



March 2022

Consolidated

Baseline Inception Report

Consolidated report of the six country baseline inception reports of Right2Grow.

Final revised version 26-4-2022

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Preface

We proudly present this consolidated baseline inception report which we prepared for the Power of Voices Strategic Partnership Right2Grow. The five-year Right2Grow programme strengthens Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to amplify the voices of communities to improve access to WASH and nutrition services in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, South Sudan and Uganda, so that every child can reach its full potential.

“By strengthening civil society, we believe that local communities can get to zero under- nutrition and zero people without access to basic WASH.”

We would like to thank all international and national partners for their contributions to this report. It has been a challenging process in times of the global COVID-19 pandemic to coordinate the research and to collect, organise and analyse the data and jointly reflect on the results. This process was largely driven and owned by the country level consortiums, with support from a team of experts from our global partners. Importantly, the selection, hiring and general coordination of the external consultants was done nationally to ensure local ownership. The six country baseline inception reports have been shared before and can be found on our global Right2Grow website [here](#). These country reports are integral part of this consolidated report.

We also want to thank the Ministry of Foreign affairs – Departments DSO (Social Development) and IGG (Inclusive Green Growth) for their guidance and flexibility in the baseline processes. The original baseline study period was supposed to cover January – June 2021 with the final inception reports to be submitted by November 1st. However, soon in the process it appeared that this timeline was not feasible due to delays related to hiring of MEAL staff, security issues, and of course COVID-19. By giving regular progress updates, trying to understand the different issues we could agree on new timelines.

It is important to note that early in the process there were clear indications that the baselines would indeed validate our Theory of Change. In all engagements with communities, government officials and other stakeholder over the first months of 2021 the underlying and systemic issues that Right2Grow addresses – lack of community voice in decision making, poor coordination in implementation and so on – kept emerging. Of course, this still needed more objective validation – but it came to no surprise that the extensive baseline studies conducted with rigorous methods confirmed our initial analysis.

The baselines have been very instrumental in refining the results framework of Right2Grow at all levels and were crucial in the latest detailed planning exercises in all countries to sharpen priorities and set agendas for lobby and advocacy. All partners have found the baselines very informative. It also brought partners closer together as by jointly planning and conducting baselines, as well as reflecting on the baseline results, it helped to strengthen the understanding of the possibilities – and limitations – of Right2Grow as a consortium.



Reading guide

The consolidated baseline inception report of Right2Grow consists of the following sections:

1. Theory of Change validation

This is an assessment of the original global level Theory of Change based on the six country level validations conducted by the Right2Grow country consortiums. It also discusses the feedback from Dutch embassies on the country level baseline inception reports.

2. Results framework

This is the consolidated overview of the indicators of Right2Grow with the baseline values, and preliminary targets for the Strengthening Civil Society (SCS)-indicators. The establishment of baseline values and targets in this framework is based on the baseline study reports from the different countries combined with the results of validation and planning activities jointly conducted by all consortium partners. Please note that this framework only includes the basket indicators from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SCS indicators). This section also includes a reflection on the linkages between the Right2Grow indicators and the thematic indicators of the ministry.

Please note this report contains the final revised version (v3)

Annex 1: Country level Theory of Change visualisations

Annex 2 : Country level full result frameworks

These are the elaborated country level frameworks including outcomes, intermediate results and outputs, developed for internal monitoring & evaluation purposes. The frameworks are shared in MS Excel format.



About Right2Grow

Right2Grow consortium consists of the following partners:

- The Hunger Project (lead partner)
- Action Against Hunger
- CEGAA
- Max Foundation
- Save the Children
- World Vision (lead partner)
- And over 25 national partners in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, South Sudan and Uganda

More information:

- Our global website: www.right2grow.org
- Global contacts: Jouwert van Geene (jouwert@right2grow.org) and Paul Gabula (paul@right2grow.org) – global partnership facilitators

Strengthening local voices

Right2Grow believes that sustainable progress can only be achieved by working with local communities, especially women and other marginalised groups. Therefore, we invest in communities, community-based organisations, and civil society organisations to collect their own data and stories on nutrition and WASH. We help them hold their nearest relevant government officials to account for what is needed, planned, and (often not) delivered. We help build those stories into strong evidence to convince national and international leaders and officials to make better choices.

Visit www.right2grow.org for partner stories

Strengthening partnerships

Right2Grow strengthens partnerships between local communities and their governments to make a joint analysis of what is needed. They can then support local solutions for better nutrition and WASH. Additionally, Right2Grow links civil society organisations, the private sector, and all levels of government to bridge the gaps between them. Building on meaningful community involvement and ownership, we can scale up these solutions with an integrated and multisectoral approach.

Visit www.right2grow.org for news and publications

1. Theory of Change validation

Introduction

An important aspect of the baseline inception process was validating the Theory of Change (TOC) of Right2Grow. As mentioned in the preface, partners have been strengthened in their belief in the correctness of our pathways through interaction with stakeholders at all levels in 2021. Nonetheless, the baseline process was invaluable to substantiate the underlying assumptions and outcomes of the TOC. This chapter starts with a global synthesis and reflection of the TOC validations, confirming our problem analysis and TOC pathways. We then give brief descriptions of the TOC validations at country level, focusing on the elements that stand out per country, and the way Right2Grow has engaged with the embassy in the baseline process and results.

1.1 Global synthesis and reflection

Validated problem analysis

The country baselines confirmed the original problem analysis of Right2Grow:

- Although many policies and laws to counter undernutrition exist in most of the six Right2Grow programme countries, they often lack a multi-sectoral approach to the problem. In addition, the implementation of policies and the allocation of adequate resources at all levels is often weak.
- Awareness about social rights and services, related to nutrition, WASH and gender, are low at community levels.
- Linkages between communities and decision makers to demand services or adequate policies are weak, while the information about resource allocation and quality of services for accountability is often lacking.
- CSOs and CBOs are mostly engaged in service-delivery and lack experience with or capacity in strengthening local voices for advocacy to bridge the gap between communities and decision makers.

The analysis of stakeholders in the countries showed that Right2Grow partners are well placed to work on these issues. For example in Uganda programme the will hugely benefit from the current enabling policy environment instituted by government of Uganda and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister through the second Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAPII) which was approved by Government on 22nd September 2020 as the country's strategic framework for scaling up Nutrition during the period 2020-2025. While in Ethiopia the Private sectors have enormous potential for achieving a wider and lasting benefit for the communities in meeting the increasing demand for access to and improving the quality, quantity, and affordability of essentials to WASH and nutrition services.

Validation of overall goal, outcomes and pathways of Right2Grow

The relevance of the original goal of Right2Grow was confirmed in the baseline, both at community level through the numerous engagements with women, men and leaders as well as by local and national level government stakeholders. Undernutrition is a huge issue in the six programme countries, and the development of children remains central to the programme. Hence, the ultimate goal of Right2Grow remains that *Every child is able to reach their full potential*/by contributing to the long-term ambition that

every child under 5 is well-nourished. Our medium-term impact is that *Decision makers jointly and effectively address undernutrition in a multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive and inclusive way.*

The baselines confirmed the relevance of our four pathways leading to four interlinked outcomes:

1. *Community mobilization*, leading to : Communities demand and invest in basic social services and adopt good nutrition, WASH practices, jointly addressing barriers with private sector partners
2. *Strengthening civil society organisations*, leading to : Representative and empowered civil society organisations (CSOs) effectively navigate the civic space to advocate for leadership and good governance to prevent undernutrition
3. *Engaging public authorities*, leading to : National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations
4. *Mobilised development actors*, leading to : Donors and international development actors coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus to address the underlying determinants of undernutrition.

Besides confirming the current pathways, the baseline studies supported the programme to become more specific in formulating results and to become more focused on specific stakeholders.

Alignment with Dutch embassy ambitions and strategies

In general, the Right2Grow pathways and the different targets at country level align with the multi-annual strategic plans of the Dutch embassies. The baseline processes also established that in some countries (like Bangladesh) the priority of embassies towards the Right2Grow-themes of nutrition and water are lower than in other countries. However, this does not have to stand in the way of the success of Right2Grow, since in each programme country the embassy can play a strategic role to support the programme.

1.2 Country Theory of Change validations

Introduction

The TOC validations in the six programme countries were a joint effort by all international and national partners. Typically, the partners first met to engage with the external consultant to fully understand the baseline results, with the Dutch Embassy Officials participating and attending some of the workshops. The workshops included presentations on methodology and findings, with a focus on triangulating the results with other available information that stakeholders would have. After the baseline reflection, the partners would hold a separate TOC validation workshop, guided by a methodology developed by the global Right2Grow team. In this workshop the original TOC visualization with all pathways would be available to all members, and participants would then assess the specific programme outcomes and pathways based on the baseline findings:

- *What elements of the TOC can be further specified?* What are the concrete policies you want to influence? What are the most important community needs identified? Who are key stakeholders to engage with? What are the available mechanisms to engage with and influence decision-makers?

- What elements of the TOC are confirmed?
- What elements of the TOC needs change and why?
- What elements of the TOC are priorities towards change and why?
- How are the different outcomes and pathways linked? Is there prioritization of outcomes? (e.g. phased over time, or based on the needs identified in the baseline studies)
- What are possible changes on stakeholder engagement in the pathways, if any?

Each of the country-level TOC validations have been submitted in their baseline inception reports, and a summary per country is given below. After this TOC reflection, the partners specified the country results framework with the indicators (baseline values, targets), which is consolidated in Chapter 2.

Bangladesh

The baseline findings confirm that the TOC is relevant, and its pathways will remain the same with very few adaptation specifications at lower level of the TOC.

Community Mobilization: Right2Grow Bangladesh plans to specifically engage with and include adolescents in activities, in addition to existing target groups.

Strengthening Civil Society: In strengthening civil society a specific attention will be their capacity to monitor transparency gap, performance of nutrition budget governance and the ability to play an active role in local networks and government committees to influence policy and decisions.

Engagement with Public Authorities: With regards to engaging public authorities, the baseline study showed that strong policies are in place regarding WASH and Nutrition but weaknesses in the implementation process at the field level. Hence, most focus would be on relevant policy implementation to get optimum impact on WASH and Nutrition. To this end Right2Grow partners will activate all Union Parishad level committees related to WASH and Nutrition as this is where implementation hits the community level.

Mobilizing Development Actors: Regarding mobilizing development actors, additional attention will be given to facilitate participation of private sector in sustainable and affordable market-based solutions to providing WASH and nutrition products and services. Further research into the role of the private sector and exploring the opportunity for business collaboration for availability of WASH-Nutrition services towards community is required. Right2Grow partners also want to expand on existing strong forums and networks such as CSA-SUN. The Right2Grow country program is aligned to the Embassy strategy as evidenced in the country reflections.

Embassy feedback: In general, the Right2Grow programme aligns with the multi-annual strategic plan of the Dutch embassy. Right2Grow Bangladesh shared the baseline inception report (summary) and results framework with the Dutch Embassy along with targets for their review. The Embassy also participated in the national programme launch event where the Right2Grow strategy, plans and targets were presented. At the national programme launch event, the Embassy representative¹ welcomed that Right2Grow is very much aligned with the Bangladeshi government's commitments towards SDG 2, 5 & 6 targets and expressed his wish that relevant government agencies will extend their cooperation towards qualitative implementation of Right2Grow project. Similarly, the embassy will try to provide necessary cooperation towards Right2Grow project consortium. In this regard it is good to note that WASH and Nutrition are no

¹ Mr. Folkert G.J. de Jager, First Secretary Water Management & Food Security

longer thematic focus areas of the Embassy in Bangladesh. However, the Embassy is very supportive of our work and targets, and it is member of the Right2Grow Bangladesh country steering committee as advisory member.

Burkina Faso

The baseline findings confirm that the TOC is relevant given the high level of undernutrition among children and increasing levels of insecurity which could further worsen undernutrition. The TOC pathways will remain the same with very few adaptation specifications at lower level of the TOC².

Community Mobilization: At community level the baseline confirms lack of training and awareness-raising on good hygiene, nutrition and food-security practices, and low levels of knowledge on social rights. To achieve higher update of practices, Right2Grow will focus on, among other things, the sensitization of communities on good nutritional practices, ensuring the involvement of fathers, the organization of advocacy actions for women's empowerment, access to credit and household resilience, the mobilization of adolescents (schools) and youth around advocacy actions, sensitization for nutrition, food security and WASH. In addition, accountability mechanisms between the population and those in power will be strengthened.

Strengthening Civil Society: The baseline showed that the majority of 300 identified CSO/CBOs have limited capacity to pressurise government due to lack of structure and networks. Emphasis will be placed on women's CSOs, which are very active in rural areas. Right2Grow will focus on the formation of alliances between CSOs, and support to CSOs for the implementation of their advocacy actions, and monitoring budgets at the community level.

Engagement with Public Authorities: At the national policy level, nutrition and food security policies do not sufficiently consider the needs of the population and they do not really consider the multisectoral aspect of undernutrition. Similarly, municipal and regional action plans do not integrate the multisectoral approach to nutrition. The multisectoral consultation frameworks do not function with CSOs lacking full understanding of the multi-sectoral approaches. The strategy will be oriented towards supporting the operationalisation of multisectoral consultation frameworks, conducting advocacy actions for the consideration of the approach by the contributing ministries and budget allocations.

Mobilizing International Development Actors: The baseline shows the existence of regional and provincial nutrition clusters that bring together NGOs and government to be consulted about pooling resources. Right2Grow will particularly focus on resource allocation for local level advocacy to the partnerships at local levels are fruitful.

Embassy engagement: In general, the Right2Grow programme is aligned to the Embassy strategic plan. Before the validation of the Baseline report, Right2Grow collected input from the Dutch Embassy, which was also invited to a workshop. In addition, Right2Grow global advocacy lead Marijn Clevers engaged with the Ambassador Esther Loeffen about Right2Grow, agreeing that local realities are crucial to inform policy

² Please note that the Burkina Faso TOC visual and results framework attached to this consolidated baseline inception report are slightly different from the TOC visual submitted end of December 2021. These changes came up during detailed planning process in Burkina Faso earlier this year. It mostly concerns rewording or specification of existing indicators for two intermediate outcome (E and F) and three outputs (# 4,6 and 7). The changes do not concern the donor indicators and do not impact the overall logic of the TOC.

development and implementation. The ambassador also stressed that adaptive management of the strategic partnership is essential in this fragile context to have the intended impact.

Ethiopia

The Ethiopian baseline report revealed key economic, cultural, institutional, social, and political barriers that the Right2Grow partnership should focus on to improve the WASH and nutrition services at the community level. The baseline made recommendations on the relevance of the chain of results captured in the TOC to improve the quality of Nutrition and WASH services.

Community empowerment and Mobilization: The baseline identified critical community capacity gaps that limit the community to engage with service providers, government, and local partners to influence the quality, efficiency, and accountability of public service. Right2Grow using the community Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approach will increase accountability and dialogue between ordinary citizens and actors that provide services to the public. At the intermediate outcome and output level, a little change was made to make the objectives more specific to the country program.

Strengthening Civil Society: Right2Grow partnership will work to identify, establish, or strengthen WASH and Nutrition coordination platforms and advocate to influence government sectors and UN agencies leading coordination platforms to expand membership opportunities for CSOs. Right2Grow will engage with a CSO-led platform like ECSC-SUN for national and regional level advocacy efforts to strengthen nutrition and WASH multi-sectoral coordination and build the capacity of CSOs to engage in advocacy and lobby activities for the improvement of policy gaps and policy implementation gaps.

Enhancing Public Authorities: This pathway has been modified to focus on "mainstreaming" the integrated and multi-sectoral approach in decision-making, action planning, implementation, M&E and budget allocation rather than adoption of new policies . Right2Grow Ethiopia will focus on the endorsed Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy to support its effectiveness on implementation in terms of "decision-making" and to address gaps identified by the baseline on the multi-sectoral functionality. All outputs will focus on participation of communities, CSOs and private sectors in the effective implementation of multi-sectoral approach rather than specific to service quality, especially at sub-national levels.

Mobilizing International Development Actors: Right2Grow Ethiopia has identified the need to focus on materializing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) concepts at programming and implementation level through continuous lobby and advocacy and establishment of inclusive spaces. Changes are made at the intermediate outcome with one additional output added to influence international actors through evidence generation, improving programing and implementation capacity of CSOs on HDN and establishment of inclusive space for actors to forge commitment to HDN. Efforts will focus on contributing to the materialization of the HDN concept through addressing three major barriers identified in the baseline; including advocating to establish inclusive space/platform for humanitarian and development partners using the SUN networks (like SUN-Donors and ECSC-SUN) and other country level coordination platforms mapped during the baseline.

Embassy Feedback: Right2Grow Ethiopia engaged the Dutch Embassy in the baseline study including the validation workshop and another consultation. The Embassy appreciated the baseline and found it highlighting important gaps in Ethiopia which should be shared with more stakeholders. Emphasis was placed on importance of generating evidence towards influencing higher level decision makers and addressing existing policy implementation gaps on local level to improve performance of service delivery on Nutrition and WASH in project's intervention areas. Right2Grow program is generally aligned to the Embassy strategy of addressing existing nutrition burdens through its advocacy strategy. The Embassy will



play an advisory role in the Country Steering Committee, a role still to be materialized, and could further support in linking to other stakeholders as well as advocacy platforms.

Mali

The Baseline confirmed the relevance of the overall objective and results. The TOC was only specified, but not altered. There is a civil society and a local private sector involved in awareness raising and service provision, but with little consultation and synergy between the two for the improvement of services. These two categories of actors participate in decision-making frameworks but mainly through their leaders. This weak participation partly explains the persistence of obstacles such as the quality of malnutrition management, difficult access to food, the price of water, the inability to repair broken water points and poor hygiene practices. The weak capacity of CSOs, particularly in advocacy, including budgeting advocacy and gender mainstreaming, does not allow them to organise communities to work with the private sector. CSOs are not very active in influencing laws but are very involved in influencing public policies and programmes. The shares of budgets devoted to WASH and nutrition are far from international commitments.

Community mobilization: At community level, one specific Right2Grow programme result is aiming at the establishment of a citizen's watch mechanism, including watch committees whose members will come from community organisations and the local private sector. These should overlook the multi-sectoral frameworks provided for in the decentralization law and measure the performance of the multi-sectoral nutrition action plan.

Strengthening Civil Society Organizations: Civil society organizations are strong on awareness raising and weak on advocacy. The focus will be on advocacy capacity and gender. A gender analysis will be conducted, and advocacy and communications strategies will be developed for national advocacy. CSOs will support CBOs and private sector watchdog groups to have dynamic communal advocacy plans for evidence-based change. Documentation of success stories and mutual learning are central to strengthening throughout the programme.

Engaging public authorities: The national policy frameworks and budgets for WASH and nutrition show some key gaps, in alignment with the sustainable development goals and overall level of budget allocation. Further analysis of policies, public programmes and budgets will be a priority. Tools will be designed for this purpose and CSOs and community-based organisations will be trained in their use to provide evidence for discussion with the Ministry of Finance and parliamentarians. The budget framework at municipal level does not allow for easy reading of WASH and Nutrition expenditure. Right2Grow will put in place special tools to track WASH and Nutrition forecasts and expenditure to advocate for increased public funding in both sectors.

Mobilised development actors: Civil society has been very active in advocating for membership of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Mutual Accountability Mechanism and advocating for commitments at the Nutrition for Growth forum. It is active in clusters and working groups on humanitarian work and development. Many stakeholders and donors are in favour of the integration of Wash in Nutrition such as UNICEF, SIDA, USAID, Canada. In addition, the new Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2021-2025 integrates a WASH axis and takes into account gender mainstreaming. The country also has a national WASH and Nutrition strategy. Right2Grow will keep supporting the partnership between SWA and SUN (scaling up nutrition). Citizen monitoring of SWA's Nutrition for Growth and Mutual Accountability Mechanism commitments and the implementation of the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan, will allow for effective input into joint cluster analysis/advocacy notes, working groups and major humanitarian and

development donor forums. The Dutch Embassy will be encouraged to strengthen its participation in the SWA framework and the SUN.

Embassy feedback: The team has regular contact with the Dutch embassy over the last year. The final baseline study was shared for feedback. In general, the embassy appreciated the baseline and indicated the analysis was detailed and a foundation for planning and implementation of the programme in strengthening the capacity of organisations for better advocacy. Overall, the Right2Grow programme aligns with the embassy's multi-annual strategy. Further conversations with the embassy about the implications are still to follow to agree on how the embassy and Right2Grow will collaborate to achieve joint goals.

South Sudan

The humanitarian and political crises situation in South Sudan continues to negatively affect the communities' access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services that are already poor.

For CSOs, having an advocacy role is new to many, who have mainly operated in a context determined by humanitarian relief; nonetheless there are some efforts made by CSOs such as Women's organizations to improve Wash and Nutrition conditions through media but with little effect.

Community Mobilization: The Right2Grow programme will prioritize inclusion of the informal community groups to improve quality of Nutrition and WASH services. Efforts will be made to establish synergies between these groups and relevant private sector actors; the baseline made recommendations to further undertake project area specific mapping of the root causes of malnutrition which is a persisting gap to enhance an effective advocacy agenda.

Strengthening Civil Society: Whereas there are some platforms for civil society such as the SUN movement and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), meetings for these platforms have not been structural and have mainly had a humanitarian focus. Right2Grow will support MWRI hold annual joint WASH sector meetings. Even within the government budget planning document, the local government authorities and CSOs are exempted from the process, leaving them with limited room for negotiation to participate in the budget planning process. Right2Grow will empower CSOs and CBOs to voice the needs and concerns of the communities, negotiate their inclusion into the government planning documents and hold authorities accountable in their programming and financial planning.

Engagement with Public Authorities: Efforts will be made to enhance budgets for Ministries of Health (MoH), Agriculture (MoA) and MWRI to allow for implementation and improve capacity of staff and reparation and improvement of WASH and Nutrition services. The policies and plans of these ministries are made up in silo's and are not informed by each other nor by other actors. This strategy will contribute to the adaptation of a multisectoral approach. However, given limited resources this needs to be combined with lobby efforts to enhance donor engagement. Line ministries (MoH), (MoA) and MWRI are now more specified in the TOC. The Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition 2022 costed budget will be referred to while strategizing the 2022 budget advocacy. There will be further assessment of the State and County's budget allocation, as well as humanitarian donor budgets, to enable Right2Grow in positioning better advocacy strategies. At local level, Right2Grow will investigate the root causes of mal/under nutrition in the planned field research, to generate evidence and innovative practices to prevent malnutrition.

Mobilizing International Development Actors: Platforms like the SUN movement exist but, there are no significant lobby and advocacy efforts made towards the integration of WASH and nutrition services by either the State, County or civil society organizations in South Sudan. The sectors which have a key role to

play in addressing WASH, food security and Nutrition are neglected in the South Sudan government budget allocation, but there is also general budget scarcity.

Reflections and Adaptations: Right2Grow will purposely link project stakeholders in South Sudan to the international debate on WASH and Nutrition.

Embassy Feedback: There is regular communication with the Embassy. During the Baseline report validation, the embassy was positive, however, some concerns were raised that included the need to think more about the link between service delivery and advocacy; provide support to institutions and support national and local governments in stepping up service delivery to their people; reflect upon how communities can change and contribute to changing the dialogue on services; how can women in local situations and for example women in parliament strengthen in each other?

Uganda

Right2Grow Uganda programme will hugely benefit from the current enabling policy environment instituted by government of Uganda and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister through the second Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAPII). In 2021, the Office of the Prime Minister created a Nutrition Unit to address capacity gaps related to coordination of Nutrition responses across the line Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Based on the baseline findings and recommendations, the major thrust of the R2G programme will be to strengthen the capacity of CSOs both at national and district level to lobby and advocate for increased financing for impactful nutrition specific and sensitive interventions within the framework of multi-sectoral response. In future, attention will be paid to adapting disability inclusion and youth involvement in our programming as well. This will further be strengthened by closely collaborating with "We Are Able" another strategic partnership funded by the Dutch Government under Power of Voices coordinated by ZOA Uganda.

Community Mobilization: To address barriers identified during the baseline, the programme will adapt local level advocacy approaches e.g. Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) and Vision Commitment and Action (VCA) models; and build capacity of grassroot-based CBOs and other community structures to mobilize communities to demand and invest in social services and adopt good, food, nutrition and WASH practices. The programme will be intentional in involving youth organizations in view of the huge young population in Uganda. The R2G Uganda consortium will build on existing platforms with youth engagement and will cooperate with young people-led and serving organizations given the increased nutrition burden faced by young people.

Strengthening Civil Society: Baseline findings show gaps that need to be addressed such as insufficient and inadequate strategic communication and coordination present at the district level, departmental level, and civil society; and lack of an integrated approach to planning for Nutrition, WASH and Food security at local government level. The Right2Grow programme will align the programme interventions to the Parish Development Model which government has hugely invested in and directly benefits the community. Focus will be placed on strengthening the capacity of CSOs in Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking (BMET) especially at District and sub county level. CSO partners at grassroot level will be oriented on the Local Government and Planning cycle to ensure robust preparation and contributions in these strategic spaces and support District functionalize Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs). The programme will strengthen its operations at Parish level to contribute and align to the Parish Development Model, which is now a vehicle of delivering National Development III.

Mobilizing International Development Actors: Right2Grow will also actively engage with the identified state actors at national and sub-national level, as they include the key decision makers to be influenced. At strategic level, the opportunity presented by the Dutch Embassy and the commitment so far made by the embassy in supporting Right2Grow in terms of convening these development actors will also be pursued.

Reflections and Adaptations: In the coming years, the programme will gather strategic information to lobby development actors to coordinate and collaborate along the humanitarian-development nexus, to address underlying determinants of undernutrition.

Embassy Feedback: R2G Uganda enjoys a warm and cordial working relationship with the Dutch Embassy in Kampala. Right2Grow Uganda programme under power of voices is aligned to the Royal Netherlands Embassy Multi-Annual Country Strategy (MACS) 2019-2022. The Netherlands Government is committed to contribute to the inclusive, legitimate and sustainable development of Uganda, in line with Vision 2040 of the Ugandan Government, by enhancing in partnership with the Government of Uganda of the active and constructive involvement of the private sector and civil society. This Netherlands' Multi Annual Country Strategy aims to contribute to the continued development of a stable and democratic Uganda, through increased democratic governance, improved SRHR services, more resilient food systems, higher youth employment and an enhanced trade and investment relationship. Right2Grow Uganda programme specifically contributes to MACS result 2.3 on Sustainable development, food security, water and climate and is aligned to MACS Ultimate outcome of Increased Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) through more resilient Food Systems. During the R2G baseline study process, the Embassy actively participated during the various processes including giving feedback to the Baseline report with valuable comments. Generally, the embassy appreciated the baseline report findings and that the report brought out valid issues of concern to all development stakeholders in the Country. Further conversations with the embassy about the implications of these findings and how the Embassy will support the programme to achieve its goal are ongoing.

Theory of Change visual

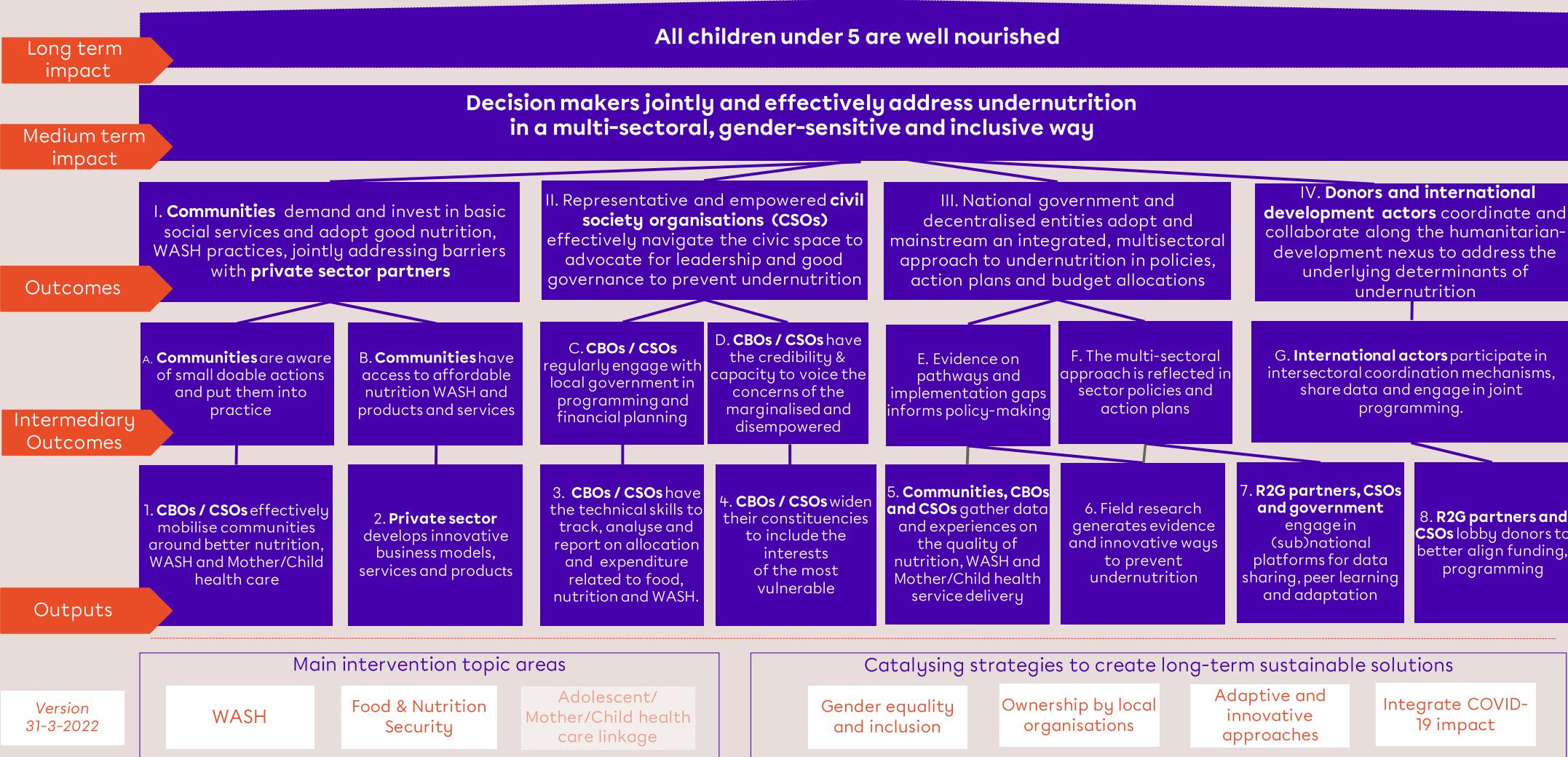
The global Right2Grow TOC visual can be found on the next page. Country-level TOCs are included in Annex 1.





Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Version
31-3-2022

2. Right2Grow Results Framework

Final (Version 3 – April 27, 2022)

2.1 Consolidated results framework

The Results Framework articulates the different levels of results expected from the R2G program. The results specified comprise the outcomes, intermediate outcomes and outputs as per validated Global Theory of Change (TOC) with particular focus on donor indicators. The indicators have been defined based on the context across R2G implementing countries, with consolidated baseline values and qualitative information based on country-level baseline surveys conducted in the first year, that form the basis for target setting for years 2 (2022) and 2 (2025).

The detailed country results frameworks are included in Annex 2 as MS Excel files. Please note that these frameworks do not have targets for all indicators. Based on our experience, setting targets for many of the indicators does not add any value since the actual level of the target often does not reveal the level of success, nor can it easily be predicted. It is the *actual results* (both quantitative and qualitative) that will help to understand the success of the programme and the progress towards the outcomes. Hence, the actuals – and the interpretation of these results – will be reported. As per the MFA's guidelines, the frameworks do include targets for the SCS indicators.

The detailed country results frameworks in Annex 2 follow the TOC's of the countries, starting with Outcome 1, 2, etc., which has a different order than the SCS indicators. For ease of reference the "Right2Grow indicator codes" are also mentioned after the SCS indicators in the tables below (e.g. SCS 1 = R2G.OC.3.1).

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - qualitative
Number of laws, policies that are better implemented for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS1). (R2G.OC.3.1) Sub-indicators: SCS012: # of government policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement.	Bangladesh	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	R2G has not made any contributions/influence towards the implementation of relevant nutrition and WASH policies.	NA	3	Inclusion of nutrition as sub-head under Health Sector budget template of Union Parishad (LGI); Creating budget provision for U5 children for protecting against malnutrition and infectious diseases; Developed two (02) policies / regulations / strategies adaptive user-friendly info book/guideline on nutrition & WASH sector related issues for respective stakeholders.
	Burkina Faso	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	R2G did not contribute to policy development during the baseline period	NA	1	This will be achieved through advocacy by using different networks (including ReSoNut), R2G will act on the government so that the different sectoral policies take into account nutrition (in this case a revision of the sectoral policy to take into account the strategic axes of the PMSN of Burkina Faso)
	Ethiopia	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	R2G has not influenced any of the high-level commitments to reduce undernutrition by 2021 but the baseline identified 9 national policies related to WASH, nutrition, and food security.	NA	4	R2G works with CSOs and the government to ensure cascading and implementation of selected policy and strategy instruments related to WASH and Nutrition and Food Security.
	Mali	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	R2G did not contribute to policy implementation during the baseline period	NA	10	Finalization of the multi-sector nutrition action plan, 1 national nutrition policy, 1 law on internally displaced persons, 10 municipal development plans (PDESC), 2 national water and sanitation policies, (local decisions in favor of nutrition and washing)
	South Sudan	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	R2G did not contribute to policy implementation during the baseline period	NA	2	These are the National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategy
	Uganda	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0	There is no robust monitoring and evaluation system for increased transparency and accountability of most of the activities and interventions under the nutrition policies. The tracking Systems for material, financial and human resources when implementing nutrition policies are not sufficient. Furthermore, financing for nutrition was not well accepted hence was never well established.	NA	3	Uganda R2G Partners are targeting to work with government ministries and departments to better implement the National Agriculture policy (2025); and Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) II (2020/21-2024/25).
	Total SCS 1	SCS012: # of governmental policies	0		NA	23	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - qualitative
Number of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development (SCS2) (R2G.OC.3.2) Sub-indicators: SCS022: # of governmental policies for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	Bangladesh	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	The programme has not yet influenced any of the policies related to nutrition and WASH.	NA	3	R2G will influence: Inclusion of nutrition as sub-head under Health Sector budget template of Union Parishad (LGI); Creating budget provision for U5 children for protecting against malnutrition and infectious diseases; Developed two (02) policies / regulations / strategies adaptive user-friendly info book/guideline on nutrition & WASH sector related issues for respective stakeholders.
	Burkina Faso	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	R2G did not contribute to policy development during the baseline period	NA	1	This will be achieved through advocacy by using different networks (including ReSoNut), R2G will act on the government so that the different sectoral policies take into account nutrition (in this case a revision of the sectoral policy to take into account the strategic axes of the PMSN of Burkina Faso).
	Ethiopia		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Mali		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	R2G did not contribute to policy development during the baseline period.	NA	2	The R2G Partners in South Sudan are targeting to work with the Ministry of Health to develop the National Nutrition policy. This policy will be further operationalized by developing the National Nutrition Strategy. Once the Nutrition Policy is successfully developed R2G Partners will focus on ensuring that the line ministry and partners have an integrated WASH + Nutrition policy. There are preliminary discussions with the govt stakeholders to ensure Integration of WASH once the nutrition policy is in place.
	Uganda	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0	Some policies like NDP III, Health sector development plan, health policy, and RMNCH-SP are not nutrition and WASH specific thus have very little or no influence in the reduction of malnutrition and improvement of WASH in Uganda.	NA	3	Uganda R2G Partners are targeting to work with the Ministry of Health to develop the National sanitation and hygiene Policy. Once the Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is successfully developed, R2G Partners will focus on ensuring that the line ministry and partners have an integrated WASH + Nutrition policy. R2G Uganda will also work with the ministry of Gender, labor and social development to integrate nutrition and WASH specific goals/objects in NDP III to influence the nutrition and WASH indicators. By laws may also be developed at district level (targets to be set after mid-term evaluation).
	Total	SCS022: # of governmental policies	0		NA	9	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - qualitative
Number of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage (SCS 3) (R2G.OC.2.1) Sub-indicators: SCS031: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at <i>national and international levels</i> SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level	Bangladesh	SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0	CSOs and CBOs working with nutrition and WASH initiatives were found scattered and no such cases were reported on agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage national level etc.	NA	160	Total 160 times by 2025 will be empowered and to be able to voice the needs and concerns of the communities, negotiate their inclusion into the local government planning documents (planning, open budgeting and agenda setting, representation of different committees, etc.) and hold respective authorities accountable in their programming and financial planning
	Burkina Faso	SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national and international levels</i>	0	R2G did not contribute to the number of times CSOs managed to create space for CSO demands and positions, during the reference period.	5	500	Right2Grow works with 30 CSOs that will create between 20 and 40 spaces each (national or sub-national). Through capacity building of CSOs, OBCs and groups as well as coaching in the formulation of initiatives and spaces. In addition there is the accompaniment that R2G can do in terms of technical support from its PMOs including ReSoNut and AMR and financial if possible.
		SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0		5	500	At sub-national level, the targets are expected to be distributed among the three impact regions: North Central: 200 ; North: 200; East: 100
	Ethiopia	SCS031: # of times ... <i>at national and international levels</i>	0		11	28	National Nutrition Coordinating Body (NNCB)- 2 times in a year; MoH' Annual Review Meeting (once a year); ESESUN annual assembly Meeting (once a year) ; SD stakeholder platform (once a year); The National WASH multisector forum (once a year). ; Health Forum which is led by CCRDA (once a year)
		SCS032: # of times ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0	R2G did not yet create space for CSO demands during the baseline period.	50	279	At Woreda level: 231 times through contracted CSOs and Partnership organization Regional level; 24 times through contracted CSOs and Partnership organization, 2 per target Regions (Amhara, Oromia and SNNP) per year ; 24 times at Regional ECSC-SUN per Region (Amhara, Oromia and SNNP).

	Mali	<i>SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels</i>	0	Most of the actions in which CSOs participate are initiatives with agendas set by decision-makers. R2G did not yet create space for CSO demands during the baseline period.	NA	90	Per year: 4 World Days, 1 national EID, 4 SWA Committee meetings, 2 CTIN meetings, 2 Press conferences, electoral advocacy, parliamentary advocacy meetings.
		<i>SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level</i>	0		NA	108	Per year: 27 regional and local development committee meetings (CCOCSAD, CLOCSAD, CROCSAD).
	South Sudan	<i>SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels</i>	0	R2G did not yet create space for CSO demands during the baseline period.	NA	2	CSOs and CBOs will be empowered to be able to voice the needs and concerns of the communities, negotiate their inclusion into the government planning documents and hold authorities accountable in their programming and financial planning.
	Uganda	<i>SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels</i>	0	There are no networks formed specifically for the advocacy of WASH and nutrition interventions at national/subnational level	10	30	CSOs and CBOs will engage National nutrition forum, Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) for Nutrition, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee
		<i>SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level</i>	0		30	90	CSOs and CBOs will engage WASH & Nutrition committees at district level on advocacy related to WASH & Nutrition
	Total	<i>SCS031: # of times ... at national and international levels</i>	0		26	650	
		<i>SCS032: # of times ... at sub-national level</i>	0		85	1,137	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - qualitative
Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency (SCS 4) (R2G.OC.2.2) Sub-indicators: SCS041: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at national level SCS042: # of initiatives ... at sub-national level	Bangladesh	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0			10	A total 50 actions / initiatives will take place for both national and local level, where 10 initiatives including CSA-SUN network, public private partnership and provision for budget of U5 Children for protecting malnutrition and infectious diseases, etc. At national level, and 40 initiatives / actions at local level throughout the project period
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0	CSOs were found not to be formally involved in advocacy initiatives.		40	
	Burkina Faso	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0	The analysis of the data shows that the organizations met conducted an average of 6.5 advocacy initiatives on various themes at the national or local level. The advocacy initiatives identified by the baseline study were not supported by the R2G project.	5	15	Right2Grow works with 30 CSOs that will create initiatives at national or sub-national levels. Through capacity building of CSOs, OBCs and groups as well as coaching in the formulation of initiatives. In addition, there is the accompaniment that R2G can do in terms of technical support from its PMOs including ReSoNut and AMR and financial if possible.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0		5	15	The subnational initiatives are equally divided between the three regions.
	Ethiopia	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0	Level of CSOs engagement is very low, the role and engagement of the private sector in nutrition and WASH sensitive interventions is generally low. The existing private sector stakeholders engaged in nutrition and WASH related businesses have not been properly mapped and adequately engaged by key government sector offices, such as the health, agriculture and water sector offices.		2	HDN initiative advocacy to materialized towards the contribution on the nutrition outcomes at national and international level; (e.g. SUN networks); and Private sectors participation on WASH and Nutrition initiatives using the Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy/strategy advocacy through the SUN business network established in Ethiopia at national level.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0			6	Institutionalizing the Nutrition in the multi-sectoral initiative through Budget advocacy on signatory bureaus to allocate budget for nutrition (hire fully dedicated nutrition focal, for multi-sectoral M&E at regional and Woreda levels; Social accountability initiatives at the Local level through the CVA model to enhance communities to have shared vision, participation, and leadership; Establishment of Food and Nutrition Council initiative;

	Mali	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0	No CSO-led advocacy initiatives take gender into account in the wash and nutrition aspects		90	Per year: 4 World Days, 1 national EID, 4 SWA Committee meetings, 2 CTIN meetings, 2 Press conferences, electoral advocacy, parliamentary advocacy meetings.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0			108	Per year: 27 regional and local development committee meetings (CCOCSAD, CLOCSAD, CROCSAD).
South Sudan	South Sudan	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0	All the advocacy initiatives identified by the baseline scoping exercise were not supported by R2G project		2	The Partners are targeting to conduct bi-annual WASH & Nutrition integrated community awareness initiatives in each of the 10 counties where R2G partners (SCI, CIDO, UNIDO, ACF and SPEDP) have presence.
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0			6	
Uganda	Uganda	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0	Although CSOs have labored to perform key roles like mobilizing communities and amplifying the voices of the marginalized groups, the actual advocacy efforts have been ineffective because sufficient progress towards decreased undernutrition has not been realized.		160	R2G Uganda partners will; Engage National nutrition forum, Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) for Nutrition, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee, and WASH & Nutrition committees at district level on advocacy related to WASH & Nutrition; Organize & Conduct District Level Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues on Nutrition/Food/WASH; Develop annual CSO budget position papers on Food security nutrition, and WASH; Produce annual Budget Guide and Fact sheets produced on Food security nutrition, and WASH financing annually (district Specific).
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0			240	
Total	Total	SCS041: Number of initiatives ... <i>at national level</i>	0		5	279	
		SCS042: Number of initiatives ... <i>at sub-national level</i>	0		5	415	

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - 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 (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Capacity assessments have been conducted in year 1. Key gaps appear in Lobby and advocacy capacity, and Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking.	7		Consortium of R2G decided to use only the first- and second tier partners who are directly contracted under R2G project and whose capacity will be assessed. Around 1,000 Tier-3 partners are NOT included in this overview CSO capacities will be strengthened in lobbying and advocacy through specific training adapted to the needs of the actors Although some partners are female / youth-led this is not by design, so all countries report only SCS053 (CSOs not youth or women led).
	Burkina Faso	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		6		
	Ethiopia	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		7		
	Mali	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		8		
	South Sudan	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		8		
	Uganda	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		9		
	Total	SCS053: # of other CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		43		

Donor indicator / R2G indicator	Country	Sub-indicator(s)	Baseline value quant.	Baseline value - qualitative	Target year 2 - quant.	Target year 5 - quant.	Target - qualitative
Number of CSOs involved in R2G (SCS 6) (R2G.OP.1.1) Sub-indicator: SCS063: # of CSOs (not youth or women led) involved in SPs programmes	Bangladesh	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Max Foundation, The Hunger Project, Save the Children, Action Contre la Faim and the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), World Vision, Horizontal Learning Platform	7		
	Burkina Faso	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	The Hunger Project, Save the Children, Action Contre la Faim and the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), RESONUT (Réseau des organisations de la société civile pour la nutrition) and Association Monde Rural (AMR).	6		These are only the first-and second tier consortium partners who are directly contracted under R2G project.
	Ethiopia	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Action against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Max Foundation, and World Vision, Guragie Development and Cultural Association (GDCA), Multi-sectoral Development Organisation (MCMDO), and Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA).	7		Around 1,000 Tier-3 partners are NOT included in this overview. During the programme, some of these partners may be sub-contracted and become second tier partners. However, currently no changes in the consortium set-up is projected.
	Mali	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Action contre la faim (partenaire principal); Association Malienne pour le Développement Communautaire (AMADECOM); Association malienne pour la protection de l'environnement "STOP-SAHEL"; La Coalition nationale de la Campagne internationale pour l'eau et l'assainissement (NC-CIEPA); Association des Jeunes pour la Citoyenneté Active et la Démocratie (AJCAD) ; OMAES ; Groupe de Suivi Budgétaire (GSB) ; World Vision	8		Although some partners are female / youth-led this is not by design, so all countries report only SCS053 (CSOs not youth or women led).

	South Sudan	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Action against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), Save the Children, World Vision, Community Initiative for Development Organization (CIDO), Child Rights Coalition (CRC), Support for peace, Education, Development Programmes (SPEDP) and Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDOR).	8		
	Uganda	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0	Action against Hunger, the Centre for Economic Governance and Accountability Africa (CEGAA), The Hunger Project, World Vision, Community Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI), Food Rights Alliance (FRA), Nutrition Society of Uganda (NSU), Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) and Movement for Community-led Development (MCLD).	9		
	Total	SCS063: # of CSOs (<i>not youth or women led</i>)	0		43		

2.2 Linkages between R2G indicators and IGG thematic indicators

The MFA Food Nutrition Security (FNS) Results Framework consists of three results areas and four enabling areas with multiple indicators. On the other hand, water Results Framework is anchored on the impact of water security and water safety for people and ecosystem. Below are the highlighted sections in the relevant targets from the consolidated Right2Grow results framework.

IGG thematic indicator/topic	R2G indicators and country targets		
	Indicator(s)	Country	Targets
4.1 Number of reforms/ improvements in major (inter) national FNS/ WASH policies/laws/ regulations (Regulatory Framework)	Number of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	Bangladesh	Target: 3 Inclusion of nutrition as sub-head under Health Sector budget template of Union Parishad (LGI); Creating budget provision for U5 children for protecting against malnutrition and infectious diseases; Developed two (02) policies / regulations / strategies adaptive user-friendly info book/guideline on nutrition & WASH sector related issues for respective stakeholders.
		Burkina Faso	Target: 1 This will be achieved through advocacy by using different networks (including ReSoNut), R2G will act on the government so that the different sectoral policies take into account nutrition (in this case a revision of the sectoral policy to take into account the strategic axes of the PMSN of Burkina Faso)
	Number of laws, policies implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	Ethiopia	Target: 4 R2G partnership works with CSOs and the government to ensure the cascading and implementation of selected policy and strategy instruments related to WASH and Nutrition and Food Security.
		Mali	Target: 10 Finalization of the multi-sector nutrition action plan, 1 national nutrition policy, 1 law on internally displaced persons, 10 municipal development plans (PDESC), 2 political adoption of national water and sanitation policies , (local decisions in favor of nutrition and washing)
		South Sudan	Target: 2 The R2G Partners in South Sudan are targeting to work with the Ministry of Health to develop the National Nutrition policy. Once the Nutrition Policy is successfully developed R2G Partners will focus on ensuring that the line ministry and partners have an integrated WASH + Nutrition policy.
		Uganda	Target: 2 Uganda R2G Partners are targeting to work with the Ministry of Health to develop the National sanitation and hygiene Policy. Once the Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is successfully developed, R2G Partners will focus on ensuring that the line ministry and partners have an integrated WASH + Nutrition policy. R2G Uganda will also work with the ministry of Gender, labor and social development to integrate nutrition and WASH specific goals/objects in NDP III to influence the nutrition and WASH indicators. R2G Partners are targeting to work with government ministries and departments to better implement the National Agriculture policy (2025); and Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) II (2020/21-2024/25).
Capacity development (organizations or individuals) - Enabling environment	Number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	Bangladesh	7
		Burkina Faso	6
		Ethiopia	7
		Mali	8
		South Sudan	8
		Uganda	9

ANNEX 2: Detailed Country results frameworks

(shared as MS Excel documents)

Annex 1 – Country Theory of Change visuals



**Right2Grow
Bangladesh**

Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Long term impact

All children under 5 are well nourished

Medium term impact

Decision makers jointly and effectively address undernutrition in a multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive and inclusive way

Outcomes

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**

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

III. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations

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

Intermediary Outcomes

A. **Communities** are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice

B. **Communities** have access to affordable nutrition WASH and Adolescent / Mother / Child health products and services

C. **CBOs / CSOs** regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning

D. **CBOs / CSOs** have the credibility & capacity to voice the concerns of the marginalised and disempowered

E. Evidence on pathways and implementation gaps informs policy-making

F. The multi-sectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans

G. **International actors** participate in intersectoral coordination mechanisms, share data and engage in joint programming.

Outputs

1. **CBOs / CSOs** effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition, WASH and Mother/Child health care

2. **Private sector** develops innovative business models, services and products

3. **CBOs / CSOs** have the technical skills to track, analyse and report on allocation and expenditure related to food, nutrition and WASH.

4. **CBOs / CSOs** widen their constituencies to include the interests of the most vulnerable

5. **Communities, CBOs and CSOs** gather data and experiences on the quality of nutrition, WASH and Mother/Child health service delivery

6. Field research generates evidence and innovative ways to prevent undernutrition

7. **R2G partners, CSOs and government** engage in (sub)national networks / platforms for data sharing, peer learning and adaptation

8. **R2G partners and CSOs** lobby donors to better align funding, programming and leveraging for large programmes

Main intervention topic areas

WASH

Food & Nutrition Security

Adolescent/
Mother/Child health care linkage

Catalysing strategies to create long-term sustainable solutions

Gender equality and inclusion

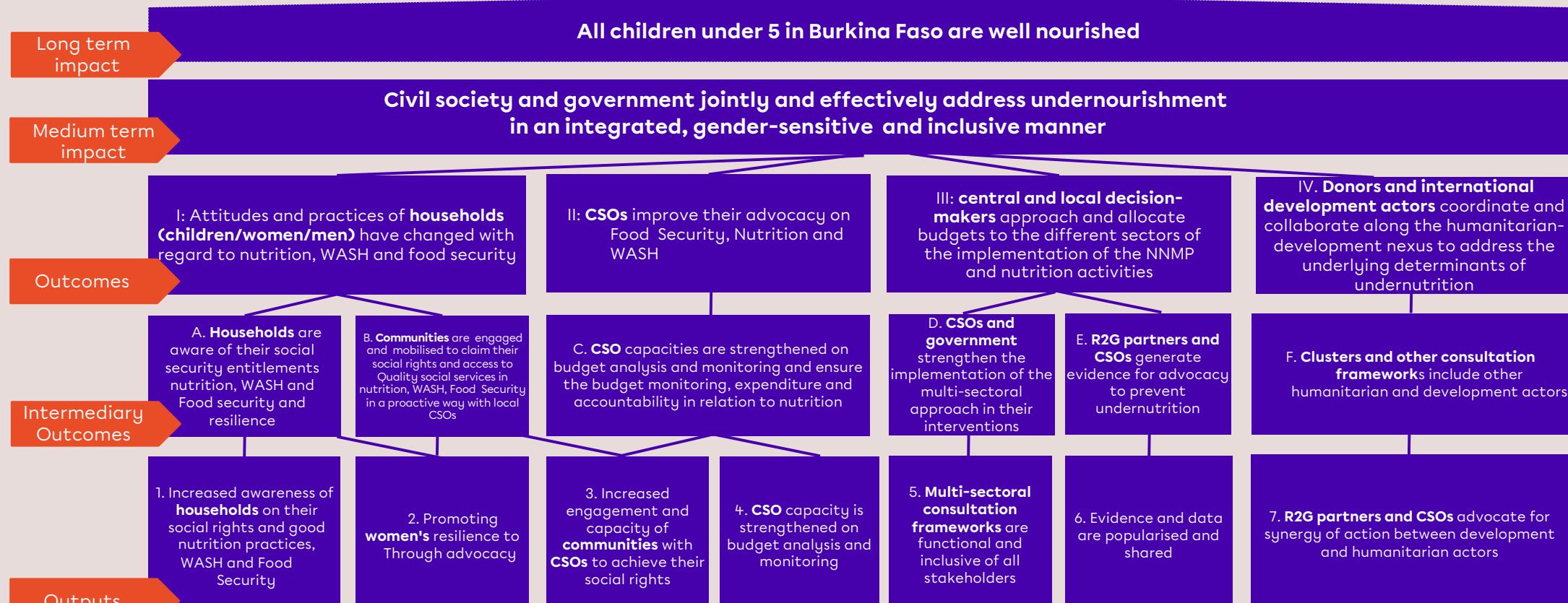
Ownership by local organisations

Adaptive and innovative approaches

Integrate COVID-19 impact

Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Main intervention topic areas

WASH

Food & Nutrition Security

Catalysing strategies to create long-term sustainable solutions

Gender equality and inclusion

Ownership by local organisations

Adaptive and innovative approaches

Integrate the impact of COVID-19

Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Long term impact

Medium term impact

Outcomes

Intermediary Outcomes

Outputs

All children under 5, particularly in SNNPR, Oromia, Amhara and Tigray are well nourished

Ethiopia decision makers jointly and effectively address undernutrition in a multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive and inclusive way

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**

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

III. National government and decentralised entities adopt and mainstream an integrated, multisectoral approach to undernutrition in policies, action plans and budget allocations

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

A. **Communities** at Woreda and kebele are aware of small doable actions and put them into practice

B. **Communities** have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services

C. **CBOs / CSOs** regularly engage with local government in programming and financial planning

D. **CBOs and CSOs** have the legitimacy & capacity to voice the concerns of the marginalised and disempowered

E. Evidence on pathways and implementation gaps informs policy-making

F. The multi-sectoral approach is reflected in sector policies and action plans

G. **International actors** such as ESCS-SUN participate in intersectoral coordination mechanisms, share data and engage in joint programming.

1. **CBOs** effectively mobilise communities around better nutrition and WASH

2. **Private sector** develops innovative business models, services and products in line with needs of women

3. **CBOs / CSOs** have the technical skills to track, analyse and report on allocation and expenditure related to food, nutrition and WASH.

4. **CBOs / CSOs** widen their constituencies to include the interests of the most vulnerable and women

5. **Communities** at Woreda and kebele level, **CBOs and CSOs** gather data and experiences on the quality of nutrition and WASH service delivery

6. Field research generates evidence and innovative ways to prevent undernutrition in the four regions

7. **R2G partners, CSOs and government** engage in (sub)national networks / platforms for data sharing, peer learning and adaptation

8. **R2G partners and CSOs lobby donors** to better align funding and programming

Main intervention topic areas

WASH

Food & Nutrition Security

Catalysing strategies to create long-term sustainable solutions

Gender equality and inclusion

Ownership by local organisations

Adaptive and innovative approaches

Integrate COVID-19 impact

L'objectif ultime

Chaque enfant est capable de réaliser son plein potentiel



Impact à long terme

Tous les enfants de moins de 5 ans sont bien nourris

Impact à moyen terme

Les décideurs luttent conjointement et efficacement contre la sous-nutrition d'une manière multisectorielle, sensible au genre et inclusive

Outcomes

I. Les **communautés** demandent et investissent dans les services sociaux de base et adoptent les bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition et de WASH, en s'attaquant aux obstacles conjointement avec les partenaires du **secteur privé**

II. Les **organisations de la société civile** (OSC) représentatives et dotées de moyens d'action opèrent efficacement en matière de nutrition et d'EHA dans le plaidoyer en faveur du leadership et de la bonne gouvernance afin de prévenir la sous-nutrition

III. Le **gouvernement national, les parlementaires et les entités décentralisées** adoptent et intègrent une approche intégrée et multisectorielle de la sous-nutrition dans les politiques, les plans d'action et les allocations budgétaires

IV : **Les bailleurs les acteurs internationaux du développement** coordonnent et collaborent dans le cadre de la relation entre l'aide humanitaire et le développement afin de s'attaquer aux causes sous-jacentes de la sous-alimentation

Outcome intermédiaires

A. Les communautés sont conscientes des petites actions réalisables et les mettent en pratiques

B. Les communautés ont accès à des services nutritionnels et d'EHA abordables

C. Les Organisations communautaires (OC), les OSC et les médias collaborent régulièrement avec les autorités locales en matière de programmation et de planification financière

D. Les OC, les OSC et les médias ont la légitimité et la capacité d'exprimer les préoccupations des personnes marginalisées et démunies.

E. Les enseignements tirés des parcours et des lacunes de mise en œuvre éclairent l'élaboration des politiques et des lois

F. Les mécanismes de coordination entre le gouvernement et la société civile, ainsi qu'entre différents secteurs (WASH-nutrition- sécurité alimentaire) contribuent à l'efficacité des programmes de WASH et nutrition - santé

G. Les acteurs internationaux participent aux mécanismes de coordination intersectorielle nationales et régionales, partagent les données et s'engagent dans une programmation conjointe.

Outputs

1. Les OSC mobilisent efficacement les communautés autour d'une meilleure nutrition et EHA et les sensibilisent à l'opter des mesures anti Covid-19

2. Le secteur privé développe des modèles commerciaux, des services et des produits innovants

3. Les OC, les OSC et les Médias ont des compétences techniques nécessaires pour suivre, analyser et rendre compte des affectations et des dépenses ainsi que des politiques et stratégies sur le WASH, la nutrition et la sécurité alimentaire

4. Les OC et les OSC élargissent leur champ d'action pour inclure les intérêts des plus vulnérables

5. Les communautés, les OC et les OSC recueillent des données et des expériences sur la qualité de la nutrition et la prestation de services EHA spécifique au contexte

6. La recherche sur le terrain génère des données probantes et des moyens innovants pour prévenir la sous-nutrition et les mauvaises conditions WASH

7. Les OSC participent et contribuent au dynamisme des mécanismes de coordination entre le gouvernement et la société civile, ainsi qu'entre différents secteurs (WASH-nutrition- sécurité alimentaire-changement climatique)

8. Les partenaires de R2G, les OSC et les décideurs s'engagent dans des plateformes pour le partage des données, l'apprentissage par les pairs, l'adoption des bonnes pratiques de gouvernance et plaident ensemble auprès des bailleurs de fonds afin qu'ils alignent mieux leurs financements et la programmation sur les priorités du gouvernement et soutiennent les approches multisectorielles de la nutrition, telle que l'intégration avec les Changements climatiques.

Domaines principaux d'interventions

WASH

Sécurité Alimentaire & Nutrition

Stratégies canalisatrices pour la création de solutions durables à long terme

Égalité des sexes et inclusion

Appropriation par les organisations locales

Approches adaptives et innovantes

Intégrer l'impact de COVID-19



Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Main intervention topic areas

WASH

Food & Nutrition Security

Catalysing strategies to create long-term sustainable solutions

Gender equality and inclusion

Ownership by local organisations

Adaptive and innovative approaches

Integrate COVID-19 impact



Ultimate goal

Every child is able to reach their full potential



Long term impact

All children under 5 in Uganda are well nourished

Medium term impact

Government decision makers and other stakeholders jointly and effectively address undernutrition in a multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive and inclusive way

Outcomes

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

II. Empowered local and international **civil society organisations (CSOs)** effectively navigate the civic space to influence decisions on policy implementation and legislation on food, nutrition and WASH

III. **National government and decentralised entities** adopt multisectoral approach to undernutrition and integrate, food, nutrition and WASH in policies, action plans and budget allocations

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

Intermediary Outcomes

A. **Communities** are aware and empowered to adopt gender sensitive food nutrition and WASH practices

B. **Communities** have access to affordable nutrition and WASH products and services

C. **Local and int. CSOs** convene to influence local and central govt. planning and budgeting processes to prioritize food, nutrition and WASH

D. **CBOs and CSOs** have the legitimacy & capacity to voice the concerns of the marginalised and disempowered

E. Evidence on pathways and implementation gaps informs policy-making

F. **Government, CSOs and investors** breakdown policy and funding silos related to food, nutrition and WASH.

G. **Donors** participate in intersectoral coordination mechanisms, share data and engage in joint programming.

Outputs

1. **CBOs, women, children, adolescent girls, mothers and their families**, effectively mobilised and aware of their rights to better food, nutrition and WASH services

2. **Public-Private partnerships** develop innovative and gender sensitive models for better food, nutrition and WASH services.

3. **CBOs and CSOs** have the technical skills to track, analyse and report on allocation and expenditure related to food, nutrition and WASH.

4. **CBOs and CSOs** organised into district and national multisectoral platforms, including marginalised groups for effective joint advocacy.

5. **Communities, CBOs and CSOs** gather data and experiences on specific needs for and quality of nutrition and WASH service delivery

6. Field research generates evidence and innovative ways to prevent undernutrition

7. **R2G partners, CSOs and government** engage in district multisectoral and budget platforms for data sharing, peer learning and adaptation

8. **R2G partners and CSOs** lobby main donors to better align funding and programming

Main intervention topic areas

WASH

Food & Nutrition Security

Catalysing strategies to create long-term sustainable solutions

Gender equality and disability inclusion

Ownership by local organisations

Adaptive and innovative approaches

Linkage to private sector

Integrate COVID-19 impact