



# HUMAN APPEAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (HADO) Annual Report 2025

Gallery from our Activities 2024-2025:



*"Youth receiving their certificates after completion of 4 and half Months Training on Entrepreneurship"*



*HADO Directors and EDC Staff During the Second Phase of the youth Empowerment Program: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2025*

# Acknowledgements

Human Appeal Development Organization (HADO) expresses its deep appreciation to all partners, stakeholders, and communities whose collaboration and commitment enabled the successful implementation of its 2025 programmes. The organization recognizes the invaluable technical and material contributions of international partners, including IOM and IRC, whose support strengthened WASH service delivery, as well as USAID and EDC for their role in youth education and empowerment initiatives.

HADO also acknowledges the leadership and cooperation of local authorities, school administrations, community leaders, and grassroots structures such as Water User Committees and youth groups. Most importantly, HADO commends the resilience, participation, and ownership demonstrated by the communities served, particularly women, girls, and youth, who remain at the center of all interventions.

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## Table of Contents

Acknowledgements .....	ii
Executive Summary.....	iv
Section 1: Context.....	1
Section 2: Major Achievements and HADO’s Contribution .....	3
Section 3: Partnerships .....	8
Section 4: Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Future outlook .....	12

## Executive Summary

In 2025, Human Appeal Development Organization (HADO) implemented integrated humanitarian and development programmes across Central Equatoria State, particularly in Juba County and surrounding areas, responding to the needs of vulnerable and underserved populations in a context marked by economic instability, displacement, and limited access to essential services.

Through its multi-sectoral approach, HADO reached over 15,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries across its core programme areas, delivering impactful and community-driven interventions.

In the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector, HADO reached over 8,000 beneficiaries by improving access to safe water and sanitation services. This included rehabilitation of water points, hygiene promotion campaigns, and strengthening of community-based water management systems. The organization also trained Water User Committees and hygiene promoters, contributing to improved hygiene practices and reduced public health risks.

In education and youth empowerment, HADO supported over 3,000 beneficiaries, including school-aged children and youth. Interventions focused on improving learning environments, supporting school participation, and equipping youth with skills for leadership, personal development, and community engagement. These efforts contributed to increased school attendance and strengthened youth inclusion in community processes.

Through community engagement and capacity building initiatives, HADO reached over 4,000 beneficiaries, including local leaders, women's groups, and community structures. These activities enhanced local ownership, strengthened governance of community resources, and ensured sustainability of project outcomes beyond implementation periods.

Across all programmes, HADO mainstreamed gender equality, youth inclusion, and participatory approaches, ensuring that women, girls, and young people played an active role in decision-making and implementation.

The organization's work was further strengthened through partnerships with international agencies, government institutions, and local stakeholders, which enhanced coordination, technical quality, and resource mobilization.

Overall, HADO's 2025 interventions contributed to:

- Improved access to safe water and sanitation for over 8,000 people
- Enhanced education and youth empowerment for over 3,000 beneficiaries
- Strengthened community capacity and resilience for over 4,000 individuals

Despite ongoing challenges, HADO continued to expand its reach and deepen its impact. The organization remains committed to delivering integrated, inclusive, and sustainable programmes that build resilient, self-reliant communities across South Sudan.

## Section 1: Context

### 1.1 National and Sub-National Context

In 2025, South Sudan continued to face a complex humanitarian-development nexus characterized by fragile institutions, economic instability, and limited access to essential services. Within Central Equatoria State, particularly Juba County, these challenges manifested in both rural and urban settings, affecting livelihoods, access to services, and social cohesion.

Juba County, while relatively more stable compared to other regions, experienced increasing pressure from rapid urbanization, population growth, and the influx of returnees and internally displaced populations. These dynamics placed additional strain on already limited infrastructure and social services, particularly in informal settlements such as Munuki and peri-urban areas like Luri and Mangalla.

### 1.2 Economic Context

The economic situation in 2025 remained highly constrained. Persistent inflation and currency depreciation significantly reduced household purchasing power, making it increasingly difficult for families to afford basic needs such as food, healthcare, education materials, and hygiene products.

For vulnerable households, especially female-headed households, these economic pressures translated into negative coping mechanisms, including:

- Reduced expenditure on education and health services
- Increased reliance on unsafe water sources
- Limited access to menstrual hygiene products for girls

The rising cost of living also increased operational costs for local organizations, affecting the scale and sustainability of humanitarian and development interventions.

### 1.3 Humanitarian and Social Context

The humanitarian situation in Juba County remained fragile. Communities continued to face:

- High levels of vulnerability among returnees and displaced populations
- Limited livelihood opportunities, particularly for youth
- Social inequalities affecting women and girls

Youth unemployment remained a critical issue, contributing to increased risks of social unrest, crime, and engagement in negative coping strategies. At the same time, limited access to education and skills training further constrained opportunities for young people to improve their socio-economic conditions.

### 1.4 Health and WASH Context

Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services remained inadequate in many parts of Juba County. Rural payams and peri-urban settlements faced:

- Non-functional or poorly maintained water infrastructure
- High reliance on unsafe water sources
- Limited sanitation facilities and persistent open defecation

These conditions contributed to the prevalence of waterborne diseases, particularly among children and vulnerable populations. Additionally, gaps in hygiene awareness and limited access to hygiene materials further exacerbated health risks.

### **1.5 Gender Equality and Protection Context**

Gender inequality and protection risks remained significant concerns. Women and girls faced multiple barriers, including:

- Limited access to sexual and reproductive health information and services
- High prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV)
- Cultural norms restricting girls' participation in education

Adolescent girls were particularly affected by inadequate menstrual hygiene management support, leading to school absenteeism and reduced educational attainment. Furthermore, limited awareness of protection services hindered access to support for survivors of GBV.

### **1.6 Environmental Context**

Urban environmental conditions deteriorated due to poor waste management practices. Open waste burning was widely practiced in areas such as Munuki and Juba Town, contributing to:

- Air pollution
- Increased respiratory health risks
- Environmental degradation

Weak municipal waste management systems and low community awareness further compounded these challenges, highlighting the need for community-led environmental interventions.

### **1.7 Implications for Programming**

The multi-dimensional nature of these challenges required HADO to adopt an integrated and context-responsive programming approach. Interventions were designed to address interconnected issues across sectors, ensuring that:

- Health interventions incorporated protection and gender considerations
- WASH programming integrated hygiene promotion and menstrual health
- Environmental initiatives contributed to public health outcomes
- Youth empowerment efforts addressed both education and livelihood needs

HADO aligned its programming with global development frameworks, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring relevance and coherence with national and international priorities.

## **Section 2: Major Achievements and HADO's Contribution**

### **2.1 Overall Programme Reach and Results**

In 2025, HADO implemented a portfolio of integrated programmes that reached a total of 14,702 direct beneficiaries across multiple payams in Juba County. The organization prioritized interventions that delivered both immediate humanitarian benefits and longer-term development outcomes.

The majority of beneficiaries were reached through WASH and environmental programmes, reflecting the critical need for basic services and public health interventions. At the same time, targeted programmes for adolescent girls and youth addressed key gaps in education, protection, and empowerment.

### **2.2 Goal 1: Improved Health, Dignity, and Protection of Adolescent Girls Programme Overview**

The Integrated School Health, SRHR, and Protection Programme was designed to address the specific needs of adolescent girls in Luri Payam. Recognizing the intersection between education, health, and protection, the programme adopted a holistic approach to improving girls' well-being and school participation.

#### **Key Interventions**

HADO implemented a series of structured, school-based interventions that included:

- Comprehensive SRHR education sessions covering puberty, reproductive health, and rights
- Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) training focusing on safe practices and stigma reduction
- Awareness sessions on GBV prevention, including identification, reporting, and referral pathways
- Distribution of dignity kits containing essential hygiene materials for vulnerable girls

These interventions were delivered in collaboration with school administrations, ensuring integration into the learning environment.

#### **Results**

The programme successfully:

- Reached 287 adolescent girls across five schools
- Provided 89 vulnerable girls with dignity kits
- Established a safe learning environment for discussions on sensitive topics

#### **Outcomes and Impact**

The programme contributed to measurable improvements in:

- Knowledge and awareness of SRHR and hygiene practices
- School attendance and participation among girls
- Confidence and self-esteem

- Qualitative feedback from participants indicated reduced stigma around menstruation and increased willingness to seek support when facing protection risks.

## **Strategic Contribution**

This programme contributed to broader efforts to:

- Promote gender equality in education
- Reduce barriers to girls' school retention
- Strengthen community awareness of adolescent health and protection issues

## **2.3 Goal 2: Increased Access to Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services**

### **Programme Overview**

The Emergency WASH Project aimed to address critical gaps in access to safe water and sanitation services across six payams in Juba County. The project combined infrastructure rehabilitation with behavior change interventions to ensure sustainable impact.

### **Key Interventions**

The project implemented a comprehensive package of interventions, including:

- Rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes to restore water access
- Capacity building for Water User Committees on operation and maintenance
- Training of Boma health workers on hygiene promotion and waste management
- Distribution of WASH and menstrual hygiene kits to vulnerable households

Community-wide hygiene promotion campaigns using household visits and IEC materials

Clean-up campaigns in schools and markets to improve environmental sanitation

### **Results**

- 10,000 individuals gained access to improved WASH services
- 10 boreholes rehabilitated and restored
- 50 community actors trained
- 10 public clean-up campaigns conducted

### **Outcomes and Impact**

The project resulted in:

- Increased availability and reliability of safe water sources
- Improved hygiene practices at household and community levels
- Reduced environmental health risks
- Strengthened community ownership of WASH infrastructure

## **Strategic Contribution**

The project strengthened local systems for WASH service delivery and contributed to building community resilience against public health threats.

### **2.4 Goal 3: Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action**

#### **Programme Overview**

The Community-Led Waste Management and Anti-Burning Campaign addressed critical environmental challenges in urban areas by promoting behavior change and community ownership.

#### **Key Interventions**

- Awareness campaigns on the health and environmental risks of open waste burning
- Mobilization of communities to adopt safer waste management practices
- Establishment and support of community waste management groups
- Promotion of alternative waste disposal methods

#### **Results**

- 4,310 individuals reached through awareness activities
- Community structures established for ongoing waste management

#### **Outcomes and Impact**

- Increased environmental awareness
- Reduced harmful practices such as open waste burning
- Improved air quality and public health conditions

## **Strategic Contribution**

The initiative demonstrated the effectiveness of community-led approaches in addressing urban environmental challenges and contributed to climate action efforts.

### **2.5 Goal 4: Youth Empowerment and Education**

#### **Programme Overview**

The Youth Empowerment Activity Project funded by USAID through Education Development Center (EDC) focused on supporting vulnerable youth and women affected by disrupted education pathways in Kuggi, Gudele 2, Juba City. Through this program HADO equipped youths knowledge and skills through a training program.

## Key Interventions

The Youth were trained in business skills, Sexual, and Reproductive Health Rights, and basic reading and writing skills. The training covered the following 7 modules:

1. Personal Development
2. Communication skills
3. Leadership
4. Find and keeping work
5. Be your own boss
6. Group accompaniment
7. Foundations of health

## Results

- 105 youth and women graduated from the programme
- Outcomes and Impact
- Improved access to education and skills development
- Increased confidence and employability
- Strengthened resilience among youth



*Representative of Kuggi Quarter Council and Representative of Church Leaders at the Event Venue, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2025*



*Female students during the graduation @ 27<sup>th</sup> June 2025*

## Strategic Contribution

The programme contributed to addressing youth vulnerability and promoting socio-economic inclusion.

## 2.6 Goal 5: Strengthened Gender Equality and GBV Prevention

### Programme Overview

HADO implemented targeted activities to strengthen gender equality and GBV prevention at both community and institutional levels.

### Key Interventions

- Community dialogue on women's rights and gender equality
- Training workshops on GBV and conflict-related sexual violence
- PSEAH training for staff and volunteers

### Results

- 40 stakeholders trained
- Increased awareness at community level

### Outcomes and Impact

Improved understanding of GBV prevention

Strengthened safeguarding practices within HADO

Increased community engagement on gender issues

## 2.7 Programme Integration and Effectiveness

HADO's integrated approach ensured that interventions across sectors were mutually reinforcing. For example:

- WASH programmes incorporated menstrual hygiene management
- Education programmes integrated protection and SRHR
- Environmental initiatives supported public health outcomes

This approach enhanced both efficiency and sustainability.



## Section 3: Partnerships

The successful implementation of HADO's programmes in 2025 was largely driven by strong, multi-level partnerships involving international donors, government institutions, local authorities, community leadership structures, and the beneficiaries themselves. These partnerships enabled HADO to deliver integrated, efficient, and context-responsive interventions, while ensuring sustainability and local ownership.

### 1. Collaboration with Donors and International Partners

#### USAID / EDC (Youth Empowerment Project)

The partnership with USAID and EDC played a foundational role in the design and initial implementation of the Youth Empowerment Activity Project. Their support contributed to:

Technical expertise in curriculum design and delivery, ensuring that the training provided to youth was aligned with international standards and market-relevant skills

Establishment of structured learning pathways for vulnerable youth, particularly those affected by disrupted education

Strengthening of inclusive targeting approaches to ensure participation of marginalized groups

Even after the closure of USAID funding, the systems, curriculum, and structures established through this partnership enabled HADO to successfully complete the programme using internal resources, demonstrating sustainability and institutional resilience.

Contribution to Results:

- Enabled graduation of 105 youth and women
- Ensured continuity of learning despite funding disruption
- Strengthened HADO's capacity to deliver education and youth programming independently

#### IOM and IRC (Emergency WASH Project)

The collaboration with IOM and IRC was instrumental in delivering large-scale WASH interventions. Their support contributed through:

- Provision of materials and technical guidance for borehole rehabilitation and WASH infrastructure
- Strengthening of community-based WASH systems through training modules and tools
- Enhancing the quality and reach of hygiene promotion campaigns

This partnership allowed HADO to scale its operations and ensure that interventions met humanitarian standards for WASH programming.

Contribution to Results:

- Enabled rehabilitation of 10 boreholes
- Supported delivery of services to 10,000 beneficiaries
- Strengthened community capacity for sustainable WASH management

### 2. Collaboration with Government Institutions

#### National Ministry of Health (MoH)

Engagement with the National MoH ensured that HADO's health and WASH interventions were aligned with national policies and guidelines. This collaboration contributed to:

- Standardization of health messaging, particularly on hygiene and SRHR
- Alignment with national priorities on disease prevention and community health
- Strengthened legitimacy and compliance of HADO's programmes

### **Central Equatoria State MoH and Juba County Health Department**

At sub-national levels, collaboration with the State MoH and County Health Department was critical for operational success. Their roles included:

- Supporting coordination and integration of HADO's interventions into existing health systems
- Facilitating access to target communities and health structures
- Providing technical oversight and participation in training of Boma health workers

Contribution to Results:

- Improved quality and consistency of health and hygiene promotion
- Strengthened referral pathways for health and protection services
- Enhanced credibility and acceptance of programmes at community level

### **3. Collaboration with Local Authorities**

#### **Juba City Council/Juba County**

The partnership with the Juba City Council, and Juba County Administration was particularly important for environmental and sanitation initiatives. Their involvement contributed to:

- Authorization and support for community clean-up campaigns
- Alignment of waste management interventions with municipal priorities
- Increased visibility and legitimacy of environmental initiatives

Contribution to Results:

- Successful implementation of anti-waste burning campaigns
- Improved coordination in urban environmental management
- Strengthened sustainability of community-led waste initiatives

### **4. Engagement with Community Leaders and Structures**

Community leaders, including chiefs, elders, and local committees, played a central role in ensuring programme effectiveness. Their contributions included:

- Mobilizing community members to participate in programme activities
- Facilitating acceptance of sensitive topics such as SRHR and GBV
- Supporting identification of vulnerable beneficiaries

Additionally, structures such as Water User Committees and community groups ensured:

- Local management of rehabilitated boreholes
- Continuity of hygiene promotion activities
- Ownership of environmental initiatives

Contribution to Results:

- Increased community participation and trust
- Improved sustainability of interventions
- Reduced resistance to behaviour change initiatives

## **5. Role of Beneficiaries as Active Partners**

HADO's programming approach recognized beneficiaries not only as recipients but as active partners in implementation. Their engagement contributed to:

- Adoption of improved hygiene and environmental practices
- Participation in training, awareness sessions, and community campaigns
- Peer-to-peer dissemination of knowledge within communities

For example:

- Adolescent girls became advocates for menstrual hygiene and SRHR awareness
- Youth participants applied acquired skills and influenced peers
- Community members led waste management and clean-up initiatives

Contribution to Results:

- Strengthened behaviour change outcomes
- Increased reach beyond direct beneficiaries
- Enhanced sustainability through community ownership

### Overall Contribution of Partnerships to Organizational Success

The combined effect of these partnerships enabled HADO to:

#### 1. Enhance Programme Quality

- Access to technical expertise and standardized approaches
- Improved design and delivery of interventions

#### 2. Expand Programme Reach

- Ability to reach over 14,700 beneficiaries
- Scale-up of WASH and environmental interventions

#### 3. Strengthen Sustainability

- Community ownership of infrastructure and practices
- Institutional capacity building at local level

#### 4. Ensure Coordination and Efficiency

- Alignment with government systems and policies
- Reduced duplication and improved resource utilization

#### 5. Build Institutional Capacity

- Strengthened HADO's ability to manage multi-sectoral programmes
- Increased credibility with donors and partners

HADO's success in 2025 demonstrates that strong, inclusive, and multi-level partnerships are essential for effective humanitarian and development programming. By combining the strengths of international partners, government institutions, local authorities, and communities, HADO was able to deliver impactful, sustainable, and scalable interventions.

These partnerships not only contributed to the achievement of programme results but also strengthened the foundation for future collaboration, growth, and long-term community resilience.

## **Section 4: Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Future outlook**

### **Challenges**

- Funding constraints affecting programme scale
- Infrastructure limitations and insecurity in remote areas affected access and interfered with timely services delivery to affected populations.
- Economic volatility and increasing inflation affected community members coping mechanisms and increased demand for humanitarian assistance from NGOs.
- Dependency on one funding from HADO board of directors and individual donors impaired expansion of program activities.
- The termination of USAID funding affected implementation of some planned activities under the Youth Activity Project.
- Down-sizing of staff as a result of termination of USAID funding increased workload on remaining staff.
- Limited number of human resources (Personnel) to support senior management in resource

### **Lessons Learned**

- Integrated programming delivers stronger outcomes
- Community ownership is key to sustainability
- Flexibility is essential in fragile contexts

### **Future Outlook**

In 2026, HADO will:

- Integrate health and nutrition interventions
- Expand integrated WASH and environmental programmes
- Scale up SRHR and GBV interventions
- Strengthen and expand food security and livelihood interventions
- Strengthen youth empowerment and livelihoods
- Enhance MEAL systems for improved data-driven programming
- Diversify funding sources

### **Conclusion**

HADO's 2025 interventions demonstrate a strong commitment to delivering impactful, community-driven programmes. By addressing interconnected challenges through integrated approaches, the organization has contributed to improving the health, dignity, and resilience of vulnerable populations in South Sudan.