Videos Photos
Since October 2022, the communities in Abaya, Dembia, Enimay, Gorro, Habro, Lalo Asabi, and Shashego Woredas are demanding transparency and improved WASH and nutrition services delivery from service providers, government representatives for the first time via initial meetings, scorecards, monitoring standards, and interface meeting.	Contribute to outcome one (pathway 1)- Demand and Investment in basic social services for nutrition and WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Right2Grow capacitated CVA taskforces, Woreda line sector offices experts and heads, council members, Woreda Administration on Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) –local level social accountability approach.</li> <li>•Right2Grow provided necessary technical, material, and financial support for the awareness creation sessions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CVA Task Forces and Woreda level CVA facilitators Reports</li> <li>•Videos</li> <li>•Photos</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Civil Society Empowerment (Pathway 2)

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

### Interventions

Right2Grow partnership believes that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play a critical role in influencing decision-makers to address undernutrition. As indicated in the Mutual Capacity Development Assessment, Right2Grow consortium partners have technical knowledge and skills, but staff expressed the need for additional capacity strengthening in some lobby, advocacy, and Monitoring and evaluation areas. Accordingly, Right2Grow Consortium partnership organized a number of capacity-

building training that enhanced the institutional, organizational, and technical capacity of consortium partners.

In collaboration Right2Grow project provided Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) training of practitioners (TOP) for 32 Consortium staff to enhance the technical knowledge and practical skills of consortium members and local partners as a Right2Grow Ethiopia local level advocacy and social accountability approach.



*Picture 4:- partial view of Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) training of practitioners*

Right2Grow Ethiopia, in collaboration with CEGAA, one of the consortium partners organization and expert in budget advocacy, provided Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) training of trainers (TOT) for 29 consortium members staff and 2 ECSC-SUN leadership to enhance the technical capacity and institutional development on budget advocacy approach for improved budgeting and spending outcomes of the nutrition and WASH programming in Ethiopia.

In collaboration with global MEAL Lead, Outcomes harvesting workshop was organized with the purpose to enhancing harvest (collect) observable results that is brought with the contribution of Right2Grow programme. Two master trainers who attended the training at South Sudan country program have facilitated the workshop.

A database management training was also provided for government and project staff to enhance the capacity of the government stakeholders and staff in data capturing, analysis, and utilization.

The formal and informal capacity-building efforts have contributed significantly to the enhanced improved advocacy skills of consortium partners and strengthened their networks and stakeholder relationships. Equipped with improved advocacy knowledge

and skills, Right2Grow Consortium partnership is able to effectively engage decision-makers at all levels to influence policy implementation and budget decisions.

With the technical support from Right2Grow Global Lobby and Advocacy Lead our local partners able to engage in the global table talk. On an International Women's Day (IWD March 8, 2022), MCMDO has participated on global panel discussion and took a panelist role on how to accelerate gender equality panel discussion. As a result, MCMDO has shared expertise and practical experiences on how to strengthen women's capacities to influence decision makers and policies for improved nutrition and WASH services. In addition, On June 9, 2022, ORDA has participated on an input provide global discussion for upcoming Dutch government Africa policy strategy (2026 - 2030) and took panelist role on how to tackle undernutrition root causes in Africa. As a result, ORDA has provided practical input and policy recommendation from its expertise and local experiences on how to address food security challenges and ensure food system in multi-sectorial approach and humanitarian-development nexus (HDN) programming in Ethiopia.

Right2Grow project has organized and facilitated national advocacy workshop through mobilizing more than 20 national CSOs, media institutions and existing platforms and enhanced their capacity on advocacy roles and positions to represent local communities and most vulnerable groups in political roles. Accordingly, Right2Grow has identified and developed CSOs advocacy roles and positioning matrix at national, regional and local level in line with educative, communicative, representative and collaborative roles. In addition, Right2Grow has provide capacity strengthening and learning on budget advocacy and BMET tools at regional and local level to enhance the technical expertise and practical skills of CSOs as well as to monitor government resource mobilization, allocation and its utilization processes for Nutrition and WASH Sector.

## Results

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/ overall)	Year 2 achievement	Remarks
R2G.OC.2.1 Donor indicator SCS 3	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and position.	0	56	51	During the reporting period, Right2Grow Consortium partnership engaged in different decision-making processes and influenced nutrition policy implementation, budget allocation, and put nutrition and WASH issues on the agenda. At the Woreda level, Right2Grow Consortium partnership has participated in Woreda Nutrition Coordination and Technical Committee meetings and influenced decisions like budget allocations in the seven target Woredas. At the regional level, in collaboration with consortium regional leads, Right2Grow Consortium partnership voiced its concern on the FNS policy implementation in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP Regional States. Right2Grow Consortium partnership, by representing the consortium partnership, established a strategic partnership with ECSC-SUN, Ethiopia Nutrition leadership Networks (ENLN), and Sekota declaration program delivery unit (SDPDU).
R2G.OC.2.2 Donor indicator SCS 4	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	0	2	2	During the past Fiscal year, Right2Grow Consortium partnership successfully carried out two advocacy initiatives in its operation Woredas. Although the establishment nutrition council is not yet realized for various reasons, at Woreda level, Right2Grow Consortium partnership and its consortium partners able to influence decision makers to establish nutrition coordination committee and technical committee in its operation Woredas. The Woredas sector offices have started to exercise join plan and report exercise. On top of that, most woredas have allocated nutrition specific budget. Right2Grow Consortium partnership through CVA task forces, its constituencies, is carryout social accountability initiative in its operations.
ET.IO.C.1	Number of times the CSOs with their membership/constituencies participate and influence in government budgeting processes at different government levels in each budget cycle.	0	24	25	Right2Grow Consortium partnership has engaged government budget processes and influenced budget allocation decisions in its target Woredas.

ET.IO.C.2	Level of tracking and monitoring government funding effectiveness on improving WASH and Nutrition services at Woreda level.	0	21	17	Right2Grow Consortium partnership has collected nutrition budget and conducted budget analysis.
ET.IO.C.3	# of times consortium Partners and local partners engaged in different nutrition and WASH platforms.	0	56	51	During the reporting period, Right2Grow Ethiopia took part in 51 national, regional and Woreda level platforms. The platforms includes Woreda and Regional Nutrition Multi-sectoral Coordination body, ECSC-SUN, Ethiopia Nutrition leadership Networks (ENLN), and Sekota declaration program delivery unit (SDPDU).
ET.IO.C.4	# of times R2G Ethiopia partnership developed and carry out integrated nutrition and WASH advocacy initiative	0	2	2	During the past Fiscal year, Right2Grow Consortium partnership successfully carried out two advocacy initiatives in its operation Woredas.
ET.OP.3.1	# of CBOs and CSOs capacitated with budget advocacy in WASH and Nutrition.	0	4	8	All Right2Grow Consortium partnership staff capacitated on BMET and ECSC-SUN representatives
R2G.IO.D.1	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	0	7	7	The capacity of Right2Grow Consortium partnership in general and Right2Grow project in specific capacity has increased due to engagement in formal and informal capacity building and learning activities. As a result, we are able to carry out different lobby and advocacy works at all level.
ET.OP.4.1	# Of times (frequency of) R2G Ethiopia partnership provided support for the existing/new platforms to include the interests (right) of the most vulnerable and women.	0	8	10	Right2Grow Consortium partnership has provide technical and capacity building support for community level CVA task forces in ten target Woredas. Joint, revitalization, launching, budget and advocacy workshop

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
In December 2022, CSOs representation agenda held for the first time in Health Care Financing (HCF) board member meeting in Bedeno and Girawa Woreda.	CSOs generate policy/strategy implementation gap evidences to influence decision-maker Outcome III	Right2Grow project facilitate consultative workshop so that CSOs represented on PHCU level Health care financing board.	meeting minute, Workshops report,
In February 2022, the first of its kind about 29 CSO staff members from Right2Grow consortium members, local partners and ECSC-SUN were took Training of Trainers (TOT) on budget advocacy and Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) to work and advocate budget allocation and utilization for nutrition and WASH intervention in addressing undernutrition	Contribute outcome two (pathway 2) - strengthening Civil societies for leadership and good governance.	• Right2Grow Ethiopia mobilized 29 CSO staff members and facilitated the training	In February 2022, the first of its kind about 29 CSO staff members from Right2Grow consortium members, local partners and ECSC-SUN were took Training of Trainers (TOT) on budget advocacy and Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) to work and advocate budget allocation and utilization for nutrition and WASH intervention in addressing undernutrition

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

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

The effort of enabling government line ministries adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans, and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs is showing promising results. At the Regional levels, Right2Grow Consortium partnership Right2Grow, being with its consortium Regional leads, carried out effective advocacy for the implementation of multi-sectoral mechanisms at the regional level.

In December 2022, Right2Grow, together with the Amhara Regional Health Bureau, Bahir-Dar University and the private sector representative, Quarit Agro industry, organized a one-hour media panel discussion on Amhara Television. The objective of the panel discussion was to convey message on the pressing challenge of undernutrition in Amhara region and the role of private sector in addressing the challenges.



*Picture 5:- show a media panel discussion on Amhara Media corporation- a Regional/National Television channel.*

During the discussion, a concrete message was conveyed to the regional and federal government decision makers on the roles and actions that the government must take to enhance the role and contribution of the private sector. The representative from the Regional Health Bureau pledged to give due attention to boost its support to the private sector to enhance their role in the WASH and Nutrition sector. The panel discussion was transmitted three times, in which two of the transmissions were made by the media corporation itself without requesting any additional payments from Max Foundation Ethiopia.

Right2Grow Ethiopia in collaboration with Oromia Region Health Bureau organized Regional Nutrition Technical Coordination committee 2014 EFY Performance Review & 2015 planning workshop from September 8-9, 2022. Mr. Nura Guyo, Oromia president office deputy social cluster coordinator and Mr. Getu Bekle, Oromia president office deputy social cluster Adviser, Concerned line Bureau focal points, a private sector representative attended the meeting. During the workshop, important discussions and decisions was made on the nutrition multi-sectoral issues. After the workshop, Oromia president office wrote a circular letter for Zonal and Woreda Administration offices mandating them chairing the woreda and the zonal nutrition multi-sectoral coordination body.

On October 1, 2022, Right2Grow Consortium partnership in collaboration with the SNNP Regional Health Bureau, organized SNNPR Multi-sectoral Nutrition Annual Review Meeting. On this meeting, Key officials from the Regional President's Office and Regional line Bureaus are took part. Right2Grow partners use the opportunity to advocate for the establishment of nutrition council and meaningful engagement of national and international CSO in the regional multi-sectoral coordination body.



*Picture 6:- show Mr. Endshaw Shibru, SNNPR Health Bureau Head, making the opening speech during the SNNPR Multi-sectoral Nutrition Annual Review Meeting.*

Right2Grow consortium partners, in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health, ECSC-SUN, and Ethiopia Nutrition leadership Networks (ENLN), organized the seventh Nutrition Leadership training, which was held on December 20-25, 2022. About 32 participants from regional bureaus, Media representatives, Woreda administrators, and Woreda council spokespersons from Right2Grow Consortium partnership operation areas take part in the training. The training aimed at enabling nutrition professionals to have a thorough knowledge and are up-to-date the with latest ideas on nutrition and providing nutrition professionals' non-traditional skills in areas like leadership, influencing, and motivating others to work efficiently across sectors.



*Picture 7:- partial view of the 7<sup>th</sup> round Ethiopian Nutrition Leadership training participants.*

Some of challenges identified during the baseline study for the effective implementation nutrition and WASH polices were weak multi-sectoral coordination, and low awareness and attention to existing policies and strategies by implementing sector heads and staff. During the reporting periods, Right2Grow Consortium partnership organized Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (FNP/S) launching and dissemination workshop across Seven Zones of Amhara, Oromia and SNNP. Right2Grow project also strengthened the multi-sectoral coordination body and provided technical and capacity-building support for joint planning in its operation Woredas. As the result, the overall improved multi-sectoral planning for nutrition and reduce duplication of efforts while promoting overall resource maximization.

## Results

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/overall)	Year 2 achievement	Remarks
R2G.OC.3.1	# of laws, policies implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	0	2	0	Right2Grow Consortium partnership is working for the implementation of two polices. The implementation of the Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (FNP/S) at the National level, the efforts made at regional and Woreda levels are showing promising progress. Right2Grow Consortium partnership also advocated for the implementation of One WASH National Program.
ET.IO.E.1	# Platforms, government sectors, CBOs, FBOs and CSOs with informed decision making practices based on the evidence generated and shared on implementation gaps by Right2Grow	0	-	13	As the result of the evidence generated through baseline and shared to Woreda Administrators, Council and line sector Offices, One Zonal Administration and council allocated budget for nutrition.
ET.IO.F.1	# Federal Ministries, Regional Bureaus, Zonal Coordination Offices, Woreda sectors, and platforms that have reflected multi-sectoral approaches in their strategies, program and guidelines	0	34	34	Across all its operation Regions and Woredas, Right2Grow Consortium partnership is able to advocate and influence multi-sectoral approaches in their WASH and nutrition intervention planning and implementation. During the reporting period, a nutrition multi-sectoral coordination body with nine sector established at Woreda level. At Regional level vitalization of the existing multi-sectoral coordination body was done for the target Regions.
ET.IO.F.3	# of meeting workshops, and events organized, such as learning exchanges, learning forums/days and information dissemination.	0	1	1	A national CSO workshop was conducted to disseminate study results.
ET.OP.5.2	# of support R2G Ethiopia partnership provided for the establishment/strengthening of the Nutrition Council and Agency at Woreda, Zonal and Regional levels.	0	34	34	Right2Grow Consortium partnership continues to advocate for the establishment of Nutrition Council and Agency at Woreda, Zonal and Regional levels. Right2Grow provided financial and technical support for Woreda and Regional level Coordination body workshops

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
For the Ethiopian fiscal Year (EFY) 2015 (2022/23), Five Right2Grow Target Woredas administration Offices and councils (namely Shashego, Habro, Gorro, Lalo Asabi and Dembia), allocated funds towards nutrition about ETB 3,395,000 (around US\$ 61,727) budget for the first time .	Contributes outcome three- “National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs”	<p>•Right2Grow capacitated line sector offices’ experts and heads on Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (budget advocacy) approach.</p> <p>Right2Grow lobbied and liaised with Woreda administration, Woreda Council spokespersons and members, and the finance office head for the allocation of the budget.</p>	<p>Evidence for change: Respective Woredas’ Budget Approval and Appropriation document.</p> <p>Evidence for contribution: Actual of public budgets allocated for nutrition has increased.</p>
In December 2022, the Amhara region health Bureau representative engaged on TV panel discussion to address the bottlenecks that prohibited the Private sector to actively participate and contribute in the Nutrition and WASH service improvement at local level for the first time.	This outcome will contribute to improve community access to the WaSH and Nutrition services and products demands that came as a result of mainstreaming of the Multi-Sector approach.	Right2Grow facilitated a media panel discussion which involved the representatives of the regional government, CSOs, the Private sector and the academia. This panel discussion enabled the private sector to present their challenges to the public and the regional government representative responded constructively by iterating that the government will take actions to address those challenges.	The transmitted video which is uploaded in the Right2Grow “Grow” media platform.

## 2.4 Donors and international development actor’s coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 4)

### Interventions

Right2Grow consortium partnership organized capacity-building workshop on humanitarian and development Nexus (HDN) programming for Right2Grow consortium members and local partners to address the underlying determinants of under-nutrition. As a result, Right2Grow has identified HDN advocacy approach and its strategic interventions on how to coordinate and collaborate with bi-lateral and multi-lateral

donors in alignment of funding and programming to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition and sustainable development as nutrition collective outcome. For the efforts of this activity, Right2Grow Consortium partnership provided financial support and technical in collaboration with save the children Ethiopia.

## Results

Code	Indicator	Baseline value	Target (year 2/overall)	Year achievement	2	Remarks
R2G.OC.4.2	Degree of integration of the WASH-Nutrition programming by donors along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.	0	Medium /Average	Low		Right2Grow Consortium partnership and other received the capacity to advocate toward the HDN. Donors and international actors do not materialize HDN concepts

Outcome title	Relevance of the outcome	R2G contribution to the outcome	Evidence for change and contribution
In December 2022, for the first time about 16 consortium members and local partners were built their capacity on humanitarian and development nexus (HDN programming to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition	Contribute to outcome four (pathway 4) – Donors and development actor’s coordination to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition (Pathway 4)	Right2Grow Consortium partnership Right2Grow organized workshop and provided technical support on HDN approach for consortium members and local partners through save the children Ethiopia  Right2Grow Consortium partnership provided financial support	Evidence for change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> <li>• Power Point of the training</li> <li>• Photos</li> </ul>

### **3. Collaboration, stories and learning**

#### **Advocacy and Social Accountability initiatives**

Right2Grow Ethiopia has built strategic partnership with civil societies, media institutions and networks/coalitions to widen civic space for good governance in addressing the issue of undernutrition and WASH challenges. As a result, strengthening civil societies is one of the Right2Grow advocacy initiatives to enhance the civil society's advocacy roles and positioning to address undernutrition issues. In this regard, Right2Grow engaged civil societies and public government to work together in agenda setting, discussions space, decision-making, action plans and budget practices for effective policy implementation and improved service delivery.

Accordingly, Right2Grow Ethiopia has organized and facilitated national advocacy workshop through providing technical and financial support where about 20 CSOs, media institutions, networks and collation including CCRDA and ECSC-SUN participated. During the workshop, Right2Grow familiarized and refined its advocacy agendas and objectives; and enhanced civil societies on advocacy roles and positioning to represent and amplify the concerns and rights of under-five children, lactating and pregnant mothers, young girls and people with disabilities. Furthermore, enhanced CSOs on advocacy roles of educative, communicative, representation and collaborative were taking advocacy strategic positioning to act as change of agent, trustworthy movement, agenda influencer and accountability safeguarding to represent and getting voice heard in decision making and budget practices.

Improving multi-sectoral policy implementation is another Right2Grow advocacy initiative to address undernutrition and WASH challenges. In this regard, Right2Grow Ethiopia has organized and supported the launching and effective implementation of food and nutrition strategy (FNS) and ONE WASH program where key multi-sectoral coordination and partners represented at local level. As result, FNS has launched in 21 woredas and zones of Right2Grow interventions. In addition, Right2Grow Ethiopia has provided technical and financial support for FNS performance review and plan alignment among multi-sectoral coordination offices at regional and local level. As a result, FNS performance review and plan alignment has well-coordinated and each multi-sectoral coordination offices shared strategic objectives of FNS to address undernutrition in an integrated and multi-sectoral approach at national, regional and local level.

<p><b>Outcome Statement 1: -In October 2022, for the first time about 20 CSOs and media institutions were capacitated and enhanced on advocacy roles and strategic positions through educative, communicative, representative and collaborative roles to represent and widen civic space for strategic leadership and good governance to reduce undernutrition</b></p>	
Relevance of the outcome	Contribute outcome two (pathway 2)- strengthening Civil societies for leadership and good governance
R2G contribution to the outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right2Grow Ethiopia has mobilized about 20 national CSO and facilitated the national advocacy workshop</li> </ul> <p>Right2Grow Ethiopia provided technical and financial support for this effort towards enhancing the advocacy roles and strategic positioning of civil societies</p>
Evidence for change and contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produced report of the workshop</li> <li>• Developed action plan</li> </ul> <p>Photos voices</p>
In what ways will children Under five benefit from this change?	<p>Through strengthening civil societies with the required capacities of advocacy roles and strategic positioning to advocate and position themselves for the right of citizens and good governance as well as through amplifying the voice of children under five and other most vulnerable groups in decision making process, agenda setting and priority actions</p> <p>Through educating local communities and most vulnerable groups about their concerns and priority needs so that they can claim about their citizen rights and entitlements in holding accountable the duty bears for their actions and decisions</p>

<p><b>Outcome Statement 2: In December 2022, for the first time about 32 council members, public administrative and sector officials were trained, capacitated and certificated on nutrition leadership and governance to mainstream an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to address undernutrition in decision making, action plans and budget allocations.</b></p>	
Relevance of the outcome	Contribute to outcome three (pathway 3) – Enhance public authorities to mainstream and decentralize an integrated and multi-sectoral approach in addressing undernutrition
R2G contribution to the outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right2Grow Ethiopia mobilized and facilitated the nutrition leadership training</li> <li>• Right2Grow Ethiopia provided financial support for the success of this activity</li> </ul> <p>Right2Grow Ethiopia in collaboration with FMOH and ENLN provided technical support</p>

Evidence of change and contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> <li>• Power Point of the training</li> <li>• Certificate of the training</li> </ul> <p>Photos voice</p>
In what ways will children under five benefit from this change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through enhancing the political and financial commitment of public government and council members so that they can allocate budget for nutrition during budgeting</li> </ul> <p>Through mainstreaming and decentralizing the effective implementation of multi-sectoral nutrition policy so that undernutrition will be addressed through strong coordination and joint performance review which directly contribute for the reduction of stunting, wasting and underweight of under-five children</p>

## Community Voices

Mr. Teshome Lemjabo is a chief administrator of Shashogo Woreda where the causes and effects of undernutrition problem is severe. To overcome the existing undernutrition challenges and its negatively impacts in Shashogo woreda, Right2Grow project has enhanced decision makers' capacity through providing various capacity building and evidence based technical support to transform the way they tackle the challenges of undernutrition. As a result, Mr. Teshome is one of the decision makers who made his political commitment towards addressing undernutrition through strengthening multi-sectoral coordination efforts in decision-making, budget allocation and its effective implementation from woreda (district) sectors up to



kebele (village) structure. In addition, because of his strategic directions and commitment, his Woreda administration office allocated 2 million ETB budget from multi-sectoral office and strengthened multi-sectoral offices to make joint plan alignment and performance review quarterly at all level to bridge the gaps between the public decision makers and community constituents in tackling undernutrition.

Mr. Teshome said that 'addressing undernutrition is investing on next generation'. Furthermore, he witnessed that his leadership will work strategically on multi-sectoral approach to enhance the multi-sectoral

coordination response and community led local solutions in promoting positive changes with long lasting impacts towards undernutrition among under five children.

*Partial view of Mr. Teshome during multi-sectoral coordination discussion and strategic decisions*

Author Name:	Tsegaye Tegegne, Shashago Project officer
Editor Name:	Suraphel Fekadu, Advocacy and communication Specialist
Title:	Right2Grow project Officer
Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: Contributes to outcome three (Pathway 3)- "National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs"	

The Right2Grow Project has identified council members as one of their target groups and key stakeholders. Council members act as representatives of the community and are responsible for advocating for better services and resources. However, the Right2Grow team has noticed that council members in Girawa Woreda were not fully engaging with the community and lacked the necessary skills to effectively represent their community in regards to Nutrition and WASH issues



Figure 4 Kebele Women representatives gather to share the advocacy agenda and receive direction from Girawa Woreda spokesperson, H.E. Adde Safiya Mohammed, Nov 2022

To address this, the Right2Grow Project organized basic advocacy and lobby training, including budget advocacy training for government Food & Nutrition Strategy (FNP) signatories, CSOs, and council members in 2022. At the end of the training, participants provided feedback and action points to contribute to advocacy agendas related to Nutrition and WASH. The council member spokesperson from Girawa Woreda, Her Excellency Adde Safiya Mohammed, gave an impressive personal feedback, committing to "walk the talk" and investigate the budget allocation for WASH and nutrition during the local budget hearing and ratification. Other council members also provided feedback, stating that they had previously only checked government projects and programs during field visits at kebeles level but now understood the importance of supporting non-governmental organizations and private sectors contributions. After the training, spokespersons and council members integrated the core advocacy agendas identified during the training into their monthly action plans and began following their progress in their respective duty stations. H.E. directed Kebele level women's groups to ensure that nutrition and WASH programs were inclusive and integrated Women and PWDs in both public and partner projects in Girawa Woreda

Author Name:	Sisay Zenebe, Team Leader from MCMCDO
Editor:	Asmamaw Eshetu, Project Manager from ACF
Title:	Right2Grow team Leader

Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: Contributes to outcome three (Pathway 3)- "National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs"

Ato Seifu Mekete, Age 45 years living in East Gojam Zone Aneded Woreda, runs a private owned business. He supplies milk and dairy products to the community he is living in. While running his business and trying to expand his services and products, he faced a lot of challenges in the last 3 years. Though his business is growing, he could not get a suitable market where he can sell his milk and dairy products to the community. He did not get the opportunity or the platform to present his problems to the government decision makers.

Ato Seifu was among the small entrepreneurs who got training opportunities and engaged in public-private partnership meetings organized by the Right2Grow Project. Making use of these opportunities Ato Seifu had been able to present his and similar producer's concerns, to the Woreda Administration after which the administration organized the producers as a cooperative and provided them space where the producers established marketplaces to sell their dairy products.

Ato Seifu was one of the participants who attended the training on the role of private sector in multisectoral nutrition action, and about WASH and nutrition in general. He also attended a consultative meeting with government official through which he was able to get basic knowledge about multi-sectoral nutrition action. Ato Seifu stated that because of Right2Grow project, he got the opportunity to raise the challenges that the small and medium entrepreneurs, like him, are facing to the higher government Officials. He also reaffirms to be a role model in serving the community by jointly working with the local government.



Therefore, the Right2Grow project has become an entry point for small and medium entrepreneurs like Ato Seifu, to voice their concerns and challenges to the government decision makers so that the government will take actions for better private sector engagement. Lastly, Ato Seifu praised Right2Grow project with a motto "Go for your right with the Right2Grow".

*Figure 1: Ato Seifu mekete, who presented the challenges of Small entrepreneurs to the Woreda Leadership*

Author Name:	Abdulhafiz Hassen from ORDA
Editor:	Ayichalim Goshu, Advocacy and influencing specialist
Title:	Right2Grow project Officer

Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: Contributes to outcome three (Pathway 3)- "National government and decentralized entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations through participatory processes of CSOs"

The religious leader, priest Tibebu Belay is living in Cheza Kebele of Mu/Aklil Woreda. Through the Right2Grow project, he has been able to increase his awareness on the importance of nutrition service improvement and as well as community voice for development. Subsequently, he is working as a member of the CVA taskforce. After receiving the training, he has started his work by identifying 400 of his followers 'Yenseha lij' who do not have a standard toilet because he had a great desire to bring change. He then trained what he had been trained before and advised those who have old toilets to renovate it and those who don't have it to build new ones. After admonishing his followers, he explained to them that they will not accept any religious service that does not accept and implement the order. He also emphasized and advised the community to work cooperatively for the underprivileged. In this way, he made his 400 followers have a standard toilet.



Author Name:	Misrak Admasu
Title:	Right2Grow Project Manager

Linking the story with the related output or outcome level indicator that the story is referring to: Contributes to outcome one (Pathway 1)

## Linking & Learning

During the FY'22 R2G planning workshop, A Linking and Learning plan was prepared with the active participation of consortium partners' technical and management staff. From suggested learning agendas (topics), two learning topics were selected using the pre-set prioritizing and selection criteria. Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) and Citizens Voice and Action (CVA) are the two learning Agendas selected for the Fiscal year 2022. Under each learning topic, a set of questions and the associated activities to answer the questions have been also identified.

## Learning questions

Learning questions for Y2	Stakeholders involved (ex: CSOs, platforms)	Outputs from learning activities (ex: workshop, learning brief...)	Summary of the key learnings	Changes made or planned changes based on response to learning question
What are the challenges of implementing Citizens Voice and Action (CVA)?	All consortium prime, local partners, and local stakeholders.	About three learning/ reflection workshops were conducted with all concerned stakeholders. The main objective of the workshops were to create a space and time where the WVE Right2Grow project team can share learning, challenges, and opportunities in the field implementation of the CVA approach.	<p>-In some Woredas we have observed mixed membership of committees in the CVA Task Forces create difficulty to identify clear accountability lines between users, service providers and elected officials.</p> <p>- In some Woredas the action plan are too much and had not specific period to accomplish it.</p> <p>Some woredas the engagement of CVA taskforce in facilitating the process was weak.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>- In consultation with CVA TF Members, the TF was reorganized to only represent service users only. Service providers will be highly engaged in the CVA process but will not be taking facilitation role.</p> <p>-Limit the action plan</p> <p>-Improve the capacity of CVA taskforce members and change inactive members of CVA taskforce team</p>
How can the establishment of networking and partnership with donors be realistic for effective HDN programming for Nutrition and WASH integration?	Not Applicable for the reporting period as the project yet started implementing HDN.	Not Applicable for the reporting period as the project yet started implementing HDN.	Not Applicable for the reporting period as the project yet started implementing HDN.	Not Applicable for the reporting period as the project yet started implementing HDN.

## **4. Management reflection, lessons learned and recommendations for action**

### **Capacity and operational structure**

During the reporting period, Right2Grow Ethiopia has been working with multiple partners at different levels by regularly facilitating implementations of planned activities as indicated in the officially signed documents. Right2Grow Ethiopia regularly worked with Consortium members' leadership to engage and discharge their roles in Steering Committee, Program Technical Team and Technical working groups as indicated in adopted ToRs in this regard.

In the reporting period, Right2Grow governance structure was revised, and abiding documents were prepared for making sound decision and communication along the partnership. For this very purpose, decision making, communication and implementation guidelines were prepared and made ready for use. Equally, Woreda and Community level Accountability structures set at place by establishing CVA Task forces in Right2Grow Ethiopia's twenty-one implementation Woredas and subsequent Kebelles.

It is in the reporting period that activity alignment plan implementation was done across partnership and by taking in to account level of implementations to be done at national, regional and Woreda levels by including national multisector and multi-agency in collaboration with Federal ministry of health.

As a result, annual planning and semi-annual report preparation, domestic and global level planned capacity building related trainings and trainee's selections, were successfully managed by collaboratively working with consortium partners (prime and local). Equally, Right2Grow Ethiopia also successfully coordinated and facilitated engagements of local CSOs in the partnerships project management and to attend planned domestic and global level capacity building trainings. Accordingly, in this reporting period, project staffs from MCMDO, Gurage Development and Culture Association and ORDA attended undergone BMET, CVA, outcome harvesting and Nutrition leadership trainings. A staff from local partner named GDCA also given an opportunity to attend on Bridge for Voice training workshop organized by Right2Grow global lobby and advocacy team at Istanbul/Turkey in last September 2022. A project staff from MCMDO also nominated to take the leadership of BMET Action team; as a result improves were observed well in managing BMET businesses in comparison to the past. In all such making, Right2Grow Ethiopia could learn that maintaining functioning partnership and collaborative efforts contribute much to make the project implementation so effective and sustainable.

### **Shift the Power**

Right2Grow believes that local CSOs have legitimacy and inherent power for searching for local solutions and applying them to a particular development problem in a way that

ensures ownership and empowers local CSOs and the community. By understanding this, the in-country team helped local partners achieve better representation, voice, and recognition within the consortium partnership.

Right2Grow Ethiopia engaged local partnership leadership in planning, baseline data collection processes, program technical teams, and in technical working groups like L&L, L&A, and MCD areas. Through such collaborative efforts, local partners' leadership contributed their parts in making sound and joint decisions on project operations (by having a sense of ownership), on the preparation and submission of quality plans and baseline reports for which Right2Grow Ethiopia got recognition.

Equally, Right2Grow Ethiopia successfully facilitated decisions that favored two local partners to get capacity-building training opportunities designed by a global team for their visible contributions to MCD and L&L (MEAL) technical working groups. Accordingly, a staff from MCMDO got a scholarship for MCD training for his successfully leading MCD TWG, and the other staff from ORDA Ethiopia attended Outcome harvesting training ToT training in South Sudan. Right2Grow could be able to engage the leadership of MCMDO and ORDA Ethiopia leadership on virtually planned workshops (Gender equality on Nutrition and WASH in March) and food security on humanitarian development nexus) respectively.

To put the shift the power into practice, two thematic focal points are selected from two local CSOs. L&L and MCD focal points point are selected from GDCA and MCMDO respectively. The project also enhanced community voicing through the implementation of local-level social accountability like CVA.

In the reporting period, implementation of BMET planned activities were coordinated and facilitated by BMET Action team. With aim of ensuring Shift of power approaches, BMET Action team was coordinated and led by Right2Grow Ethiopia's local partner named MCMDO (Mothers and Children multi-sectoral Development Organization).

### **Successes**

- During the reporting period, deliberate efforts made to build and maintain networking and partnership for collective and integrated intervention and commitment shown to maximize the engagement of local partners on different events (domestic and global) is the success factor of the year.
- Leadership decisions made in developing communication and implementation guideline is the other success factor of the year. It enabled the partners (prime and local) in Right2Grow Ethiopia to enhance their meaningful engagement in decision making processes and maintaining smooth relationships along with hierarchy of communications to be made at different levels.
- Establishment and ensuring the proper functioning of thematic working groups and ad hoc committees
- The partnership established with the ECSC-SUN secretariat is one of the successes achieved in this reporting period. The ECSC-SUN has facilitated for the Right2Grow

to organize leadership training; co-organize the fourth Nutrition Leaders Network Forum and the revitalization of the Amhara Region ECSC-SUN platform. This partnership has now grown to the level of having joint plan in the year 2023.

- There was good partnership among consortium members and with local partners, which comes as result of capacity building trainings and equal engagement of all partners. The engagement and commitment of local partner was encouraging. In addition, THPE and GDCA are leading the implementation of CVA and observing the achievements of the developed joint action plan as result of CVA to improve the services.
- Cost sharing of regional interventions is found to be a critical issue that needs to be discussed as it has various technical and administrative implications.
- Enhanced and enables private sectors engaging and pre-positioning to invest and solve community gaps to access quality nutrition and WASH services and products
- The country-level BMET focal point is assigned to continue working on the BMET activities through action teams.

### **Lessons learned**

There are quite several lessons learned during the 2022 implementation period. Some of the key lessons are:

- Capacity building of government officials is crucial to speed up implementation of the Right2Grow interventions.
- Cost sharing of regional interventions is found to be a critical issue that needs to be discussed as it has various technical and administrative implications.
- It was also learned that the Right2Grow partnership has high level of internal expertise that must be exploited in the coming implementation years.
- Media engagement is found to be the most successful intervention which has high potential to draw public attention and bring change in people's attitudes. Hence, Right2Grow partnership should strengthen its engagement with media.
- Enhanced engagement of implementing partners in Right2Grow governance structures.
- The theory of change revision exercise has given an opportunity for the Right2Grow partnership to be accommodate environmental, social, and political dynamics in Ethiopia.
- Nutrition leadership training gives additional opportunity for Right2Grow partners to establish strategic partnership with SD and strengthen networks with universities and media peoples.

### **Recommendations:**

The recommendations to improve the programme further are as follows:

- It is recommended that the Right2Grow Ethiopia team to continue to use adopt adaptive management and a flexible project approach to effectively implement the project in security-sensitive project operation areas.

- It is recommended that the project has to continue to work with the existing WASH and Nutrition platform and institutions that have a powerful influence on the policy Implementation. The team should also continue to advocate for the establishment of multi-sectoral national Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) and multi-sectoral secretariat office as these are important for the effective implementation of the target policy.
- Right2Grow should give due attention to start engaging donors and international actors by mobilizing the necessary resource from the in-country Right2Grpw team and global technical team.
- It is recommended that the global thematic team support should be continue and best to make it on face-to-face communication;
- It is recommended that the "Grow" platform must be used properly and must include events calendar.
- More work must be done to strengthen multi-sectoral integration and establish the Nutrition Council at Regional and Woreda levels.

## **5. Overall Programme Financial Summary**

### **Summary of the annual expenditure-Year 2022**

In 2022, the total expenditure for the Right2Grow Ethiopia programme was € 1,411,954, which is € 327,822 less (19%) than the new approved budget for 2022 of € 1,739,776. This includes both direct in-country costs and global partner costs attributed to this part of the programme.

### **Reasons for the variations**

The variations between the actual and budget figures are not related to major programmatic changes or to significant and unexpected changes in costs in any of the cost categories.

During the reporting period, most of the planned activities across the four project outcomes are implemented. About 90% of the planned activities were implemented. A few activities were not executed as FY'22 implementation started latterly due to security situation and baseline study process.

There are some factors contributed for variances observed:

- Backlogging of some planned activities due to late start of the project's implementations, set community priorities and Security issues in some Right2Grow Project sites like Lalo Asabi and other areas; backlogged activities postpone to FY'23 for implementation.
- Delay of purchase of some visibility materials in some consortium partners due to poor qualities obtained from winning suppliers; re-advertised to go for other Suppliers by allocating budget in FY'23 was sought as solution.