2014 Annual Report
of the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund


Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Secretariat
www.scalingupnutrition.org
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
http://mptf.undp.org

Kenya Global Day of Action, 2014
Acknowledgements
This report was written by the SUN Movement Secretariat with contributions from the MPTF Office. The SUN Civil Society Network Secretariat authored the chapter and annexes on the progress of Civil Society Alliances’ projects funded by the SUN Movement MPTF (Window II).
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### List of acronyms

- **ASEAN**: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- **CBO**: Community Based organizations
- **CIDP**: County Integrated Development Plans
- **CIFF**: Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
- **CNOSCG**: Conseil National des Organisations de la Société Civile Guinéenne
- **CRFs**: Common results frameworks
- **CSA**: Civil Society Alliance
- **CSANN**: Civil Society Alliance on Nutrition in Nepal
- **CSP**: Civil Society platform
- **CSOs**: Civil Society Organisations
- **CSONA**: Malawi’s Civil Society Organisation Nutrition Alliance (Malawi)
- **DCBs**: District Coordinating Bodies
- **DFID**: UK Department for International Development
- **FAO**: The Food and Agriculture Organization
- **FNTWG**: Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group
- **FSWG**: Food Security Working Group
- **GDA**: Global Day of Action
- **HaNSL**: The Health and Nutrition Sierra Leone Civil Society Platform
- **ICN2**: Second International Conference on Nutrition
- **ICE**: Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the SUN Movement
- **IDI**: Iniciativa Contra la Desnutrición Infantil
- **INCOPAS**: Instancia de Consulta y Participación Social - Consultation and social participation instance
- **INGOs**: international non-governmental organization
- **MDG’s**: Millennium Development Goals
- **M&E**: Monitoring and Evaluation
- **MNTN**: Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network
- **MoU**: Memorandum of understanding
- **MPTF**: Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- **MSNP**: Multi Sector Nutrition Plan
- **MSP**: Multi Stakeholder Platform
- **NGOs**: Non-Governmental Organization
- **NNFSS**: Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat
NPC: Nepal National Planning Commission
OMAES: Mali’s Oœuvre Malienne d’Aide à l’Enfance du Sahel
PAMRDC: Multi-sectoral Action Plan to reduce Chronic Undernutrition
PUNO: Participating UN Organization
SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SMAC: Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication
SEND: Social Enterprise Development Foundation of West Africa.
SUN: Scaling Up Nutrition
SUN CSN: Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Network
SUN PF: Scaling Up Nutrition People’s Forum
TdH: Terre des Hommes
ToRs: Terms of Reference
TUN: Niger’s Collectif Tous Unis en faveur de la Nutrition
UCCO-SUN: Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition
UN: United Nations
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNICEF: The United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
WASH: Water and Sanitation
WFP: World Food Programme
WHO - World Health Organization
ZCSOSUNA: The Zimbabwe Civil Society Organizations SUN Alliance
Executive summary

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in March 2012 and was intended to provide catalytic grants for the development and implementation of actions for scaling up nutrition. It was a fund open to governments, UN agencies, civil society groups, other SUN partners and support organizations, however the vast majority of funds has been allocated to support civil society participation and catalytic actions for scaling up nutrition.

This annual report of the SUN Movement MPTF is developed to take stock and discuss progress, achievements and lessons learned in projects that receive support through the MPTF. It covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2014 and builds upon the previous years’ report (2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF) and all knowledge available especially on in-country civil society efforts.

As of December 2014 the Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF allocated a total of USD 8,951,172 (approximately 89% of the total deposits) to the three Windows which compose the MPTF:

- **Window I - Support for initial SUN actions at country level**: USD 642,000 for a project to develop a learning and sharing programme across stakeholders of the SUN Movement.

- **Window II - Catalytic programmes for countries**: USD 7,393,172 for 23 projects to support in-country civil society participation and actions for scaling up nutrition and USD 856,000 to support the costs of the Secretariat of the SUN Civil Society Network.

- **Window III - Support for global SUN strategic efforts**: USD 60,000 for one project to develop the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the SUN Movement.

As of December 2014 approximately USD 1 million (10% of total deposits) was available for allocation but only USD $338,215 (over 3% of total deposits) available for commitment.

Window I has been activated to finance the development of a pilot programme to improve sharing and learning initiatives between national SUN multi-stakeholder platforms for scaling up nutrition. The programme combined both face-to-face and web-based learning activities within a capacity building environment known as a “Learning Route”. Two learning routes were organized in the course of 2014. The first one was hosted by the Government of Senegal from May 26 to June 1, 2014: Peru, Benin, Burundi, Niger, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone joined the route. The second took place from September 8 – 14, 2014, with the Government of Peru hosting teams coming from Guatemala, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Senegal and Madagascar. In total, 40 participants from 14 SUN Countries joined the pilot programme. In November 2014 the Management Committee has also been asked to
consider another project against Window I in support to the SUN Movement Community of Practice on Planning, Costing, Implementing and Financing Multi-sectoral Actions for Improved Nutrition. This project would aim at supporting (through a series of regional workshops) SUN Countries to highlight historical trends of domestic resources invested in nutrition [see Chapter 3].

By the end of December 2014 Window II is providing financial support to civil society actors in 23 SUN Countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Support has also been granted through this window to the SUN Civil Society Network’s Secretariat. With the support provided by the SUN Movement MPTF, the analysis conducted both in the 2013 and in the 2014 Annual Reports of the SUN Movement MPTF suggests that the SUN Movement MPTF is having an impact in relation to five key areas of change identified in the MPTF logframe (1. Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) in SUN Countries are coordinated; 2. In-country CSAs advocate effectively; 3. In-country CSAs participate in multi-stakeholder platforms; 4. In-country CSAs contribute to better accountability in SUN Countries; 5. CSAs are a functioning learning and sharing network). In particular it emerges that the SUN Movement MPTF has played a catalytic role in the establishment and/or strengthening of CSAs in these countries and in the participation of civil society actors in SUN Movement-related processes at country level. In fact, almost 90% of SUN Movement MPTF funded national CSAs are demonstrating effective establishment of strong, cohesive, inclusive and influential alliances and are showing good progress towards broadening efforts for scaling up nutrition from national to sub-national levels. With over 1,160 civil society groups engaged in nutrition, civil society efforts in SUN Countries are growing stronger. Achievements in 2014 include actively engaging in multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts; effective aligned advocacy efforts to sustain nutrition prioritisation beyond political cycles, sensitize communities and stakeholders on the importance of nutrition and increased investment for nutrition efforts in countries; approximately 62.50% of CSAs contributing to embedding nutrition in policy, legal and implementation processes; and almost half CSAs starting to play an important role to influence strong accountability for nutrition at country level [see Chapter 4].

No new resources have been allocated against Window III in 2014. This Window has been used to develop the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for measuring the progress and effectiveness of the SUN Movement over the period 2013-2015. In 2014, the M&E Framework became fully operational with the development of practical tools for data management and country self-assessment of progress. Data collection through self-assessment workshops by in-country stakeholders was employed to assess the institutional changes happening [see Chapter 5].

The SUN Movement Secretariat supports the management of the SUN Movement MPTF and during the course of 2014 has built upon the recommendations spelled out in the 2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF for improving the administration of the fund. This report provides an update on the status of these challenges and opportunities [see Chapter 6].

An independent evaluation of the SUN Movement took place in 2014 and while it did not analyse in details the SUN Movement MPTF it concluded that the funded projects have been highly relevant to the objectives of the SUN Movement. It will be the role of the upcoming evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF – planned to take place in the second half of 2015 – to assess the value-added of the fund and the best course of action for the future by looking at alternative arrangements (if any) and if these may or may not be fit for the purpose for the next phase of the SUN Movement after 2015 [see Chapter 7].
**Introduction**

In March 2012 the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (SUN Movement MPTF) was established by the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)¹ and donors². The SUN Movement MPTF is designed to ensure that catalytic grants reach governments, UN agencies, civil society groups, other SUN partners and support organizations for the development and implementation of actions for scaling up nutrition within the parameters of the SUN Movement’s Strategy and Road Map. It is not designed to be a vertical nutrition fund for large scale investments in food and nutrition security, nor to replace existing funding pathways at country level. It is a fund to be used for catalytic actions to enable, initiate or develop SUN Movement activity at country or regional level, and provide appropriate global-level support, when other funding is not available.

The SUN Movement MPTF has three funding Windows:

- **Support for initial SUN actions at country level (Window I):** Facilitate initial actions with SUN Countries for which financial support is not available – including support for the strengthening of multi-stakeholder platforms, stock-taking of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities, or SUN launches that provide opportunities for sharing experiences amongst key stakeholders in national regional and global SUN meetings.

- **Catalytic programmes for countries (Window II):** Fund SUN Movement partners’ participation in SUN country plans.

- **Support for global SUN strategic efforts (Window III):** Fund other initiatives, including the development and outsourcing of strategic pieces of work, such as on resource mobilization and transfer strategies, communications work, triangulation and validation of progress indicators.

Since 2012 donors have contributed to the SUN Movement MPTF with a total deposit of USD $10,072,740³. As of December 2014 the SUN Movement MPTF has disbursed USD 8,951,172 for 26 approved projects. This corresponds to approximately 89% of the total deposits. Window I (USD 642,000) has been utilised to support a pilot project led by PROCASUR to improve sharing and learning initiatives between national SUN multi-stakeholder platforms. Window II (USD 7,393,172) is providing financial support to civil society actors in 23 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Grants to each civil society group range between USD 200,000 and USD 535,000 and cover project cycles of 18 to 33 months. Support has also been granted to the SUN Civil Society Network’s Secretariat through Window II (USD 856,000). Window III (USD 60,000) has been used to support the development of the SUN Movement M&E framework.

As of December 2014 approximately USD 1 million (10% of total deposits) was available for allocation. Out of this balance USD 150,000 is earmarked for the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF. This balance also included the Nigeria proposal (USD 212,943 against Window II) which was approved in March 2014 by the Management Committee, withdrawn by the PUNO and then resubmitted before the end of 2014 for new approval. An estimated USD 320,000 is against Window I for the project in support to the SUN Movement Community of Practice on Planning, Costing, Implementing and Financing Multi-sectoral Actions for Improved Nutrition. This would leave an amount of USD $338,215 (over 3% of total deposits) available for commitment by the end of December 2014.

This report covers progress, achievements and challenges across the SUN Movement MPTF Windows for the period 1 January to 31 December 2014. The governance arrangements of the SUN Movement MPTF are the same as 2013 and will be presented followed by a summary of the key decisions by the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee during the course of 2014. A presentation of progress for the projects funded under each Window is presented. A more in-depth analysis of the achievements, challenges and major lessons learned

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1. WFP, UNOPS, WHO. UNICEF joined later
2. Department for International Development (DFID), IrishAid, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
3. This includes USD 10,041,082 in contributions and USD 31,659 as interest and investment income from fund
of Window II projects is included. This is because the majority of approved projects by the SUN Movement MPTF goes to in-country civil society alliances under Window II. Chapter 6 will provide an update on the status of the challenges with the operation of the SUN Movement MPTF identified in the 2013 Annual Progress Report. It also summarizes the main findings on the MPTF by the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement and starts delineating the areas of focus of the MPTF evaluation anticipated to take place in the second half of 2015. The 2014 Annual Financial Report of the SUN Movement MPTF as prepared by the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) is included as well.

Previous years’ annual reports of the SUN Movement MPTF as well as foundation documents and summary notes from most recent meetings of the Management Committee can be found on the SUN Movement website (here) and on the MPTF Office GATEWAY. All projects documents including submitted quarterly and annual reports are uploaded by the MPTF Office on the GATEWAY.

The below chart is aimed at providing an overview of allocations against the different Windows and the expected uncommitted balance as of December 31, 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total deposits by Donors (DFID, SDC,IrishAid) + Interest and Investment Income from Fund</th>
<th>SUN MPTF WINDOWS ALLOCATIONS as of 31/12/2014</th>
<th>Administrative Agent Fee</th>
<th>Balance (including commitments) as of 31/12/2014</th>
<th>Balance Available for Commitment as of 31/12/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WINDOW I</td>
<td>WINDOW II - Civil Society Alliances</td>
<td>WINDOW II - Civil Society Network Secretariat</td>
<td>WINDOW III</td>
<td>TOTAL WINDOWS I, II &amp; III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,072,740</td>
<td>$642,000</td>
<td>$7,393,172</td>
<td>$856,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,249,172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PERCENTAGE AGAINST TOTAL DEPOSITS | 6.37% | 73.40% | 8.50% | 0.60% | 88.87% | 1.00% | 10.14% | 3.36% |
Chapter 1: SUN Movement MPTF governance arrangements\(^5\)

The Management Committee

The Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF is the body that takes decisions on fund allocations, based on funding availability, criteria determined by the overall strategic direction set by the SUN Lead Group and the technical evaluation of the SUN Movement Secretariat. Members of the Management Committee include:

- Coordinator of the SUN Movement (Chair)
- PUNOs in the SUN Movement MPTF\(^6\)
- Contributing Donors supporting the SUN Movement MPTF\(^7\)
- The Administrative Agent as ex officio member (UNDP MPTF Office)
- The SUN Movement Secretariat as an ex-officio member

Observers:

- Other organizations and entities involved in the SUN Movement may be invited by the Management Committee to join Committees such as the SUN Network Facilitators (i.e. UN, Business, Civil Society, Donors and Country Network)
- Delegated officials from the SUN Lead Group

SUN Movement Secretariat

The SUN Movement Secretariat supports the Management Committee as its Technical Secretariat in developing guidelines for the preparation and submission of proposals for approval by the Management Committee; in reviewing proposals submitted by requesting entities for consistency with agreed SUN Movement principles and MPTF criteria; in transmitting proposals to the Management Committee for their review and potential approval; and in assessing and compiling lessons-learned from the programme and initiatives supported. The SUN Movement Secretariat is also responsible for developing and implementing an effective knowledge management system and facilitating independent programme/project evaluations, as needed. It is also its responsibility to ensure that policies and strategies decided by the SUN Lead Group are implemented and adhered to. The SUN Movement Secretariat does not charge an administration fee for its role as Technical Secretariat and rely on its regular staff.

Administrative Agent

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent of the SUN Movement MPTF. The Administrative Agent concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a total of four United Nations Organizations involved in the SUN Movement MPTF, namely: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organisation (WHO).

Participating Organizations have appointed the UNDP MPTF Office to serve as the Administrative Agent for the SUN Movement MPTF. The MPTF Office is responsible for a range of fund management services, including: (a) receipt, administration and management of contributions; (b) transfer of funds approved by the Management Committee to Participating Organizations; (c) reporting on the source and use of contributions received; (d) synthesis and consolidation of the individual financial progress reports submitted by each Participating Organization for submission to contributors through the Management Committee; and (e) ensuring transparency and accountability of SUN Movement MPTF operations by making available a wide range of SUN Movement MPTF operational information on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

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\(^{5}\) No changes compared to Chapter 1 of the 2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF

\(^{6}\) UNOPS, WFP, WHO, UNICEF

\(^{7}\) Department for International Development (DFID), IrishAid, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Participating UN Organizations

Participating UN Organizations that have signed the Fund’s MOU with the MPTF Office assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds transferred to them. Their responsibilities include: preparing and submitting proposals; supervising and overseeing projects financed by the SUN Movement MPTF and providing periodic narrative and financial reporting, in accordance with provisions of the MOU and decisions of the Management Committee.

As of December 2014, WFP was acting as the PUNO for 14 projects funded against Window II (Civil Society Alliances in Bangladesh, Burundi, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe). UNOPS had agreed to support three projects from Window II (Civil Society Alliances in Laos PDR, Myanmar and the SUN Civil Society Network) as well as a ‘Learning Route’ pilot project funded from Window I and the SUN Movement M&E Baseline Report from Window III. WHO agreed to act as the PUNO for Civil Society Alliances in El Salvador, Guatemala and Uganda. UNICEF supported implementation of four SUN Movement MPTF Window II projects (Civil Society Alliances in Guinea, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic and Sierra Leone). UNICEF is also the suggested PUNO for the Nigeria proposal (Window II) which was resubmitted for approval to the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee in December 2014. It is also suggested as PUNO for the proposal submitted to the Management Committee in December 2014 to support the Community of Practice One on Planning, Costing, Implementing and Financing Multi-sectoral Actions for Improved Nutrition against Window I.

All allocations for projects include a 7% administration fee for the PUNO, which channels the funds to the implementing partner. With the 1% fee charged by the MPTF Office and the 7% by the PUNOs, 8% of the total funds is spent on administrative costs.

The SUN Civil Society Network Secretariat

At the global level, the SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN) was established to support the formation and evolution of CSAs in SUN countries, as well as facilitate communication and coordination across SUN CSAs, and with the broader SUN Movement. The Network is chaired by Milo Stanojevich, CARE Peru and has a small elected Steering Group. The SUN CSN was inaugurated at a meeting that took place on June 11, 2013, during which civil society representatives signed a declaration of commitment to support the aims of the SUN Movement. Through SUN Movement MPTF Window II support, the CSN Secretariat has recruited a full time Network Manager and Country Support Coordinator. The CSN Secretariat is currently hosted and chaired by Save the Children, in the United Kingdom. Hosting and chairing roles rotate every two years.

The primary purpose of the SUN CSN is to encourage the alignment of civil society organizations’ (CSO) strategies, programmes and resources with country plans for scaling-up nutrition. The SUN CSN aims to achieve this through strengthening the support available for and capacity of national Civil Society Alliances.
Chapter 2: SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee – 2014 Decisions

The SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee met three times in 2014 (twice via teleconference and once face-to-face). The first meeting took place on March 14, 2014 and key decisions included:

- The request by the Management Committee to be updated on the status of Window II funding transfers from PUNOs to Implementing Partners.
- The approval by the Management Committee of a total allocation of USD 662,772 from Window II to support civil society alliances in Burundi, Rwanda and Senegal.
- The approval of the 2013 SUN Movement MPTF Annual Report outline as proposed by the SUN Movement Secretariat.
- The agreement by the Management Committee to consider the future focus and replenishment of the SUN Movement MPTF within the broader context of the independent evaluation of the SUN Movement.
- The Management Committee requested the Secretariat to rapidly produce minutes and summary of decisions and to share them with the Management Committee to allow final review. The Secretariat will not notify any civil society groups or any PUNO contacts regarding the approval (or rejection) of a funds proposal until decisions and summary of proceedings have been approved by the Management Committee.

The second meeting of the SUN Movement Management Committee took place on July 7, 2014. The key decisions taken comprised the following:

- The Management Committee requested to be kept abreast by the Chair of the SUN Movement MPTF of any developments in relation to the evaluation of the SUN Movement.
- The Secretariat was asked to work with PUNOs to provide the Management Committee with updates and any challenges faced on the transfer of funds to Implementing Partners.
- Request for the Secretariat to work with UNOPS and PROCASUR to submit a budget revision request (Window I) to the Management Committee for non-objection approval.
- Following revisions by the Management Committee on the proposal submitted by Nigeria, the Secretariat agreed to work with the Civil Society Network Secretariat, UNICEF and civil society actors in Nigeria to get the revised proposal electronically to the Management Committee for approval.
- The Chair called for a face-to-face meeting of the Management Committee and PUNOs with the SUN Movement Secretariat and the SUN CSN to develop guidelines to clarify roles and responsibilities for the management of each project.
- Approval for the Secretariat to propose an options paper on use of remaining funds of SUN Movement MPTF.

The Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF held its third meeting face-to-face. This took place on November 20, 2014 in Rome. The main conclusions of the deliberation included:

- Following the decision by the Lead Group to extend the SUN Movement Secretariat, in its current format, to the end of 2016 in order to be able to accompany the transition following the results of the ICE of the SUN Movement, the Management Committee agreed on the extension of the SUN Movement MPTF until 31 December, 2016.
- Following the decision by UNICEF not to move forward on the Nigeria proposal because the Implementing Partner was not in compliance with UNICEF policy, the Management Committee agreed to allow UNICEF

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8 Summary notes of the SUN Movement MPTF meetings can be found on the SUN Movement website (here) and on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (here)
Nigeria until December 20, 2014 to identify a new Implementing Partner and submit a final proposal for Window II.

- The SUN Movement Secretariat was asked to continue seeking regular updates from PUNOs in relation to the transfer of funding and share them with the Management Committee.

- Approval for the Secretariat to work closely with representatives from the four SUN Networks to develop concept notes and proposals for use of US$850,000 of unallocated MPTF resource to support countries through the communities of practice and for US$150,000 to be used for an evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF in the second half of 2015.

- The Chair agreed for the Secretariat to initiate a process to revise the language of the Supplementary Guidance Note on Roles and Responsibilities presented to the MPTF Management Committee in advance to the meeting.

- Agreement by the Management Committee on a 15% margin (until then it was 10%) for reallocation of funds across the budget lines of all SUN Movement MPTF projects – provided that there is no increase in overall project costs and that the indirect cost recovery by the PUNOs are capped at 7%.

The table on the next page presents an overview of all MPTF funded projects against Window I, II and III at the end of December 2014 for a total of USD 8,951,172. The report covers all these projects against the three Windows. In relation to Window II last year nine Civil Society Alliances were the focus of the report. This year all 23 Civil Society Alliances projects receiving funds through the SUN Movement MPTF have been considered in this report.

While the Nigeria project got only officially approved in January 2015 and its progress and achievements will be covered by the 2015 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF, the SUN SCN Secretariat has collected valuable information on the CSA in Nigeria during the course of 2014 which are included in the analysis of Window II projects (Chapter 4 and Annex II). While 23 projects got awarded against Window II by December 2014, the analysis conducted by the SUN SCN Secretariat is over 24 projects (including the Nigeria’s project approved in January 2015).

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9 Bangladesh, Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Ghana, Mali, Uganda
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN MPTF WINDOW</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Title of proposal</th>
<th>Implementing Partner</th>
<th>Partner UN Organization</th>
<th>Total Budget Approved (USD)</th>
<th>Date Approved by SUN Movement Management Committee</th>
<th>Date of Transfer to Partner UN Organization</th>
<th>Approximate Time Lag between Management Committee approval and work required to finalize proposal and submit to MPTF Office</th>
<th>Date of Transfer to Implementing Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE</td>
<td>MULTI</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of SUN Countries to Scale Up Nutrition through Learning Routes</td>
<td>PROCASUR Corp</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>$642,000</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>February 04, 2014</td>
<td>2.5 months</td>
<td>February 25, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWO (Civil Society Alliances)</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Scaling up Nutrition by Civil Society</td>
<td>Civil Society Alliance for SUN BD</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$535,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>December 10, 2012</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>April 15, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advocacy for Scaling Up Nutrition</td>
<td>ANSA</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$428,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>December 10, 2012</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>June 03, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Engaging civil society organizations in advocating and sustaining political will for government action for scaling up nutrition</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$428,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>July 03, 2013</td>
<td>11 months</td>
<td>October 24, 2013</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
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<td>Raising awareness to scale up Nutrition</td>
<td>FORSANI</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$428,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>December 13, 2012</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>July 15, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Implementing Organization</td>
<td>Funding Agency</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Formation of Coalition of CSOs to support Scale up Nutrition</td>
<td>Ghana Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$374,500</td>
<td>December 12, 2012</td>
<td>January 29, 2013</td>
<td>1.5 months</td>
<td>April 16, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Mobilizing the Civil Society In Support of the SUN Movement</td>
<td>Oeuvre Malienne d’Aide à l’Enfance du Sahel - OMAES</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$374,500</td>
<td>December 12, 2012</td>
<td>February 13, 2013</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>April 24, 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Acción Concertada por la Nutrición Infantil</td>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$278,200</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>December 20, 2013</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>March 13, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Hina, Plateforme de la Société Civile SUN a Madagascar</td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$299,600</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>March 04, 2014</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>July 10, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Formation of CSA that supports to make Sri Lanka a nourished nation</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$235,400</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>January 24, 2014</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>May 20, 2014</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Supporting Civil Society in Realising SUN Objectives and Commitments</td>
<td>Progressio UK</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$256,800</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>February 13, 2014</td>
<td>2.5 months</td>
<td>June 11, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Projet d’appui à la bonne gouvernance des secteurs de la nutrition et de sécurité alimentaire au Sénégal et suivi des engagements SUN</td>
<td>Eau-Vie-Environment on behalf of Comité d’Initiative Plateforme Société Civile</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>$212,963</td>
<td>March 14, 2014</td>
<td>April 09, 2014</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>July 16, 2014</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Implementor</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Fostering Civil Society Action and Inspiring Changes to Implement the 1,000 Days Strategy</td>
<td>Save the Children Guatemala</td>
<td>$428,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>March 06, 2013</td>
<td>6.5 months</td>
<td>Bank transfer of the amount of US$106,258.05 (90% of LOA) made on Sept 12, 2013</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Strengthening Civil Society capacity to strengthen the scaling up Nutrition</td>
<td>Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling-Up Nutrition with World Vision serving as Secretariat of UCCO SUN</td>
<td>$321,000</td>
<td>August 28, 2012</td>
<td>December 13, 2012</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>Bank transfer of 132,423 USD made on Nov 11, 2013</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Movilización de la Sociedad Civil para la erradicación de la malnutrición con un abordaje integral, intersectorial y de género</td>
<td>CALMA</td>
<td>$299,600</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>December 17, 2013</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Mobilizing Civil Society in Support of SUN Movement</td>
<td>Save the Children UK</td>
<td>$224,700</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>January 24, 2014</td>
<td>2 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>SUN CSA in Lao PDR</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td>$267,500</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>March 10, 2014</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
<td>April 29, 2014</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Appui à la mobilisation de la société civile pour le renforcement de la nutrition en Guinee</td>
<td>Fondation Terre des Hommes</td>
<td>$289,000</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>February 19, 2014</td>
<td>2.5 months</td>
<td>May 16, 14</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>A Coordinated and Mobilised Civil Society Platform in Sierra Leone in Support of Scaling Up Nutrition Movement</td>
<td>Focus 1000 and Helen Keller International</td>
<td>$299,600</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>February 24, 2014</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>May 06, 2014</td>
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| TWO  
(Civil Society Network Secretariat) | Global | Mobilising Civil Society in support of the SUN Movement - CSN Secretariat | Save the Children | UNOPS | $535,000 | December 12, 2012 | June 25, 2013 | 6.5 months | August 02, 2013 |
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<td>Global</td>
<td>Mobilising Civil Society in support of the SUN Movement - CSN Secretariat</td>
<td>Save the Children UK</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>$321,000</td>
<td>November 24, 2013</td>
<td>February 05, 2014</td>
<td>2.5 months</td>
<td>February 28, 2014</td>
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<td>THREE</td>
<td>SUN Movement M&amp;E Baseline Report</td>
<td>MDF Consultancy</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>December 12, 2012</td>
<td>October 31, 2013</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>December 13, 2013</td>
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Chapter 3: Achievements of SUN Movement MPTF Window I – Support for initial actions within SUN Countries
Strengthening the Capacity of SUN Countries to Scale Up Nutrition through Learning Routes

In 2013 the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee agreed for the SUN Movement Secretariat to partner with the PROCASUR Corporation\(^\text{11}\) to develop a pilot programme to improve sharing and learning initiatives between national SUN multi-stakeholder platforms for scaling up nutrition\(^\text{12}\). The pilot programme was conceptualised to enable lesson learning, advanced knowledge management and the efficient dissemination of information. At its meeting in November 2013 the Management Committee awarded to this project a total of USD 642,000 (including 7% indirect cost recovery) for a 12 month implementation period (February 2014 to February 2015).

The programme combined both face-to-face and web-based learning activities within a capacity building environment known as a “Learning Route”. Two learning routes were organized in the course of 2014. The first Learning Route was held from May 26 to June 1, 2014 when the Government of Senegal hosted Peru, Benin, Burundi, Niger, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone. From the seven countries represented in Senegal 20 participants attended the programme including SUN Government Focal Points, government officials, six CSOs representatives and one REACH facilitator. The second Learning Route was held from September 8-14, 2014,

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\(^{11}\) Procasur Corporation is a global organization specialized in harvesting and scaling-up homegrown innovations. The organization’s mission is to foster local knowledge exchange to end rural poverty. More information can be found [here](#).

\(^{12}\) For more information on the preparatory phase of the project proposal please refer to the [2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF](#).
with the Government of Peru hosting teams coming from Guatemala, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Senegal and Madagascar. A total of 20 representatives from the seven SUN Countries, including SUN Government Focal Points, government officials as well as members of the civil society and the private sector who contribute to national multi-stakeholder platforms to scale up nutrition, participated in this Route. Altogether, 40 participants from 14 SUN Countries joined the pilot programme. Two staff of the Secretariat participated in each Learning Route. More information about these two Learning Routes is available on the SUN Movement website (here).

The learning exchange focused on a set of inter-related **Thematic Areas** that participating SUN Countries themselves had identified and proposed:

- **Institutional Coordination** inter-sectoral and inter-governmental coordination, and articulation between the State and the Civil Society, to concert the design and implementation of social policies and programmes to fight chronic child malnutrition.

- **Decentralised Approach to Nutrition** including operational strategies to involve regional and local government authorities and their communities in the planning, execution and monitoring of nutrition-oriented interventions with territorial focus.

- **Financial Management and Fund-Raising Mechanisms** giving special attention to performance-based budgeting and incentive funds to increase effectiveness of social programmes.

- **Communication Strategies** to promote the change of population’s behaviour towards a better nutritional status.

Following the Learning Routes, common lessons learned and home taken messages were highlighted by participating SUN Countries. The key lessons learnt are:

- The eradication of malnutrition in all its forms should be turn into state policy;

- A high-level anchorage by the governmental body in charge of the coordination of nutrition-related issues and policies is of great impact in facilitating the collaboration among the various stakeholders and sectors;

- The presence of a national legal framework, consistent with inter-governmental and inter-sectoral social policies is critical;

- Strengthened multi-sectoral and intergovernmental coordination among government, civil society, the private sector and donors, better encourages alignment by all partners behind a common results framework;

- The sustainable implementation of nutrition interventions has a greater chance of succeeding if they are led and owned by local communities;

- Effective financial management is key to mobilize resources.

One of the main outputs of the Learning Routes is the creation and implementation of an “Action Plan” that is based on the main learnings the country teams wish to institutionalize within their in-country multi-stakeholder platforms. 14 Action Plans were developed by participating SUN Countries in the months following the Learning Routes.
The Action Plans have been updated on the SUN Movement website in April 2015. While each Action Plan reflects the complex environments of each participating country, recurrent similarities have been identified. These include:

- **Increase coordination among national multi-sectoral platforms** by identifying roles and responsibilities of the actors involved and their contribution towards reaching collective goals;

- **Enhance skills and strategies to strengthen advocacy with national, regional and local government authorities** in order to place nutrition as a priority on the public agenda. This also involves ensuring that nutrition is integrated into broader plans for national development and the identification of nutrition commitments and expenditures by government;

- **Improve technical and managerial skills of government staff** at all levels to implement nutrition-oriented programmes in order to ensure that policies and programmes designed at central level can be effectively implemented at local and territorial level.

The Learning Routes were appreciated by all 14 participating SUN Countries. Immediate feedback from the project’s participants indicate that further visits could be beneficial to countries. In particular, the learning route model could serve as a powerful tool in advancing efforts to share good practices as part of the four emerging SUN Movement Communities of Practice. However, at this moment, it is too soon to suggest that the pilot project is immediately duplicated in its current form. The SUN Movement Secretariat plans to undertake a thorough review of the strengths and weaknesses of this project in 2015. In regards to this, PROCASUR has requested a no-cost extension in the use of funds until April 2015 to allow more time to evaluate the progresses of the Action Plans and to overall assess the program’s outcomes. PROCASUR and the Secretariat plan to send a last survey to the participants to receive their feedback on the Learning Routes and the Action Plans and also to estimate the extent of usage and implementation of the Action Plans. The findings of this survey will be available in the final report to be prepared by PROCASUR at the end of the project in April 2015. The Secretariat will then be better placed to report to the Management Committee on any opportunities for future work in this area.

**Addressing gaps on multi-sectoral costing and financial tracking for nutrition**

At the November 2014 meeting of the SUN MPTF Management Committee it was agreed to activate MPTF Window I to channel support to countries through the four emerging SUN Movement Communities of Practice. A proposal to support the Community of Practice One on Planning, Costing, Implementing and Financing Multi-sectoral Actions for Improved Nutrition was submitted to the Management Committee in December 2014. The project titled “Addressing gaps on multi-sectoral costing and financial tracking for nutrition” aims at supporting countries to highlight historical trends of domestic resources invested in nutrition and to identify if there have been changes. Following the completion of their respective country self-assessments, the financial tracking exercise will strengthen the ability of participating countries to show progress on tracking their nutrition-relevant budget allocations. These figures will feed into both the annual SUN Movement Annual Progress Report and the Global Nutrition Report. The estimated amount of the project is USD 320,000 (including 7% indirect cost recovery) and the SUN Movement MPTF will be proposed to fund three regional workshops on Tracking Domestic Resources and two regional workshops on Costing and Planning between April and June 2015. UNICEF is proposed as the PUNO. The review and approval by the Management Committee regarding this proposal was part of the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee meeting held on January 13, 2015 and will be part of the scope of the 2015 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF.
Chapter 4: Achievements of SUN Movement MPTF Window II – Support for civil society mobilization in SUN Countries

Author: SUN CSN Secretariat

In this chapter the Secretariat of the SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN Secretariat) describes the progress, achievements and lessons learned in SUN Movement MPTF Window II projects that receive support in order to mobilize civil society contributions to the goals of the SUN Movement. The progress reported and the analysis conducted in this chapter for MPTF Window II is compiled from knowledge of the SUN Civil Society Network on Civil Society efforts in SUN Countries of the Window II MPTF projects currently being implemented.

The report of the ICE of the SUN Movement highlights numerous civil society efforts. This report does not intend to repeat these and it is recommended to read the section on the civil society network of the above mentioned report. However, throughout this report, the authors have provided extracts from the ICE report as one of the means of evidencing progress.

At a Glance

- CSAs in 9 countries funded through round 1 and in CSAs in 15 countries funded through round 2
- 21 CSAs have CSAs with governance structures in place – 87.50%
- 4 CSA registered as independent entity – 16.67%
- 8 CSAs have conflict of interests processes developed – 33.33%
- 8 CSAs are led by females, 9 CSAs by males and the SUN CSN did not have the information for 8 CSAs
- 22 CSAs have a full-time coordinator on board – 91.67% - of which 14 are females, 8 males, 1 unknown, and 2 CSAs have no coordinator
- 1161 CSOs engaged through the 24 CSAs funded through the MPTF programme
- 21 CSAs are decentralizing their efforts and taking activities to subnational levels – 87.50%
- 17 CSAs have an advocacy plan in place, of which 12 are aligned with national plan or advocacy strategy - 70.59% (of all CSAs with an advocacy plan)
- 21 CSAs are engaging in multi-stakeholder efforts - 87.5%
- 15 CSAs report being aligned / aligning - 62.50%
- 22 CSAs are part of multi-stakeholder platforms / forums - 95.83%
- 19 CSAs take part in the 6-weekly SUN country calls as part of multi-stakeholder group - 79.17%
- 15 CSAs are contributing to policy, legal and implementation process -62.50%
- 10 CSAs are engaged in accountability efforts – 41.67%

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13 To be taken into consideration: while the Nigeria project got only officially approved in January 2015 and its progress and achievements will be covered by the 2015 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF, the SUN SCN Secretariat has collected valuable information on the CSA in Nigeria during the course of 2014 which are included in the analysis of Window II projects. While 23 projects got awarded against Window II by December 2014, the analysis conducted by the SUN SCN Secretariat is over 24 projects (including Nigeria approved in January 2015)

14 The above figures resulted from data analysis from SUN CSN November 2014 survey; 2014 MPTF project annual reports; and 2014 SUN Movement Annual Progress Report
For more detailed information please refer to the table on progress across 24\textsuperscript{15} SUN Movement MPTF Window II projects (separate excel Annex IV to this report).

**Common activities of Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) in 2014 include:**

- **Capacity building and mutual learning:** In Nepal, the CSA organised a workshop to develop an advocacy plan aligned to the national nutrition strategy. It provided an opportunity for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to align themselves around a common plan and to build their capacity around advocacy.

- **CSAs facilitate CSO participation in multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at national and sub-national levels.** In Mali, as in other countries, the CSA is not only on the MSP but also in multi-stakeholder technical groups around the development of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes.

- **Developing common positions** between CSOs as a basis for collective advocacy and influencing of policies at country level, as well as at regional and global levels. In Kenya the CSA developed a position to influence the development of the national health policy and nutrition prioritisation. Inputs from the CSA were directly reflected in the final policy and evidenced by a letter from the Ministry of Health appreciating support.

- **Raising awareness** of nutrition amongst parliamentarians (e.g. Ghana and Zambia), the media, government officials and the general public to create a demand for scaling up nutrition and ensure sustainability of commitments and actions across political cycles.

- **Monitoring** of the implementation, impact of policies and programmes and promoting accountability to malnourished people. In Guatemala, the CSA contributes to the social auditing of the 1,000 days plan at national and sub-national levels to inform improvements and address challenges and bottlenecks.

- **Implementation** of programmes and delivery of services, especially in emergencies and fragile states. The CSA in Sierra Leone comprises members active in delivering nutrition related interventions. During the Ebola emergency, the CSA was called upon as a resource for helping to address the crisis. The platform used this as an opportunity for sensitisation on nutrition and especially water, sanitation and hygiene practices. The CSA plans to work to ensure sustainability of these efforts.

\textsuperscript{15} Including the Nigeria project approved in January 2015
Overall Infographics of Civil Society Efforts in scaling up nutrition (based on all CSAs including MPTF funded ones)

Civil Society Alliances are now established in 34 countries. The below map indicates countries that have CSAs or coordinated CSOs efforts.

Map showing location of CSAs globally

- Countries with established civil society alliances
- Countries with civil society alliances in the process of being established

Countries with CSAs established by the end of 2014 (in **green** are the 2416 CSAs that receive MPTF support):

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<td>34. Zimbabwe</td>
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Countries with coordinated CSOs efforts in place by the end of 2014: Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania, Togo

16 Including the Nigeria project approved in January 2015
Infographic showing number of CSAs with a focus on nutrition sensitive activities

- Over 2000 Civil Society Organisations engaged across the network
- 81% International NGOs, 19% Local NGOs
- 22 working on WASH
- 23 working on agriculture
- 24 working on access to healthcare
- 21 working towards women’s empowerment
- 11 working on disaster resilience
- 16 working on education and employment

Infographic showing number of CSAs with a focus on nutrition specific activities

- 27 working on exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age
- 17 working on food fortification
- 19 working on treatment of acute malnutrition
- 19 working on micronutrient supplementation
These numbers are based on 33 countries providing information in a survey conducted by the SUN CSN in November 2014 on status of national SUN CSAs. These included three countries without official CSAs but with coalitions of Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) working towards the creation of an alliance.

Achievements of civil society efforts at country level include

“Achievements of the CSN at country level include:

- increased organisation amongst CSOs and therefore stronger voice and influence (all CSAs);
- increased awareness of nutrition amongst different stakeholders, including journalists (e.g. Ghana, Kenya, Maharashtra), parliamentarians (e.g. Tanzania, Ghana), the general public (e.g. in countries participating in the Global Days of Action);
- contributing to increasing and maintaining political commitment (e.g. Peru, Zambia, Malawi, Guatemala);
- some CSOs have strong technical capacities to inform policies and to build national and local implementation capacity (e.g. influence of Kenya CSA on the national health policy);
- strong impacts on national policies and implementation plans (e.g. Zambia, Kenya, Peru);
- some CSAs are beginning to play a monitoring and accountability role (e.g. budget tracking in Zambia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Sri Lanka);
- contributing to increasing investments in nutrition (e.g. Madagascar).” [Extract from the ICE report]

Key Area of Change 1: Coordinated Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) in SUN Countries

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- CSA coordinating mechanisms in place with links to existing CSO networks, platforms and other national mechanisms to avoid duplication.
- Communication between national CSAs and the global civil society networks in place.
- CSAs prioritize scaling-up nutrition work in line with national processes.
- The Global CSO network tracks how the CSAs are progressing and supports individual CSAs as they become established and assists with any challenges or conflicts at the country level.

Visible progress of establishment of effective and inclusive Civil Society Alliances (CSAs)

There is visible evidence of progress towards establishing effective and inclusive civil society alliances, in phase two funded countries17, and progress towards strong, credible and influential civil society alliances; and, in phase one funded countries18, that integrate nutrition actions into their programmes and contribute to national nutrition priorities.

“Clearly the achievements of SUN CSAs vary from country to country, and their relatively short period of operation to date has limited their impacts. However, it is clear from the ICE Country Case Studies that CSOs, through their membership of SUN CSAs, are becoming an increasingly organized and influential voice and actor in policy development, implementation and monitoring.” [Extract from the ICE report]

17 Burundi, El Salvador, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyz Rep., Lao PDR, Madagascar, Myanmar, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe
18 Bangladesh, Guatemala, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Ghana, Mali, Uganda
During 2014, the 24 CSAs\textsuperscript{19} invested time in setting up or strengthening foundations for strong and influential CSAs in support of effective and efficient implementation, including:

- Consensual establishment of democratic and inclusive governance foundations (e.g. Kenya, Lao PDR, Madagascar);
- Building credibility and legitimacy (e.g. El Salvador, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malawi, Zimbabwe);
- Conflict resolution towards constructive CSA efforts (e.g. Kenya, Madagascar);
- Formalizing relationships with CSO members of the alliance (Kenya, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Nepal) and various stakeholders (El Salvador, Lao PDR);
- Actively contributing to multi-stakeholder efforts and broader SUN discussions on key issues like conflict of interests prevention and management (Uganda, Lao PDR, Ghana, and Sri Lanka). Conduct evaluation and discuss the step forward for the next phase of the SUN Movement (cf below figure- CSAs and coordinated CSO efforts in 20 countries contributed to the SUN CSN response to the ICE).

![SUN Civil Society Network response to the SUN independent evaluation](image)

### Building inclusive CSAs

Several CSAs have led or participated / are participating in important stakeholder and activity mapping for nutrition efforts in their country as an initial step towards expanding their membership (e.g. Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Uganda) as well as contribution to multi-stakeholder coordination in countries. Most CSAs are also developing membership expansion strategies (e.g. Myanmar).

CSAs are also engaging with social movements. Engaging with social movements is key to ensuring community ownership, essential foundation for sustainability. Some CSAs have engaged with social movements from their very early stages (e.g. Mali, Ghana) whilst a few CSAs are increasingly engaging with social movements as they decentralize efforts (e.g. Niger and Malawi). The SUN CSN is supporting CSAs in increasingly reaching out and engaging social movements in the countries’ nutrition efforts, as well as improving tracking of these efforts.

\textsuperscript{19} Including the Nigeria project approved in January 2015
Creation of CSAs impacts on the functioning of the SUN Movement in countries

In some cases, the creation of CSAs and national networks has already impacted the functioning of the SUN Movement in country. For example, the joint efforts of the SUN Movement Government Focal Points and CSA in El Salvador are influencing the shaping and implementation of a food sovereignty law in country. In Myanmar, the launch of the CSA has galvanized government and other stakeholder efforts towards scaling up nutrition. In Sri Lanka, with the recent change in government, the CSA is playing a crucial role in sensitizing the new government and ensuring continuity of nutrition prioritization in country.

“The results of SUN CSA actions have a high chance of sustainability, not least because CSOs themselves generally give high priority to sustainable impacts. For example, many CSAs are placing a lot of emphasis on raising awareness of nutrition amongst the public, media and parliamentarians to ensure that there is long-term demand for scaled up action across electoral cycles.” [Extract from the ICE report]

Moving from establishment to decentralization

Several MPTF funded have also started and strengthened a process of decentralization and connected national and sub-national level efforts. In fact the SUN CSN focused its regular update spotlight section on decentralization in February 2015 (cf extract below). Specific examples are provided in Annex 2 (2014 Window II details of progress/ Key Area of Change 1) detail of progress.

Overview of existing models for decentralization

- Setting up regional civil society alliances with formal structures and governance connected with the national alliance (e.g. Mali, Niger);
- Having a strong CSO member in a region / district leading on coordination and harmonization of actions at district level – a more informal model that can assist manage potentially busy arena with various existing platforms working in nutrition related issues. The CSO member then plays a facilitating role to gather various actors around the table and agree on key priorities to take forward with leads identified amongst participating CSOs, social movements and networks / platforms. (e.g. Zambia);
- Consensus-building forums (e.g. in Peru these forums are focusing on addressing poverty with nutrition objectives) that gather all of civil society (CSOs, networks, social movements, women groups, trade unions, farmers, amongst others) and government officials towards achieving key objectives. These forums exist at national, regional and local levels. The forums advocate and lobby for electoral candidates to sign a governance agreement, that are then ratified when the candidate is elected and the forum supports the candidates in prioritising nutrition interventions according to the local needs, holding officials to account on the delivery on an annual basis and following up on how to ensure progress happens if the commitments have not been delivered upon.

Strengthening CSO capacity in nutrition

CSAs also play a key role in capacity strengthening of its CSO members both in terms of technical nutrition knowledge and advocacy capacities. CSAs in Guinea, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malawi, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sri Lanka and Uganda (amongst others) report coordinating capacity strengthening workshops of network members.

Emergencies impact of CSA efforts

CSAs in Guinea and Sierra Leone have faced a major challenge in 2014 during the Ebola virus outbreak. However, the CSA in Sierra Leone informally reported to the SUN CSN Secretariat that the Ebola crisis had actually provided an opportunity for the alliance to get actively engaged in sensitization of Water and Sanitation (WASH) principles which may have a positive impact on nutrition in the country.
Tracking CSA progress and supporting CSA efforts

To support the effective and efficient creation of strong, credible and influential national CSAs for the long-term, in 2014, the SUN CSN has expanded its secretariat team and recruited a SUN CSN country support officer. The SUN CSN has also:

- developed a country support strategy (which includes contribution to the SUN Movement communities of practice);
- improved communications systems;
- systematized support provided to MPTF funded alliances and other SUN CSAs and civil society efforts towards the establishment of CSAs / or the strengthening of existing network;
- developed systems to track requests for support, media presence and visibility of nutrition efforts; and,
- started to track impact of CSA efforts.

This is a continuously improving process and the SUN CSN is working towards systematizing impact tracking in 2015.

“"The CSN Secretariat provides extensive support to CSAs; The Secretariat has developed a Country Support Strategy that builds upon the MPTF Log Frame (SUN CSN 2014a) and is informed by the 2014 survey of country support needs; The CSN (both through the Secretariat and as individual organisations) is actively engaging with the emerging SUN Communities of Practice, which aim to respond to country requests for support and focus on building capacities for multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at the country level rather than providing discrete support for individual stakeholder groups; The CSN has been particularly engaged in (i) the development of a framework for the mapping of civil society activities as part of broader government-led initiatives; (ii) support for CSAs to contribute to national financial-tracking mechanisms, particularly in the area of budget analysis; (iii) convening advocacy and communications actors; and (iv) the development and implementation of multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems.” [Extracts from the ICE report]

Following the request by the Management Committee of the MPTF to build a more detailed picture of CSAs current progress, the SUN CSN Secretariat conducted a survey in 2014 to update information on progress of CSAs. The survey report can be found [here](#) and provides invaluable insights into CSA efforts and progress status. The SUN CSN Secretariat plans to conduct similar surveys on an annual basis to showcase status and demonstrate progress. The results of the 2014 survey are being used to inform the operationalisation of the SUN CSN country support strategy in 2015 and have contributed to the development of the CSN Network’s work plan. The survey also provides insights into viewpoints of CSAs on the support they have received from the SUN CSN, with 24 CSAs (including non-MPTF funded alliances) rating the support received by the CSAs (cf. report for more details).

“"The CSN has been highly responsive to requests for support from national CSAs."” [Extract from the ICE report]

“"The support provided to CSAs by the CSN– with limited resources – was widely recognised and valued by many ICE informants. The guidance documents drafted by the CSN Secretariat are considered useful by CSA coordinators, but what are valued even more are opportunities for the direct sharing of learning between CSAs."” [Extract from the ICE report]

An overview of SUN CSN Secretariat support, with technical assistance and support from technical experts and network members, is provided in the below graph, accurate as of November 2014.

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20 Including the Nigeria project approved in January 2015
Supporting CSAs to secure funds in addition to the SUN Movement MPTF

SUN CSAs have various examples of securing support from alternate sources for distinct activities (e.g. advocacy workshops in country, media awards, reviewing an agriculture policy and influencing its nutrition-sensitivity in Zambia, amongst other areas). In addition, as part of a larger Save The Children grants from Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, a number of CSAs will have access to additional support for their efforts including Nigeria, Pakistan, Niger, Malawi. The SUN CSN will play a crucial support role as CSAs are looking at their next stage in the SUN Movement 2.0 following the end of the MPTF or other bilateral donor support and looking for sustainable funding sources. 2015 will be a key year for this support.
CSAs prioritize scaling-up nutrition in line with national processes
More on how CSAs prioritize scaling-up nutrition in line with national processes can be found in section on key areas of change three.

Analysis
Investments in strong governance structures can take time but is an essential foundation for effective and efficient operation of strong, credible and influential national CSAs
This is true for several MPTF funded CSAs and illustrated well by the Madagascar Hina CSA experience (cf above). Madagascar reports that this process may have taken time but it was judged necessary to build ownership, expand membership to have an inclusive platform, establish the foundations for a democratically elected leadership and to establish the best governance model to ensure the MPTF support be realistic, effective and efficient.

Some contexts slow progress
Progress can be slow in Fragile and Conflict Affected environments or emergency stricken countries.

In-depth understanding of national and local contexts is necessary for effective CSA establishment
It is important to have an in-depth understanding of national contexts and to learn from other countries in order to establish strong and influential CSAs built on solid governance foundations.

Power dynamics – a factor influencing coalition building
This section is a reflection from the SUN CSN based on support provided to CSAs over the last two years.
- SUN Government Focal Point or specific UN agency sometimes favour a CSO influencing power balance towards democratic processes;
- Some networks existing before joining SUN feel legitimacy to lead efforts which can compromise promoting inclusivity and open, transparent democratic process.
- Some countries have multiple alliances co-existing in the same space and have difficulties coming to an agreement on working together towards a common cause;
- CSAs evolving in a less democratic political contexts face additional challenges;
- Dynamics between international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), national CSOs, networks and social movements can sometimes be difficult to manage. This can be overcome by agreeing on common vision and complementarity of efforts – INGOs often play a supporting and capacity strengthening role.
- A process for claims and log when internal tensions arise in SUN CSAs is being set up by the SUN CSN to support CSAs manage some internal conflicts. It is hoped to assist country CSAs in addressing some of these challenges.

Building legitimacy within the CSA and with external stakeholders is key to effective CSAs
In some countries, CSAs have taken time to establish their legitimacy within the CSA and with other stakeholders. Lack of interest by donors or governments due to competing funding priorities for other development programs was also a challenge faced by some CSAs. Evidence-based advocacy for integrating nutrition and food security into future development plans and programs is essential. This process can be time consuming but essential to multi-stakeholder multi-sectoral, multi-level efforts.
CSA members engagement is an ingredient for successful establishment of CSAs

Several CSAs have encountered the challenge of members’ engagement. Poor engagement can be due to a number of factors including, already very busy workloads, lack of prioritisation of SUN institutionally or organisational representatives without delegated decision-making, availability for meetings and joint activities (e.g. Lao PDR, Uganda, Malawi). This has been particularly challenging to CSA coordinators who have found creative and tailored ways of addressing it, through:

- Building ownership with a decision-making process that builds consensus among multiple partners and stakeholders (e.g. Myanmar);
- Building relationships with CSA and CSN members. This process is time-consuming but can be a fruitful process to improve members’ engagement. This is the case with the SUN CSN now seeing increased engagement of network members in supporting CSN efforts and alignment to national priorities;
- Establishing smaller nimble working groups focused on specific strategic and operational efforts can be a great means to support coordinated advance on urgent and thematic issues (e.g. Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, SUNCSN) and critical in ensuring delivery of CSA mandate with optimal use of an array of expertise among members.
- Signing of commitments by CSO members of the alliances (e.g. Mozambique and Kenya) can support harmonised engagement with the CSA secretariat.
- Open, transparent and regular communications also supporting improved network members’ engagement.

One model does not fit all – decentralization efforts demonstrating the need for flexibility informed by cross-country learning

As clearly stated in the ICE report, flexibility and context specific efforts are key. CSA decentralization efforts is a good reflection of this principle with country CSAs choosing a number of and diverse models for effectively addressing malnutrition in decentralized structures of their country – from formalized local alliances (e.g. Mali and Malawi) to lead CSO members (e.g. Malawi) and relays (e.g. Niger). One model does not fit all and flexibility informed by cross-learning from other countries need to underpin efforts. CSA key needs for support

The following key needs and priorities were expressed by CSAs surveyed representing the majority of outlined needs and priority areas for the coming year.
Advocacy and communications guidance is a clear identified need aligned with the SUN Movement Community of Practice on Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communications. Institutional development, collaborative working, developing terms of reference and institutional processes is another clear need. The SUN CSN Secretariat has produced materials to serve the latter. In addition, financial support predominantly in finding long-term funds and financial strategy development to allow for sustainability of alliances is another clear requirement.

**Reflection**

Cross-country learning is one of the best means of supporting CSA in their coalition building efforts, inspires efforts and unlocks innovation potential. Cross-country learning should continue being strengthened with the SUN CSN Secretariat being key to facilitating this process.

Guidance documents pulling on country experiences with some level of analysis is helpful to CSAs – examples include the SUN CSN guidance note on Establishing a Civil Society Alliance in a SUN Country (here) and Enabling Good Governance in Civil Society Alliances - A working note – 2014 (here).

To effectively enhance the shift from rhetoric to action in promoting multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches in fighting malnutrition, CSAs and the SUN CSN need to continue broadening their membership and engaging social movements.

**Determinants of CSA performance strengths and weaknesses from the ICE of the SUN Movement**

“*At country level, a number of factors emerged from ICE interviews as key determinants of the strengths and weaknesses of SUN CSA performance.*

a) **Dynamic leadership from Board/Steering Committee members and the CSA Secretariat.**

b) **Openness and supportiveness of governments and others to CSO participation. In some countries, national governments and even UN agencies are either resistant to civil society participation or slow to organise it.**

c) **The internal relationships between members of CSAs, especially between INGOs and local/national organisations. Attitudes of INGOs and sensitivity to power dynamics and the desire of local and national CSOs to take the lead.**
d) The degree of clarity on respective roles of members versus the CSA Secretariat. CSAs are more effective when individual CSOs are committed to contributing to collective action and aligning their own programmes with a common CSA strategy.

e) Resource availability, from INGOs, donors and MPTF. Resources are typically insufficient for achieving the potential impacts that CSOs can have in sustaining political commitments and ensuring that they are turned into scaled up actions that achieve nutrition outcomes.

f) MPTF funding has been a valuable resource in establishing CSAs. However, funds channelled through the MPTF have been slow reaching the CSAs as they get caught up in the bureaucracy of the UN agency that is administering the funds at country level on behalf of the MPTF Steering Committee. On average it takes about three months to reach the CSA from the time the Steering Committee make a funding allocation (Annex M).

g) There is pressure on CSOs, nationally and globally, from some parts of the Movement, including the SMS, not to be too critical and to focus on service delivery programmes aligned with national plans (Source: interviews with CSN representatives).” [Extract from the ICE report]

“The global CSN and its predecessor (SUN Task Force C) have been effective in promoting the establishment and strengthening of national CSAs. The proposal for funding developed by the civil society Task Force in 2012 stimulated the creation of the MPTF, which has not only been a catalyst for establishment and/or strengthening of 24 CSAs but also enabled other valued SUN activities, i.e. learning routes and the development of the SUN Monitoring and Evaluation framework.” [Extract from the ICE report]

Key Area of Change 2: In-country CSAs advocate effectively

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- CSAs contribute to the common multi-stakeholder narrative on nutrition
- CSAs advance this narrative through advocacy campaigns, press coverage and raising SUN public awareness
- The Global CSO network supports individual CSAs with establishing advocacy strategies and assessing their effectiveness

**Documentation of efforts improves greatly in 2014**

**An in Practice brief**

SUN CSN Secretariat ensured active contribution of Civil Society Efforts to the SUN Movement Secretariat in the development of an in practice brief on SUN efforts in Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communications for Nutrition (here). The in practice brief was released in July 2014.

**Increasing number of CSA efforts visibility in the media and on the SUN Movement website**

In 2014, there has been an increase of number of CSA efforts visibility in the media and on the SUN Movement website. The SUN CSN Secretariat has also started developing a tracker for these and reports 36 articles published on the SUN Movement website in 2014 (as opposed to 17 in 2013) and seven media pieces (tracked by SUN CSN Secretariat – number likely to be much greater). A few CSAs have also developed their communications tools facilitating dissemination and sharing of information to the wider Movement and beyond.

**Overview of SUN CSA advocacy efforts**

In 2014, CSAs have been actively engaged in numerous advocacy efforts including:
- organising nutrition events involving high level government officials and other stakeholders (e.g. Global Day of Action –GDA-);
- engaging parliamentarians in actively advocating for nutrition (e.g. Uganda, Ghana);
- actively engaging and sensitising the media to become important means of conveying importance of nutrition to policy and decision makers down to the household level (e.g. all CSAs);
- contributing to having a comprehensive government or joint social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategies in place and aligning CSA advocacy strategy in support of national plan whilst advocating for addressing major remaining gaps (e.g. Nepal);
- developing advocacy tools that are country-specific to raise awareness about nutrition at a high level (PROFILES – Mali CSA, Cost of Hunger studies – UCCO-SUN Uganda and other resources like multi-media presentations);
- securing support for social mobilisation, advocacy and communication activities (e.g. Uganda);
- conducting capacity strengthening in advocacy efforts for multiple stakeholders, including CSOs (almost all CSAs);
- raising awareness and engaging communities around the importance of nutrition at the household level (several CSAs);
- advocating for nutrition prioritisation beyond political cycles at national and subnational levels (e.g. El Salvador, Guatemala, Malawi, Niger, Peru (cf in practice brief and news section on the SUN Movement website);
- taking part in a GDA (e.g. Bangladesh, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda);
- contributing to global advocacy efforts – the second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the post-2015 Development Agenda;
- fostering nutrition champions (e.g. first ladies – Kenya and Peru; youth and adolescents – Guatemala, Bangladesh and Niger; religious and traditional leaders – Ghana and Uganda; indigenous groups - Guatemala).

**Post-2015 Development Agenda**

The SUN CSN Secretariat and SUN CSN Steering Group members have coordinated discussions on how the SUN Networks can best support the Post-2015 Development Agenda process through the development of common messages, technical briefs, indicators brief and a post-2015 tool kit to support Civil Society Efforts in their country level advocacy to strongly embed nutrition in the post-2015 framework.

Some example of country efforts include:

- CSAs connect with in-country post-2015 focal point to sensitise around the importance of nutrition – letters sent (e.g. Malawi, Mozambique), meetings with various stakeholders (e.g. Kenya, Zimbabwe);
- CSAs get engaged in campaigns (e.g. Action 2015 campaign – UCCO-SUN Uganda);
- CSAs include post-2015 advocacy in their annual advocacy strategies (e.g. Malawi and Niger);
- CSAs organise sensitisation events (e.g. Uganda and Niger);
- CSAs connect with national statistics experts for indicators discussions (e.g. Niger).
Global Day of Action

In May 2014, the second GDA saw momentum increasing as a result of an ever vibrant, active civil society community for scaling up nutrition that is steadily growing across the globe. Twelve civil society alliances coordinated actions in support of the GDA calling upon their own governments and others around the world to prioritise nutrition. Their activities included public marches, concerts, soccer tournaments and community gardening activities as well as parliamentary meetings and panel discussions. More can be found here.

“A second SUN CSN Global Day of Action in May 2014 underlined the network’s role in advocacy and accountability for nutrition, as well as the key role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in social mobilisation and awareness-raising on nutrition all the way to the household level. Thousands of people participated in activities across 12 countries, including public marches, concerts, football tournaments and community gardening activities, as well as parliamentary meetings, panel discussions and commitments from politicians and candidates for parliament. The CSN, led by its Steering Group members, has actively engaged in efforts to ensure that nutrition remains a priority in international processes.” [Extract from the ICE report]

Working group & contribution to the SUN Movement Community of Practice on Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communications

From September 23-25, 2014, SUN Countries came together for the first Scaling Up Nutrition Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication (SMAC) for Nutrition workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The event was organised by the Tanzania Civil Society Alliance PANITA with the support of the Prime Minister’s Office, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre and UN REACH. Over 40 participants from nine SUN Countries in Africa took part along with a number of international people with specific expertise and experience in SMAC. Participants represented multiple stakeholder groups including government, civil society, business, donors and the UN system. The event focused on sharing and learning experiences of SMAC for Nutrition across SUN Countries. One of the outcomes of the workshop was the agreement of the need for a multi-stakeholder advocacy tool kit and resource depot/portal which the SUN CSN Secretariat will start facilitating through its advocacy sub-group.

The SUN CSN Secretariat establishes an advocacy working group in order to contribute to follow up efforts to this workshop through contribution to the Community of Practice and to respond to specific advocacy and communications related pieces of work as well as coordinate efforts around the social mobilisation, advocacy and communications. This group is also a means to ensure greater participation from SUN CSN Network members, including SUN CSAs, in Network’s efforts.

Thematic advocacy efforts

Several CSAs take part in advocacy efforts in the following areas:

- Encouraging adequate monitoring of the international code for marketing of breast milk substitutes (e.g. Myanmar, El Salvador, Mozambique);
- Influencing breastfeeding laws and related programmes to ensure these are respectful of women rights (e.g. El Salvador);
- Awareness raising efforts around breastfeeding efforts and laws in countries (e.g. El Salvador).

Analysis

Progress is not linear and context influences country-specific efforts

Progress of CSA efforts in their establishment and efforts to support multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-level efforts in SUN Countries is not linear. Some newer alliances demonstrate fast progress and some evidence of impact which is worth noting whilst others have a slower progress but also demonstrate strong approaches to
addressing malnutrition sustainably. **Flexibility** is key and each alliance evolves in a very different social, political, economic and cultural context which influences civil society alliances and their efforts in countries. Some alliances have found themselves in the middle of large scale humanitarian crises (Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Mali) while others have had to tackle political apathy and limited or rapidly changing civil society space for action (Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh).

**Civil society are a strong contributors to social mobilization, advocacy and communications efforts in country**

What has been learnt from social mobilization, advocacy and communications efforts in SUN countries? The 2014 SUN In Practice Brief highlights key lessons learnt from social mobilization, advocacy and communications efforts in SUN Countries:

- Having a strategy is the starting point;
- Nutrition champions can mobilise, advocate and communicate for better nutrition;
- Mobilizing societies is key for improved nutrition;
- A common narrative for nutrition leads to effective communication;
- A variety of tools are available;
- Challenges and opportunities ahead – investment in nutrition and capacity to deliver on the ground.

“Social mobilization, advocacy and communications is a growing priority for SUN countries and increasingly seen as an integral part of the national nutrition strategy. Countries are at very different stages and employing a variety of approaches and techniques. Developing a social mobilisations, advocacy and communication strategy or plan for scaling up nutrition that is well resourced and has clear indicators and benchmarks is critical.” [Extract from the SUN In Practice Brief on social mobilization, advocacy and communications for nutrition]

**Reflection**

**CSAs play a key role in building and nurturing foundations for sustainability but this is a fragile balance largely dependent on sustained funding support of CSAs**

CSAs ability to contribute to the sustainability of the SUN Movement and of nutrition efforts in country relies upon their ability to secure long-term funding and build strong relationships with key stakeholders in country. We know that having a strong and vocal civil society is key for long-term change and sustained political commitment. However, in some countries CSAs have been more effective than others. This appears to depend to some extent on whether existing civil society coordination mechanisms for nutrition or food security exist, the stability of the political environment and the vision and commitment of CSA membership.

“However the sustainability of CSN and CSA activities and impacts depends on the sustainability of their resourcing. As one participant in the 2014 SUN Global Gathering pointed out, it is ironic that national CSAs through their advocacy are contributing to sustained political commitment to nutrition across political cycles, but find it difficult to attract the adequate and long-term resources that they need to sustain their activities and impact.” [Extract from the ICE report]

**Increased engagement of science in scaling up nutrition efforts should be prioritised**

Greater engagement of science in support to strong advocacy through evidence-based messaging that is adapted to country context should be prioritised by the SUN Movement in the next phase.
Key Area of Change 3: In country CSAs participate in national platforms for SUN

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- CSAs engage in the development and formulation of government commitments and help ensure that the voice of local communities are taken into account in national and global financial, legal, programmatic and political commitments on scaling-up nutrition
- CSAs produce the evidence for what works to improve nutrition outcomes, including best practice on relevant links between nutrition and gender, employment, agriculture, food, etc... based on SUN experiences
- The global CSO network assists individual CSAs to make optimal contributions to national platforms

CSAs are increasingly engaging and participating in national platforms for nutrition

An increasing numbers of CSAs are reporting engaging in and participating in national platforms for nutrition, through participation in eight-weekly SUN country calls (e.g. Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe), participation in technical policy shaping groups (e.g. Kenya, Mali, El Salvador, Nepal), participation in cross-learning opportunities such as the SUN Movement Global Gathering, the ICN2 and the 2014 SUN Movement Learning Routes as part of multi-stakeholder national delegations.

For example, Mali CSA is an active member of different management entities of the National Nutrition policy, including, the Conseil National de Nutrition (CNN), Comité Technique Intersectoriel pour la Nutrition (CTIN).

Civil society can play a role in improving gender mainstreaming and promoting active participation of women, youth and adolescents

A few CSAs are starting to work on improving documentation of sub-national efforts on nutritional status, knowledge, and practices of females, as well as action to reinforce the participation of disempowered and marginalised groups in scaling up nutrition. This include a continued commitment to women’s empowerment and dissemination of key reports on adolescent nutrition in SUN Countries, which will be useful to inform SUN country efforts and SUN CSN country support efforts. The Lao PDR CSA is currently commissioning a research to assess level of mainstreaming gender in government programmes. The Guatemala CSA reports that they have successfully engaged youth and adolescents in national and local advocacy efforts. Zimbabwe CSAs also report some efforts on mainstreaming gender equity in all their programmes and activities and on developing key messages around gender equity. CSAs will play a key role in advocating for gender mainstreaming and engaging youth and adolescent in nutrition efforts in countries. More evidence on adolescent nutrition in SUN Countries was recently published in a SUN CSN member (Save the Children) report - Adolescent Nutrition. This report presents what is being done in SUN Countries and in India to address adolescent nutrition through policy and practice. It also sets out roles and responsibilities for adolescent nutrition at the ministerial and agency levels.

Civil society can support pathways approach to understand how developing social protection across the lifecycle will help shape healthier and more prosperous futures for all

In close collaboration with the SUN CSA in Bangladesh, Save the Children (member of the SUN CSN) developed a report on Malnutrition in Bangladesh (here), which explores the impact of social protection on nutrition. It makes recommendations for policy development and implementation in Bangladesh and for global learning. The report guides the reader through a pathway approach to understand how developing social protection across the lifecycle – with a greater focus on nutrition behaviour change, adolescent girls, early marriage, empowering women and the 1,000-day window of opportunity between a woman’s pregnancy and her child’s second
birthday – will help shape healthier and more prosperous futures for all. In doing so, essential lessons are shared on an integrated approach to tackling malnutrition through social protection internationally, the importance of national systems and contextual programme design. This report will be used as a support for supporting strengthened nutrition-sensitive social protection efforts in Bangladesh.

**CSAs can support functional and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms in countries**

SUN CSAs like UCCO-SUN in Uganda can be instrumental in supporting the SUN Government Focal Point and other stakeholders in the country to sensitise various line ministries on the importance of multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition. The series of short documents making a case for nutrition developed by Ugandan Civil Society is a great example of efforts that support functional and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms in countries. SUN CSAs are also often supporting the government in ensuring the MSP meets regularly and is functional (e.g. Madagascar, Uganda).

**Analysis**

**Lessons on SUN multi-stakeholder platforms**

The SUN In Practice brief on Effectively Engaging Multiple Stakeholder ([here](#)) produced in February 2014 provides a number of examples of multi-stakeholder working. Some highlights on lessons learnt include: MSPs dependent on ability to convene across multiple sectors;

- Participation in MSPs broadens over time;
- MSPs can assist in resolving conflicts of interest;
- Countries are increasingly de-centralizing their MSPs;
- MSP mandates influence nutritional outcomes;
- The benefits of working through MSPs include;
  - increased visibility of nutrition and people’s awareness of its significance
  - spaces for sharing experiences and learning lessons
- Multiple challenges remain.

**SUN brings in the mandate for collaboration and networking**

The SUN Movement brings in the mandate for collaboration and networking for addressing nutrition problems through nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific programmes. This process is moving slowly but it has brought stakeholders together on the Multi-Stakeholder Platform to work towards a common cause.

Engagement of the government and other stakeholders in key CSA decisions can be helpful in certain contexts

Myanmar CSA has reported that a key lesson learnt during the reporting period was the need to set adequate time for following a thorough comprehensive process in situations where multiple partners are involved. Equally important is to have government, in this case, the National Nutrition Center involved in all the key decisions that are being made with regards to the SUN CSA activities. The National Nutrition Center has been very supportive and has recognized the SUN CSA’s progress compared to other networks (the donor, UN and private sector networks) in Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) meetings and in discussing with partners. The National Nutrition Center engagement is something the CSA will ensure in the next phase.
Participation in national platforms for nutrition enable CSAs to influence policy and programmes

Below are some examples of Civil Society Alliance activities which have resulted in a direct impact on nutrition policies and practices or are illustrative of one of the steps in an influencing process:

The SUN CSA in El Salvador - Civil Society Alliance for food and nutrition sovereignty and security has conducted several advocacy efforts to ensure public policies are nutrition focused.

The SUN CSA Kenya reported that the CSA has influenced the draft health policy. They formed a specific Task Force that presented to a parliamentary health committee and its suggestions have been included in the draft health policy. The policy will run to 2030. More [here](#).

The Malawi SUN CSA (CSONA) commented on and developed an issue paper on the National Nutrition Policy and contributed to the National Micronutrient Strategy ensuring that there was an enabling environment for CSOs to advocate and lobby for nutrition. Following a review process CSONA was part of the team to typeset the Micronutrient Strategy and has since been strategically placed in all major Technical Working Groups to coordinate CSOs efforts.

In Peru the SUN CSA (Iniciativa contra la desnutrición infantil –IDI-) is having a huge influence on policies and plans. More [here](#).

The Uganda SUN Civil Society group (UCCO-SUN) has actively contributed to the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP), Food and Nutrition Security Bill of East Africa, and the Uganda Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Strategy. The alliance continued following up on the implementation of the action plan through activities at national and decentralized levels and has been selected by the Government to sit on the institutional committee to develop strategies to-roll out the UNAP. UCCO-SUN has a funded advocacy project aimed at high-level policy makers and decision-makers. More [here](#).

There is still limited evidence of CSO alignment

“One concern highlighted in the SUN Movement 2014 Annual Report and reinforced by ICE country case studies and interviews is that there is limited evidence of CSOs aligning their actions with nationally agreed plans and common results frameworks at country level. The CSN Secretariat reports that it has observed increasing alignment in a few countries and the CSN Steering Committee is commissioning a study on this issue to take place in 2015. Some informants pointed out that the ability of CSOs to align is to some extent, limited by the lack of alignment of donors.” [Extract from the ICE report]

Alignment status - The November 2014 survey conducted by the SUN CSN Secretariat indicates that CSAs or CSO coordinated efforts are aligned through legal framework, policies and plans and by mandate in 11 countries (Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Uganda), play a key role in CSO alignment & aligned to national priorities in four countries (El Salvador, Mali, Peru, Sierra Leone), report no real alignment to date or did not respond to survey in six countries (Bangladesh, Guatemala, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Zimbabwe), status unknown in three countries (Laos PDR, Senegal, Sri Lanka). In its annual report Zimbabwe CSA reports playing a role in aligning CSO members of the alliance.

Alignment of SUN CSN Network members - The SUN CSN is currently having network members review its proposed work plan for 2015. This is accompanied with a call for membership engagement. We are starting to see members building support to civil society efforts in SUN Countries through their work plan and new funding applications being made. This is an encouraging sign of the alignment of CSO efforts.

SUN CSN Secretariat plans to contribute to improving alignment through a consultancy exercise to improve understanding, knowledge of current status and make recommendations for improvement.
The SUN CSN Secretariat is commissioning a consultancy exercise in 2015 to support improved alignment for strong, sustainable multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-level efforts towards scaling up nutrition in SUN Countries. It is hoped this piece of work will:

- unpack the concept of alignment;
- strengthen understanding of CSO alignment to national priorities, and multi-stakeholder owned quality costed national plans and common results frameworks (CRFs) in contribution to Scaling Up Nutrition efforts in countries;
- scope how CSO alignment occurs in up to five countries to understand best practice and current alignment by looking at successes, problems and incentives;
- provide recommendations for improved alignment in SUN Movement 2.0.

A consultant has been hired and is currently working toward this objective. It is hoped the resulting report and recommendations, will inform a SUN CSN led series of country calls on alignment in November 2015.

In addition, building on the SUN CSN Network response to the report of the independent comprehensive evaluation of the SUN Movement, the SUN CSN and its members also plan to contribute to improving alignment in a number of ways.

The SUN CSN assists individual CSA to make optimal contributions to national platform

The SUN CSN Secretariat assists individual CSA to make optimal contributions to national platform through helping prepare for the eight -weekly multi-stakeholder country calls, flagging opportunities and supporting attendance to cross-learning and exchange of experiences events both regionally and globally (e.g. SUN Movement Global Gathering, ICN2, The African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference, SUN Movement Community of Practices convenings); works closely with the SUN Movement Secretariat country liaison team to try and address issues between stakeholders when these arise.

Reflection

As part of the ANEC VI – African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference 6 (Accra, Ghana – July 21-25, 2014) a regional forum for cross-learning towards improved food and nutrition security in Africa was organised by the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the African Nutrition Society (ANS) and the SUN CSN Secretariat. This forum highlights lessons on SUN Movement Multi-Stakeholder Platforms that can be summarized as below. Full report can be found at here.

Some key messages from experience sharing

- Multi-stakeholder platforms are often more functional at local level as multi-sectorality happens naturally as closer to reality on the ground;
- Civil Society often play a strengthening role and their acknowledgement as a legitimate and valid stakeholders is key for this to happen;
- Political will and commitment is strong in countries;
- Stable political contexts provide favourable environment for sustainable and at scale nutrition efforts.

Some strong building blocks highlighted

- Strong political will and commitment;
- Strong leadership across all levels, sectors and stakeholder groups;
- Acknowledging legitimacy of all actors engaged in efforts;
- Funding investment;
- Common results framework and nutrition information systems;
- A coordination framework;
- Unified communications strategy.

**Key challenges raised**

- Climate change and climatic events is a reality of the West African context and resilience is key to sustainability of efforts;
- Resource mobilisation by governments but also within stakeholder groups (e.g. Civil Society) and across stakeholder groups is essential and required;
- Multi-sectoral platforms are often not fully functional in many countries at national level and there is a need for more regional and district level MSPs. MSPs at regional level do however depend on the decentralisation plan of the countries;
- Multi-sectorality challenging at national levels whilst more easily conceptualised and operationalized at the local level;
- Coordination and capacity for coordination is a major challenge for African countries;
- Funding for food and nutrition security remains insufficient;
- The right to food approach needs to be reinforced as currently poorly enforced in countries in the region. There needs to be synchronisation of efforts and ways of ensuring the voluntary guidelines are being respected with shared and mutual accountability;
- Capacities on the ground are often not sufficient for scaling up nutrition efforts;
- Moving from planning to implementation is challenging especially when rolling out to districts, provinces, regions and more experience sharing is required to understand what works.

**Key Area of Change 4: CSAs contribute to better accountability in SUN Countries**

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- CSAs agree on the data needed to track progress and its sources, and where necessary, initiate tracking processes.
- CSAs assist national authorities and their in-country SUN platforms to track progress transparently and use results to help policy makers within the platforms to encourage more effective programming
- Global CS network monitors the contribution of CSAs to accountability and advises on optimal ways to do this

All MPTF funded CSAs are engaging in the development of in-country platforms to track progress and fine-tune nutrition programming. As alliances become more coherent and effective (Key Area of change 1), accelerations in this area are starting to be observed and the more visible and influential the alliance, the more powerful its demand for accountability.

**Accountability needs strengthening but CSAs are starting to demonstrate encouraging efforts**

Accountability still needs to be strengthened both in countries and within the SUN Movement. Civil society has a key role to play in strengthening accountability by:
Advocating for the establishment and functioning of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder accountability mechanism, underpinned by strong conflict of interest prevention and management policies and processes, based on principles of mutual accountability and true to the SUN Movement principles of engagement;

- Ensuring communities and citizens are actively engaged in all processes and able to hold to account on commitments made in terms of addressing malnutrition at national and sub-national levels (e.g. social audits like in Guatemala; civil society assessment report like in Ghana and Peru);

- Advocating for nutrition prioritization beyond political cycles to ensure sustainable support of nutrition efforts on the ground (all CSAs cf section on Key Area of Change 2);

- CSAs ensuring civil society itself is accountable and off-budget financial investments tracked in a transparent manner;

- Contributing to increased investment in nutrition through budget analysis (e.g. Malawi and Niger) and corresponding advocacy efforts in order to ensure adequate investment (e.g. Ghana, Madagascar) supports effective delivery at sub-national level and actual delivery on commitments.

In 2014, a few CSAs have started playing a more active role in ensuring better accountability in SUN Countries. The CRFs developed by the multi-stakeholder platforms can be used as a basis for accountability. CSAs can play a key role in advocating for quality CRFs are developed according to the principles of engagement of the SUN Movement (e.g. Bangladesh, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Niger, Senegal) and supporting continued or improved functionality of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder platforms. In fact in 2014 the Ghana CSA has produced a draft national SUN coordination framework to provide guidelines for participating organizations and stakeholders in the national SUN Movement provides the space to minimize conflict, promotes mutual respect among stakeholders and establish relationships for effective coordination of the national SUN movement. The document will be a useful recourse to support the development of a CRF and accountability mechanism in country CSAs also play a role in ensuring, where CRFs are in place, since CRFs promote a national and sub-nationals accountability mechanisms (e.g. El Salvador, Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zimbabwe).

Some countries are starting to demonstrate initial foundations of accountability mechanisms like the Nutrition Forum in Uganda, the consensus-building forums and Iniciativa Contra la Desnutrición Infantil (IDI) annual balance exercises in Peru.

**SUN Civil Society contribution to improving accountability in the SUN Movement 2.0.**

The below is extract from the SUN CSN response to the ICE report.

- “As a SUN CSN, contribute to these efforts both in the shaping and advocacy to ensure accountability is strongly built into SUN2.0 – this is a priority for our network;

- Promote cross-learning including conducting learning routes which will support cross-learning between up to 10 countries through 2 learning routes;

- Promote internal accountability within the CSN and CSAs and across CSOs engaged in the movement through: improved tracking of CSO spending on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions; development of accountability and monitoring frameworks (tracking mechanisms, internal audit, process manual that ensures trackability, documents clearly outlining roles and responsibilities of various actors; accurate reporting on CSO commitments;

- Promote multi-sector multi-stakeholder accountability systems by:
o Supporting CSAs in their advocacy for establishment of accountability systems in countries that are accountable to the communities suffering from malnutrition and mechanisms to hold to account;

o Contributing to developing simple mutually owned M&E frameworks;

o Holding governments accountable of their action and commitments - Monitoring service delivery and budget tracking at all levels of program implementation, annual balance exercises (e.g. Peru), social auditing;

o Strengthening budget analysis and tracking;

o Advocating for and improving focus on capacity building and field programs; for transparency at all levels.

- Contributing to follow up of global efforts (N4G, ICN2) to strengthen accountability and contribute to the Global Nutrition report ensuring civil society participation in all processes;

- Continue improving transparency, information sharing and good communications practices within and outside of the SUN movement”.

Analysis

CSAs are being accountable to their constituency and promote internal accountability through improved members engagement

Several CSAs are reporting applying accountability as a key principle of their alliance efforts (e.g. Burundi) with some having annual workshops reporting on 2014 efforts (e.g. El Salvador and Ghana). The ICE report highlights the need for improving accountability of efforts, including transparent network plans and implementation of a SUN Movement accountability mechanism. In response to this weakness, the SUN CSN has now incorporated accountability as a core part of its 2015 work plan.

The SUN CSN is also improving accountability to CSAs through developing the survey for SUN CSA. This involved initially asking them for their priorities in the coming year, key achievements and challenges and for their perspective on SUN CSN support received thus far. They were also asked to comment on what they feel the SUN CSN does well and where they could improve. This in addition to more informal information collection activities will also serve as a monitoring mechanism for sharing with the whole network with a view to improving where CSAs have highlighted weaknesses and continuing to perform well in areas we already excel at.

CSAs contribute to essential efforts providing favourable environments for accountability strengthening

CSAs contribute to essential efforts providing favourable environments for accountability strengthening such as advocacy efforts to ensure nutrition prioritization beyond political cycles, ensuring nutrition visibility both with decision and policy makers but also in communities and local populations, conducting behaviour change communication efforts and actively engaging social movements and communities to hold to account on commitments made, ensuring nutrition political will sits at the highest level in government (e.g. advocacy efforts in Malawi and Kenya) and that MSPs are functional through coordination capacity for nutrition sitting preferably in a neutral ministry (e.g. planning, finance) as opposed to sectoral ministry (cf SUN In Practice brief on Effectively Engaging Multiple Stakeholders).

Civil society can play both a constructive watchdog role and an implementing on the ground role

Within the SUN Movement umbrella, the dual role civil society plays of implementers on the ground and watchdog can be managed in a positive and constructive manner.
Accountability is happening in many countries and civil society are playing a key role but these efforts remain to be systematised through formal national and sub-national accountability mechanisms. Many CSAs are contributing to better accountability in SUN Countries but these efforts remain to be systematized through formal national and sub-national accountability mechanisms (apart from Peru where accountability seems to be formalized and systematized through official systems).

Accountability needs to be mutually owned by multiple stakeholders under the SUN Movement umbrella and has to be underpinned by solid and frequent data information systems

This area is certainly one that still requires a lot more effort, as highlighted in the recent report of the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the SUN Movement. More is required in terms of strengthening national information nutrition systems and more frequent data collection (either through DHS surveys or alternative participatory and innovative data collection, analysis and dissemination methods), which need to be underpinned by sufficient financial support to enable these to inform accountability efforts. The Peru example where DHS now happens on an annual basis should be shared more broadly through cross-learning efforts to support other countries in their efforts. SUN CSA in Peru will play a key role in fostering this learning.

Reflection

Some of the key reflections from MPTF funded CS efforts in SUN on key area of change 4 include:

- Accountability, conflict of interests prevention and management policies and processes and alignment are all interlinked and inter dependent;
- Role of civil society as a voice of society holding to account of commitments is increasingly accepted as CSAs in SUN Countries demonstrate this can be done in a constructive manner;
- Accountability is underpinned by quality of costed plans and common results framework and all stakeholders truly embracing the SUN Movement principles of engagement.

Key Area of Change 5: The collective of CSAs are a functioning learning network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPECTED OUTCOMES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAs put in place mechanisms promoting mutual learning from best practices on advocacy and engagement to generate sustained commitment to SUN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global CSO network effectively supports national CSAs, sharing lessons, tools, providing advocacy advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAs develop strategic plans and locate finance for longer-term sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAs produce reports on achievements and contributions to national priorities and the SUN movement</td>
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</tbody>
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As the implementation of activities of the nine CSAs funded through the first phase of MPTF funding are experiencing impressive progress in some cases and as the newly funded CSAs get established, cross-learning has greatly improved in 2014 both facilitated by the SUN CSN Secretariat and initiated by countries themselves.

SUN CSN plays a key role in fostering cross-learning

One of the SUN CSN’s priority objectives is to facilitate capacity building of national Civil Society Alliances to contribute to effective multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral, multi-level efforts towards scaling up nutrition and as such the SUN CSN support cross-learning as a key means towards achieving this, through:

- Coordinating and holding a series of thematic, skill building and experience sharing webinars;
- Facilitating twinning exchange (virtual and through field visits);
- Ensuring participation of CSA representatives in SUN Movement Learning Routes and SUN Movement Global Gathering;
- Providing regional opportunities for cross learning (e.g. the African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference);
- Supporting regional hubs and discussions;
- Providing updates with focus on specific issues (e.g. decentralization, influencing policies and programmes);
- Contribution to SUN Movement In Practice Briefs
- Contribution to the SUN Movement Communities of Practices. More can be found here.
- Conducting field visits to better understand the breadth of CSA efforts and the contexts in which these efforts take place to then inform tailored and targeted cross-learning;
- Active support from SUN CSN members.

“INGO members of the CSN provide a significant amount of support to CSAs through country offices. Activities include capacity building, facilitating cross-country learning, hosting CSA Secretariats and providing administrative support, advocating for the establishment of CSAs. Examples of specific financial and technical support provided by INGOs can be found in the ICE report.” [Extract from the ICE report]

SUN CSN Secretariat secures support for additional cross-learning opportunities

The SUN CSN Secretariat has been successful in securing USD 1,020,921 from the CIFF as part of a larger Save The Children grant to implement learning route methodology in support of country support and experience exchange in 2015-2017. This project will be run in conjunction with PROCASUR and will fund the recruitment of an additional staff member (but not time for existing staff) for the SUN CSN Secretariat who will dedicate his/her time to fostering cross-learning opportunities. The project will build stronger links between participating CSAs and other stakeholders and focus on experience exchange in an experiential learning environment with the hope that outcomes will be stronger civil society coalitions who are more effective at increasing attention and resources towards nutrition in their respective countries and regions.

Analysis

Capacity strengthening and unlocking innovation is best done through field learning exchanges

This year, acceleration of cross learning has been observed and has either been facilitated by the SUN CSN or country initiated.

Learning routes

In 2014, the SUN Movement Secretariat conducted a pilot learning route project (funded against MPTF Window I) with two learning routes in Senegal and Peru. MPTF funded Civil Society Alliance representatives from El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Sierra Leone took part in both these learning routes. More can be found in chapter 3 of this report.

Other twinning and learning exchanges

In addition to the above, the SUN CSN Secretariat has tracked the following exchanges taking place in 2014:

- Ghana delegation visits Japan with support from JAICA;
- Malawi CSA visits Zambia;
- Zambia CSA visits Kenya and supports Kenya CSA in establishment phase;
- Burkina Faso CSO efforts visit Niger (with ACF support) to facilitate learning for CSA establishment in Burkina Faso;
- Uganda, Malawi, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Tanzania exchange and share experiences around the process of independent registration of the CSA;
- Uganda, Peru, Malawi and Zambia connected to exchange on elections and sustainability beyond political cycles experiences;
- Malawi CSONA connected to Zambia CSO SUN Alliance to exchange on social protection and to CSA SUN BD Bangladesh;
- Madagascar CSA encouraged to twin with Niger and Mali re-advocacy strategy development.

**Regional hubs are starting to form and have the potential to accelerate cross-learning**

In addition to these efforts, regional groups are starting to arise. These will be means for cross-learning and the SUN CSN Secretariat is actively supporting these efforts. For example, Latin American representatives present at the 2014 SUN Movement Global Gathering met and decided to establish a regional group. Highlights presented below:

**Objective** – share information and learning, systematise/document experiences, influence SUN Movement direction to successfully eradicate chronic childhood malnutrition and promote good nutrition in the region;

**Process** – virtual meetings through WebEx with predetermined agenda (facilitated by CSO);

**Priority themes**

- **Double burden** – increase focus to include obesity and generate more evidence on double burden and effective interventions. Start addressing the controversial engagement of food industries in the SUN Movement;
- **Budget tracking** – document experiences of countries in the region to share with the SUN Movement;
- **Return on investment** – analyse the impact of investment in reduction of chronic malnutrition and good nutrition, at the local and national level. Existing studies can help in this area.
- **Holding to account** - Experiences from government at local and national level and the role of civil society in promoting accountability and holding to account;
- **Food security** – contribution of food security to the reduction of chronic childhood malnutrition. Relationship between food security and nutrition security and how this relates to the reduction of chronic childhood malnutrition. Documenting evidence of the role of family farming in the reduction of chronic childhood malnutrition and good nutrition.
Learning exchanges facilitate CSA legitimacy building

Following the participation of the Lao PDR national delegation, including CSA representative, in the Peru based learning route and in country visits, the CSA reported that these opportunities had made a big difference in helping to shift the perspective about how to include civil society in the fight against malnutrition in Laos. As a result the Laos National Nutrition Centre’s is now prioritizing civil society and have confidence that civil society are good partners to address nutrition together - and plan to include CSA at the table and in future discussions more often. This has since continued to strengthen.

Global and regional events provide opportunities for cross-learning

The SUN Movement Global Gathering enabled Latin American representatives to meet and discuss the development of regional groups. Discussion around a West and East African and Asian groups are also starting to happen. Key meetings will be used as opportunities to further these discussions (e.g. West Africa regional workshop for SUN CSAs organized by Action contre la Faim and the SUN CSN Secretariat and a regional launch of the 2014 Global Nutrition Report in East Africa). The SUN Movement Global Gathering provides a key forum for cross-learning and inspires SUN Movement actors in countries.

Regional forums like the regional forum for cross-learning towards improved food and nutrition security in Africa, organised by the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the African Nutrition Society (ANS) and the SUN CSN Secretariat on the occasion of the Sixth African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference in Ghana in July 2014 provided an opportunity for connecting right to food actors with SUN civil society actors in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Uganda and Togo, and exchange country experiences.

Reflection

Cross-learning accelerates CSA efforts

Some of the later established CSAs seems to experience good progress in general and the SUN CSN Secretariat believes this could be in part due to an increasingly strengthened learning network between SUN Countries. Learning and sharing of ideas have enriched the SUN Countries through different seminars, global meets, workshops, national and international summits.

The SUN Movement is a true learning network and valued by country stakeholders

SUN Movement stakeholders need to strengthen and multiply learning exchange opportunities

Both SUN Movement wide cross-country learning exchanges and intra-country learning exchange at subnational levels are of great added value and opportunities for such learning exchanges should be multiplied. MPTF support for such exchanges can add incredible value and enable acceleration of efforts of MPTF funded CSAs. More support should be built into national plans and donor funded and supported programmes.

The sustainability of SUN Movement MPTF Civil Society Alliances

CSAs and the SUN CSN are reliant on sustainable and secure funding in order to continue efforts to the best of their abilities. Funding that is predictable and secure would enable both CSAs and the Network Secretariat to plan and implement their activities with greater foresight and assuredness.

As the SUN Movement prepares for its second phase, it will be crucial to address the issue of funding support to Civil Society Alliances and the CSN Secretariat to ensuring nutrition remains a priority beyond political cycles and parties and to building ownership and ensuring engagement from communities and social movements which are necessary for sustainable and effective change to happen.

The SUN Movement MPTF was established as a last resort resource. It is also meant to be catalytic, i.e. where in-country resources are not accessible, in supporting the formation of a CSA. It is not the intended to fund the
reccurrent costs of the functioning of the CSAs. One of the criteria of previous MPTF call for proposals was that a percentage of co-funding by the alliance was desirable so as to increase the likelihood of sustainability.

At the November 2014 meeting the Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF agreed on the extension of the SUN Movement MPTF until 31 December 2016. All Participating UN Organizations have been invited to work with their Implementing Partners who may need to extend the time frames of their projects after 2015. It is expected that most of the running projects ending in December 2015 will request an extension in the use of the funds to 2016. However while such extensions will provide enough time for all activities to be completed it is to be noted that they will not cover the cost of staff time for the extended implementation period.

CSAs and SUN CSN are looking at possibilities of transitional and more sustainable support after 2015. It will be key for donors (international donors, country-based donors, governments and INGOs) to continue supporting these efforts with catalytic support for those countries where civil society alliances are either just getting established and not funded yet or where civil society establishment is underway. Continued support for both advocacy and implementation efforts will be needed with a special focus on local efforts especially for those CSAs that received funding support in the initial phase of their establishment and that are now moving from catalytic support to scaling up efforts.

There is a clear gap in any existing funding for support to CSO efforts and advocacy efforts at country level. This gap needs to be addressed as a concerted effort between all stakeholders as without CSO advocacy, nutrition cannot remain a priority and any effort for scaling up nutrition will have a lot less chances of being sustainable.

“However the sustainability of CSN and CSA activities and impacts depends on the sustainability of their resourcing. As one participant in the 2014 SUN Global Gathering pointed out, it is ironic that national CSAs through their advocacy are contributing to sustained political commitment to nutrition across political cycles, but find it difficult to attract the adequate and long-term resources that they need to sustain their activities and impact.” [Extract from the ICE report]

“There is thus some confidence in the SUN movement – and some evidence – that civil society engagement in scaling up nutrition can make a significant and positive contribution to the objectives of the Movement.” [Extract from the ICE report]
Chapter 5: Achievements of SUN Movement MPTF Window III - Support for strategic pieces of work

During the Management Committee meeting held in December 2012, it was agreed to activate SUN MPTF Window III to develop an approach for measuring the progress and effectiveness of the SUN Movement over the period 2013-2015. The total of funds made available to this exercise amounted to USD 60,000 (including 7% indirect cost recovery). With UNOPS acting as the PUNO, the SUN Movement Secretariat contracted MDF Training and Consultancy 21 to work with the Secretariat to develop the M&E framework of the Movement.

The SUN Movement M&E framework was developed and initiated in 2013. The M&E Framework, using an outcome mapping approach, assesses behavioural changes of key stakeholders at the institutional level in their efforts to support scaling up nutrition. It is based on the four processes that underpin the SUN Movement. 22 For each of the four processes, progress markers are identified which serve as stepping stones to achieving the ultimate results of the process.

A Baseline Report was finalized in June 2013 which provides a comprehensive picture of the situation across the SUN Movement in September 2012. In 2014, the M&E Framework became fully operational with the development of practical tools for data management and country self-assessment of progress. Data collection through self-assessment workshops by in-country stakeholders was employed to assess the institutional changes happening. Self-assessment was chosen to increase ownership and mutual accountability of the reporting progress in the SUN Movement. With technical support from MDF Training & Consultancy23, tools for in-country self-assessments and reporting were designed and shared with SUN Government Focal Points. The SUN Movement Secretariat undertook two pilot workshops in Rwanda (March 26, 2014) and Burkina Faso (April 4, 2014) to test and refine the self-assessment tools. Further technical support was provided upon request through individual calls with countries to clarify the assessment tools, methodology and the reporting process.

For self-assessments, SUN Country Government Focal Points convened members of their multi-stakeholder platform to jointly discuss, score and provide evidence of their progress on each of the progress markers. The different Networks in the multi-stakeholder platforms were also allowed to independently assess their performance and contribution, which was then validated by the entire multi-stakeholder platform. The final self-assessment country reports were shared with the Secretariat for further analysis, especially determine emerging patterns across the Movement.

Thirty-seven out of 40 countries that joined the Movement before September 2013 independently assessed their progress against the four processes in 2014. The Secretariat assessed the three countries (Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and Zambia) that were unable to complete their self-assessments, using information received from the country calls and verified by the government focal points.

The SUN Movement 2014 Annual Progress report was largely prepared with information from this monitoring exercise. It was as well accompanied by a Compendium of Country Profiles containing the results of each country’s self-assessment. The data from the country self-assessments was also used in the production of the first Global Nutrition Report 2014.

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21 MDF is a global training and consultancy agency, with experience as results-oriented learning facilitators in international co-operation. More information about MDF can be found here

22 As outlined in the SUN Movement Strategy, when Countries join the SUN Movement, Governments and their partners – both in-country and internationally – agree to take forward four processes that contribute to nutritional outcomes. They are: 1) Bringing people into a shared space for action (multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platforms); 2) Ensuring the existence of coherent policy and legal framework(s); 3) Aligning efforts and programs around a Common Results Framework; and 4) Ensuring financial tracking and resource mobilization (around a Common Results Framework)

23 The cost for this assignment by MDF was paid of the budget of the SUN Movement Secretariat
In-country stakeholders expressed the view that the self-assessment exercise enabled members of the national multi-stakeholder nutrition platforms to work together, assess progress against the processes for scaling up nutrition, examine results achieved and importantly identify key challenges.

An outcome implicit of the monitoring process was the reinforcement of ownership of the SUN Movement, such as the analysis and assessment of the efforts made on each progress marker that it helps in-country stakeholders gain a better understanding of the Movement. Beyond the willingness of countries to convene the workshops, the learning opportunity offered through participation in the exercise remains relevant in shaping the future actions of in-country stakeholders towards scaling up nutrition.

Countries cited the challenge of financing a full day workshop with all in-country stakeholders. This in particular limits the number of multi-stakeholder platform members that can fully engage in the consultation process. This will have to be taken into account in planning other self-assessment workshops. While the self-assessments conducted in 37 countries provide an insight of country-level processes and understanding of scaling up nutrition, there is a risk that the assessments are incorrectly interpreted. Comparisons between scores of progress in 2014 and those scores that are presented for 2012 or 2013 must be undertaken carefully because the data was prepared differently (there was a shift from external-assessment in 2012 and 2013 to self-assessment in 2014).

The individual self-assessments conducted by countries also gave a glimpse of the state of the SUN Networks in countries. This was useful in advising Global Network facilitators on where to focus efforts. A key lesson drawn from this was the differences of how country networks are perceived and organised. This had implication that the Networks as perceived at the Global Level could be restrictive. Based on a recommendation from the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation to avoid this impression and also with consideration to the diversity of scaling up nutrition actions in different contexts, countries will be offered the flexibility on the composition and organisation of their Networks.

In 2015 the Secretariat will continue to roll out the M&E Framework to SUN Countries as the method of tracking progress against the four process. The Secretariat reviewed the 2014 process and revised the methodology and documentation to improve the 2015 data collection and analysis process.

The Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the SUN Movement reviewed in detail the M&E Framework of the SUN Movement. It concluded that reliable monitoring and objective evaluation are essential for the SUN Movement, which depends on rapid learning and adaptation. The approach adopted in the current M&E Framework has been considered by the evaluators too subjective and not sufficiently focused on in-country M&E requirements and recommended that the M&E system is revisited in time for the beginning of the new strategy of the SUN Movement. The SUN Movement Secretariat will ensure that the M&E system that will support the second phase of the SUN Movement will be able to capture the multi-faceted nature of malnutrition by looking at concerted actions from both national and international stakeholders.

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24 Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, page 102
Chapter 6: Challenges with the operation of the SUN Movement MPTF

This chapter aims at providing an update on challenges and opportunities in relation to the administration of the SUN Movement MPTF that were identified in the 2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF. The next chapter (7) paves the way forward for the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF and takes stock of the major findings from the ICE of the SUN Movement in relation to its MPTF.

Challenge 1: The use of the SUN MPTF logframe as a basis for learning and sharing

A challenge identified in the 2013 Annual Report of the SUN Movement MPTF was the use of the SUN MPTF logframe and how to make it more a tool for learning and sharing. Today the logframe is used by grant applicants as guidance in preparing their proposals, and to make sure that the quality and contribution of a project contributes to the four strategic objectives of the Movement. However when it comes to the grant implementation, grantees are not asked to adopt or report back on the outcomes and indicators of the logframe. This light-touch approach was intended to create space for flexibility and innovation, especially allowing each CSA to adapt to the architecture, processes and politics for scaling up nutrition in their country. This is because often the signs of progress in scaling up nutrition do not manifest in ways that can fit exactly a logframe box with indicators.

In order to enhance steering and learning across the MPTF grants, in last year’s report, two main directions were presented: in the short term, revising the SUN Movement MPTF proposal and reporting templates in order to enhance learning by encouraging more explicit analysis of the achievements, lessons and challenges of each project. In the longer term, the SUN MPTF log frame and its Theory of Change will most likely require extensive reflection and revision by less focusing on outputs and activities and more on social and behavioural change by CSAs.

2014 Update

No specific actions have been taken in 2014 for revising the monitoring and evaluation approach of the SUN Movement MPTF or revisiting its Key Areas of Change. The validity of the current logframe and the Theory of Change underpinning Window II will be part of the areas for assessment by the MPTF evaluation [See Annex III – SUN Movement MPTF Logframe].

Challenge 2: The roles of Participating UN Organization, Implementing Partners, CSN Secretariat and SUN Movement Secretariat

The SUN Movement MPTF Terms of Reference (ToRs) and the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee ToRs and Rules of Procedure define the roles of the Management Committee, PUNOs and the SUN Movement Secretariat. However, it does not provide explicit guidance in relation to the roles and responsibilities of the PUNOs vis-à-vis the Implementing Partners or the SUN Civil Society Network Secretariat. It was therefore recommended by the Management Committee to develop generic guidelines on key management issues in order to ensure greater clarity in relation to the roles and responsibilities of each actor involved.

2014 Update

At the July 2014 meeting of the MPTF Management Committee, it was agreed that the Chair would share a proposal for a face-to-face meeting of the Management Committee, to develop guidelines to clarify the roles and responsibilities for the management of each MPTF funded project. The SUN Movement Secretariat, with support from the MPTF Office carefully reviewed the existing governance documents and developed a draft Supplementary Guidance Note on Roles and Responsibilities to help improve the administration of the SUN

25 SUN Movement MPTF Terms of Reference and SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure (revised May 2013) are available at the MPTF Office GATEWAY and on the SUN Movement website
Movement MPTF. The draft note was presented to the MPTF Management Committee in advance to their face-to-face meeting in November 2014.

The Supplementary Guidance Note aims to provide more precision on the roles of the PUNOs as well as the SUN CSN Secretariat which was not fully established at the time the existing foundation documents were drafted. It highlights the specific sections of the existing governance documents where roles and responsibilities are defined. Moreover, it also examines the key phases of the project cycle, identifying key functions and proposing clarifications where it was deemed appropriate. These include project preparation, approval and finalization, fund transfer and reporting and project revision requests.

The most significant point that was discussed at the November 2014 meeting of the Management Committee was in relation to the key role played by the Head Offices of the PUNOs. The Chair asked the Secretariat to initiate a process to revise the language of the note in order to reflect both the real capacities and the expectations of members of the Management Committee. The final draft text was initially planned to be shared with the Management Committee for approval by December 2014. However, the consultation with PUNOs got delayed and the revised draft of the note was only shared for review and approval with the Management Committee in March 2015.

It is anticipated that several comments raised during the development of this note will become part of the key questions to be addressed by the SUN Movement MPTF evaluation. These will cover in particular the governance architecture of the fund, its working models and its decision, fund transfer, implementation and reporting processes.

**Challenge 3: Expectations for timely transfer of funding**

Every MPTF has a number of challenges, especially the multiple processes that the funds need to go through between donor and end users, with consequent financial costs and delays in the transfer of funds. Most of the projects start dates were delayed due to the lengthy fund transfer from the PUNO to the recipient organization.

At its meeting in December 2012, the Management Committee agreed that PUNOs should make the first annual transfer to CSAs within two weeks of the receipt of funds from the MPTF Office. Experience has shown so far that none of the PUNOs have been able to meet the two weeks delay. On average there is a 6.5 month delay between the decision by the Management Committee and the date of transfer to the Implementing Partner. Out of this, there is a 2.8 month delay between the Management Committee decision and the date of transfer to the PUNO and a 3.7 month delay between the date of transfer to the PUNO and the transfer to the Implementing Partner. The ICE of the SUN Movement, analysed the different disbursement timeframes for the approved grants to CSAs. The ICE also ascertained that delays in the transfer of funds from PUNOs to Implementing Partner have improved significantly since the first funding approvals in August 2012, which took on average 5.5 months. 26 The ICE also observed that the time delay between transfers of funds from PUNO to the Implementing Partner varies by PUNO. Transfers by UNICEF were on average the quickest, followed by UNOPS and WFP. Transfer from WHO were the most prone to delays.27

Among the major challenges to a timely transfer of funding is the intense and time-consuming amount of work which has to be carried out by the PUNO and the Implementing Partners in refining the project documents after funding has been transferred from the MPTF Office. Often the PUNO needs to establish their own internal mechanisms to accommodate to the SUN Movement MPTF. Other challenges that have led to delays in transferring funding include the lack of clarity of the expected roles and responsibilities of PUNO and Implementing Partners, confusion over entitlement to indirect cost recovery and variations in the internal terms and requirements of PUNO [see challenge 4].

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26 Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, Annex K, page 233
27 Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, Annex K, page 242
2014 Update

In March 2014, the Management Committee agreed for the SUN Movement Secretariat to initiate a process – working closely with the PUNOs – to review and update the Management Committee on the status of fund transfers to Implementing Partners. At the November 2014 meeting, the Chair of the Management Committee agreed that the Secretariat will continue to seek regular updates from the PUNOs in relation to the transfer of funding. This is then made available on the SUN website and shared with the whole Management Committee. This tool is offered to the Management Committee to better understand the significant steps that must take place after funds are transferred to the PUNOs and work to adjust timeframes appropriately. However, no concrete action has been taken in revising the current funding transfer framework as this would imply a full revision of the governance documents of the SUN Movement MPTF. This decision is therefore deferred to the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF.

The evaluation of the SUN Movement will be asked to ascertain the opportunities and limitations that the current legal arrangement and governance mechanism of the fund has had in supporting the development and implementation of actions for scaling up nutrition and to understand how it compares to alternative sources of financing. In particular it will look at the efficiency of the current fund and at any possible more efficient (in terms of administrative and transaction costs) and appropriate arrangement for pooled financing mechanisms in light of the new strategy of the SUN Movement.

Challenge 4: Templates for proposal submission, quarterly and annual reporting

A revision and simplification of the SUN Movement MPTF templates for proposal submission and reporting (as included in the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee ToRs and Rules of Procedure) was suggested in the 2013 SUN Movement MPTF Annual Report.

2014 Update

Considering the upcoming MPTF evaluation and the fact that any replenishment resolution has been postponed until the next phase of the SUN Movement is defined, no specific action has been taken to revise the proposal submission and reporting template. This will be further considered in the next phase of the MPTF. The MPTF Office has suggested to all its Multi Partner Trust Funds to use a revised template for the annual narrative report which is different from the version adopted with the establishment of the SUN Movement MPTF. However, it was agreed that Implementing Partners at the country level will still use the old reporting template as long as key elements of the new generic template are included, such as the provision of a half page executive project summary detailing the main achievements. Any next phase of the SUN Movement MPTF will consider how to simplify the SUN Movement MPTF templates for reporting. In addition to the revised reporting template, a guidance for completing each template should also be developed. This would help grantees in providing more precise and analytical information, greatly reducing the time required to review, process and finalize proposals and reports between PUNO, Implementing Partners and the SUN Movement Secretariat.

Challenge 5: Current arrangements for cost recovery of Implementing partners and PUNOs

The MoUs between the PUNOs and the MPTF Office allows only for indirect cost recovery in the amount of seven percent by the PUNOs. Funds approved for projects by Implementing Partners are assumed to be grants, consisting of direct costs. Experience in the operationalization of the SUN Movement MPTF shows that the current arrangements do not permit full cost recovery by PUNOs and Implementing Partners of their indirect costs and this may hamper efficiency of operations. For example, throughout the finalization process of the nine projects approved in late 2012 and the additional 12 approved in 2013, delays in fund transfer occurred where
issues arose in relation to the ability of Implementing Partners to recover indirect costs that they had incurred whilst carrying out project activities.\textsuperscript{28}

\textbf{2014 Update}

With the current arrangements of the SUN Movement MPTF in place until December 2016, and no plans to raise additional funding, the Management Committee will not open the discussion on the cost recovery. The costs that Implementing Partners and Partner UN Organizations incur in the management of projects will be an issue to be examined by the upcoming MPTF evaluation.

\textsuperscript{28} Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, Annex K, page 234
Chapter 7: Evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF

Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the SUN Movement – a look at the SUN Movement MPTF

Since its establishment in 2012, the SUN Movement MPTF has been conceived as a catalytic tool to stimulate actions by members of the SUN Movement for scaling up nutrition and is meant to be used as a small fund of last resort. In fact, any potential recipient is supposed to explore all other funding opportunities before being able to access the SUN Movement MPTF funds. It also has to be proved that a recipient receiving additional funding is able to sustain the next phase of the project after the catalytic start up being funded by the MPTF.

The ICE of the SUN Movement, while not conducting an in-depth evaluation of the MPTF, concluded that the projects funded through the SUN Movement MPTF have been highly relevant to the four strategic objectives of the SUN Movement. The ICE noted that SUN Movement MPTF has played a catalytic role in the establishment and/or strengthening of CSAs in 23 countries and the participation of civil society in SUN processes at country level. Interviewees contacted by the ICE affirmed that CSAs would not have grown without funding through the MPTF.

The decision to channel approximately 89% of the funds (as of December 2014) to support civil society participation and advocacy activities has been considered appropriate by ICE, given the critical and effective role which CSAs have to play in raising awareness about nutrition, mobilising political commitment, informing policies based upon local level programmes, and holding other stakeholders and themselves to account for their obligations and commitments. The use of funds against Window I (for the Learning Routes) and against Window III (for the SUN Movement Monitoring and Evaluation Framework) has been as well considered highly relevant to the SUN Movement objectives.

Several challenges of the SUN Movement MPTF were also highlighted by the ICE team, mainly regarding its efficiency and sustainability. However the ICE concluded that there may be a continued need for a global fund for some time to come. This is mainly due to the barriers and inadequate bilateral funding opportunities currently available for CSAs in country. The relevance of the current SUN Movement MPTF and the potential need for a catalytic and last resort fund for the next phase of the SUN Movement will be appreciated by the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF.

Upcoming evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF

The Management Committee of the SUN Movement MPTF agreed to use funds available against Window III to commission an evaluation of the MPTF to take place in the second half of 2015. It is expected that the evaluation will assess whether the MPTF has met its objectives in supporting the four strategic objectives of the Movement and will determine the extent to which the SUN Movement MPTF has proved being used as an effective last resort catalytic fund for actions to scale up nutrition in-country. It will also ascertain the validity of its theory of change and logframe.

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29 The ICE only focused on four countries in which CSAs had received funding through the MPTF: Bangladesh, Mozambique, Guatemala and Senegal

30 Strategic Objective 1: Creating an enabling political environment, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space where stakeholders align their activities and take joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition; Strategic Objective 2: Establishing best practices for scaling up proven interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies; Strategic Objective 3: Aligning actions around high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results framework and mutual accountability; and Strategic Objective 4: Increasing resources towards coherent aligned approaches. (please see the SUN Movement Strategy -2012-2015)

31 Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, Annex K, page 239

32 Ibidem, page 240

33 Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement, Annex K, page 243
It will as well appreciate the potential needs for a last resort catalytic fund for the next phase of the SUN Movement (2016-2020). In particular it will determine whether a pooled financing mechanisms like the MPTF is the most appropriate mechanism to meet the SUN Movement objectives or whether alternative financing models could be better fit for the purpose.

The SUN Movement MPTF evaluation is expected to consider all aspects of the SUN Movement MPTF: its architecture and governance structure; objectives and results; working models; decision, fund transfer, indirect cost recover, implementation and reporting processes; the role of the fund within the broader SUN Movement; its efficiency as a funding mechanism; and its appropriateness in terms of size.

This evaluation will have to build upon the findings of the ICE of the SUN Movement (conducted in 2014) and the vision being developed by the Lead Group for the strategic direction, operational modalities and stewardship arrangements for the Movement after 2015. The SUN Movement Secretariat will work with the Management Committee and all relevant constituencies on the timeframe and modalities of the evaluation of the SUN Movement MPTF. It is expected that the evaluation will start in August 2015 for findings to be available by the end of 2015.
Annex 1: Funding Transfer of SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee Allocations

**WFP**
The MPTF Management Committee agreed to provide support to 14 projects with WFP acting as the Participating UN Organization. Seven projects were approved in 2012 (Bangladesh, Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal and Niger), four projects were approved in 2013 (Madagascar, Peru, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe) and three in 2014 (Burundi, Rwanda and Senegal) for a total of USD 4,728,772.

The seven projects awarded in 2013 received their first annual tranche between April to July 2013. In 2014, they received their second annual tranche between June and July, while the seven additional project awarded in 2014 received their first annual tranche between March and July 2014.

**UNOPS**
In December 2012, the MPTF Management Committee agreed to provide support to the Secretariat of the SUN Civil Society Network against Window II and to MDF Consultancy for the development of the M&E Framework of the SUN Movement against Window III with UNOPS acting as the Participating UN Organization. In November 2013 an expansion of support to the CSN Secretariat was approved. Two projects (Myanmar and Lao PDR) against Window II and one project (Learning Routes with PROCASUR) against Window I were awarded. A total of 6 grants have been approved with UNOPS as the Participating UN Organization for a total budget of USD 2,050,200.

All six projects received their 1st annual funding tranche disbursement between August 2013 and May 2014. PROCASUR has received the second tranche in April 2014 that the CSN Secretariat has received all tranches against the first grant (awarded in December 2012) while it is still expecting the disbursements against the second grant approved in November 2013. No information is available to the SUN Movement Secretariat on the status of the other projects’ second and third tranches.

**WHO**
In August 2012 the Management Committee agreed to provide support to Guatemala and Uganda with WHO acting as the Participating UN Organization. In November 2013 a third project in El Salvador was approved for a total of USD 1,048,600 for the three grants.

All three SUN Movement MPTF projects have received their 1st annual funding tranche disbursement between September 2013 and May 2014. The second tranche still had to be paid by December 2014.

**UNICEF**
UNICEF supports the implementation of four SUN Movement MPTF Window II projects which were approved by the Management Committee in November 2013 (Guinea, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic and Sierra Leone) for a total of USD 1,123,600. UNICEF is also the suggested PUNO for the Nigeria proposal which was resubmitted for approval to the SUN Movement MPTF Management Committee in December 2014. It is also the suggested PUNO for the proposal to support the Community of Practice One on Planning, Costing, Implementing and Financing Multi-sectoral Actions for Improved Nutrition with the project titled “Addressing gaps on multi-sectoral costing and financial tracking for nutrition”.

All four projects received their 1st funding tranche between April and May 2014. No information is available to the SUN Movement Secretariat on the status of the second and third tranche.
Annex 2: 2014 Window II details of progress

Author: SUN CSN Secretariat

Details of Progress: Key Area of Change 1 - Coordinated Civil Society Alliances in SUN countries (CSAs)

Bangladesh

After establishing itself as a credible alliance advocating for nutrition in 2013, throughout 2014 the CSA for SUN Bangladesh carried out advocacy and awareness campaigns through the country implementing activities at different levels. Key Alliance staff remained in their positions during the course of 2014. The Executive Committee and General Committee members met regularly in various events and meetings. The General Committee membership continues to grow rapidly and reached at 187 organizations by the end of 2014. The majority of new memberships in 2014 are local NGOs which work in a number of areas across the country, further reflecting the success of the Alliance as recognition of a multi-sectorial platform and catalysing interest in nutrition at grassroots level.

Burundi

In 2014, Burundi CSA concentrated on establishing the CSA, « Réseau de la Société Civile pour le Renforcement de la Nutrition », with the validation of terms of reference, the establishment of an executive committee elected for two years through a constitutive general assembly. The membership comprises international and national organisations, associations, social movements (groups, federations, and collectives), individual organisations and faith based / religious groups. The CSA also commissioned a country-wide mapping exercise of all stakeholders in food and nutrition security.

Ghana

In 2014, a very strong foundation was laid for the future stability of the Ghana SUN Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) Network with the finalization of the alliance’s constitution, with active support of one of its member organizations – Social Enterprise Development Foundation of West Africa (SEND)). Members of the coalition made up of small and larger organizations, were very involved in the running of the coalition and participated actively in its programmes in 2014, through willingness of member organizations to host meetings of the coalition on rotational basis and to provide technical support in diverse ways to the Secretariat. This is a positive sign of members’ engagement and cohesive CSA.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, there is a great diversity and variety of CSOs. This required important positioning, sensitization and advocacy efforts which was a lengthy process but necessary to improve harmonisation and coordination of efforts. Several coordination meetings to define the structure and internal functioning led to the formalisation of the CSA and establishment of a policy advocacy committee. Coordination efforts with CSOs have strengthened and provided dialogue, participation, analysis and discussion spaces on the actions of the government in relation to chronic malnutrition and the 1000 days window which in turns is strengthening advocacy efforts at national and subnational levels.

Guinea

In Guinea, civil society efforts in 2014 focused on establishing the CSA with the recruitment of a project coordinator (based in Terre des Hommes –TdH-) and implementation officer (based in the Conseil National des Organisations de la Société Civile Guinéenne –CNOSCG-). Furthermore, a civil society Think tank focused on nutrition / Reflection group (Groupe de Travail et de Réflexion) was created comprising six CSOs from different fields (parliamentary, food and agriculture, media, rural development, youth and women rights). The Groupe de Travail et de Réflexion has since met regularly and coordinated the drafting of its terms of reference (ToRs)
along with that of CSO focal points: contributed to the network response of the SUN Civil Society Network to the Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE) of the SUN Movement report and, prepared its participation in a meeting for the food and nutrition security cluster.

In addition to the Groupe de Travail et de Réflexion, a steering committee for the project comprising multiple stakeholders was also established. This groups comprises stakeholders such as The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), CNOSCG, the Division Alimentation Nutrition, 3 CSOs, Helen Keller International, the World Food Programme (WFP), Action Contre la Faim, The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and TdH. The steering committee was established to oversee the SUN MPTF project aligned with national priorities.

**Kenya**

The Kenya CSA has spent a large part of 2014 putting in place a strong governance foundation and building the CSA as a united entity in the country. They have focused on engaging external stakeholder support in the form of additional funding streams for discrete work and in demonstrating their engagement with and contribution to policy change and dialogue. Activities in 2014 related to this area of work included:

- **Mapping CSOs** - CSOs mapping at county level with mapping reports from 28 out of 47 counties compiled and submitted to the CSA secretariat to date. This exercise needs to foster working with the County Nutrition Coordinators for identification of nutrition partners at the county level in the remaining 19 counties. This will help in identification of nutrition partners at grassroots level for collaboration and coordination.

- **Capacity building of CSA members** - CSA members’ capacity built to drive nutrition advocacy initiatives and policy influence at national and county levels with the SUN CSA conducting a total of seven trainings and workshops, two national and five county nutrition advocacy trainings in 2014. The trainings were aimed at strengthening civil societies to engage with County Governments and multi-stakeholders in scaling up nutrition.

- **Leveraging of resources** - The CSA also successfully mobilized resources from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB), a US-based organization implementing advocacy programmes in some African countries, mainly on Informing Decision-Makers to Act (IDEA), Communicating Research Results to Policy Makers and Re-energizing Nutrition Worldwide (RENEW), to support county level efforts.

- **SUN CSA Working Groups** - Editorial/Communication, Resource Mobilization and Fundraising, Policy and Governance working groups were established, which draw membership from CSA organisations. The working groups are expected to strengthen the CSA’s structures, resources and strategies to implement its work plan. It is hoped that the constitution of relevant working groups within the CSA will enhance ownership and active participation of all members.

Delays in staff recruitment, insecurity in Mandera and Wajir counties, lean staffing in the SUN CSA Secretariat and delays in finalisation of CSA documents have been constraints for the CSA in 2014.

**Kyrgyz Republic**

The established CSA in Kyrgyz Republic focused 2014 efforts on analysis of the current situation in order to understand the context, stakeholder commitments and capacity. This was done with the objective to deliver the services and work together to improve the nutrition status of the population in need through better coordinated and effective use of scarce resources.

**Madagascar**

The CSA establishment (Hina—meaning “together” in Malgasy) proceeded as follows:
Establishment of a restricted committee to lead the alliance to its formalised status and constitutive voting general assembly in early 2015 for elected leadership. The restricted committee comprised INGOs, local CSOs and networks working in nutrition-sensitive areas, under the leadership of two focal points (designated by the SUN Government Focal Points prior to the MPTF application).

Broadening of the restricted committee to conduct activities leading up to the early 2015 general assembly including a mapping of CSO members, expansion of the platform in three regions outside the capital, creation and operationalization of the permanent secretariat of the CSA, strengthened capacity of the CSO member on SUN, 1000 days and nutrition in general.

Malawi

Over the past year the CSONA has cemented its place in the nutrition-related areas. With a membership of 30 organizations as of the end of 2014, comprising of Community Based organizations (CBO), Faith Based organizations, INGOs and NGOs working in a range of sectors, CSONA has established commitments from its members towards the alliance.

This year’s work focused more on assessing CSONA’s direction in response to the changing environment, re-defining its governance arrangements, membership, and its course of action as well as establishing agreement around intended outcomes/results from its members to ensure that it is able to exercise its mandate efficiently and effectively. To this effect CSONA carried out its first organizational development workshop from which a clearly defined vision, mission statement, goals, objectives and a draft plan of action, as well as a road map to guide its registration process and independence were developed.

To date CSONA has managed to establish district nutrition platforms in seven districts by using already existing structures within the districts.

Mali

Mali CSA was officially launched on February 21, 2014 and conducted a number of activities towards coordinated Civil Society Alliances in SUN countries with included:

- A mapping of nutrition stakeholders – a list of all nutrition specific stakeholders was available in December 2014 as a result of a survey building on existing lists and registering additional civil society actors. Data is currently being analysed and will be synthesised into a guide that will be disseminated.
- Capacity strengthening of CSOs in the Bamako, Kayes, Sikasso and Ségou regions on the political norms and procedures in nutrition
- Establishment of regional Civil Society Alliances in Kayes, Sikasso and Ségou and development of action plans of these regional alliances (here)

Mozambique

In 2014 the Civil Society platform (CSP) in Mozambique expanded its membership with other Civil Society networks, as the CSP for social protection and the Mechanism for Civil Society Support - Mecanismo de Apoio à Sociedade Civil-(a support mechanism for CS for good governance) joined the platform. This strategic expansion has enabled some organizations members of the provincial CSP for a mapping exercise of existing civil groups at all district of the three provinces, aiming to establish civil society nutrition groups.

Members of all three provincial civil society networks were trained on nutrition basic concepts and political framework for nutrition and advocacy – with focus on fundraising and lobbying.
The national CSP increasingly engaged in global and national efforts, including contribution to the independent evaluation of the SUN Movement and participation in a Partners Forum for the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health meeting, in Johannesburg.

Mozambique
A civil society network for nutrition has been in place at the national level since 2011, and networks are also in place in selected provinces. MPTF funding has been received to strengthen NGO nutrition capacity. The SUN movement has brought about a stronger voice for civil society in nutrition governance. Civil society has also received financial support from the SUN MPTF for the training of local NGO staff in areas such as advocacy, nutritional assessments, and planning. Local level civil society actors are engaging with government nutrition focal points at provincial level, helping to transmit messages about malnutrition amongst target groups. Both the civil society and emerging business networks have received significant support from their global counterparts. [Extract from the ICE report]

Myanmar
Following the official launch of the SUN in Myanmar in February 2014, the SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) was formed and established. The formative process during 2014 comprised:

- The CSA is now formed and functioning with an agreed upon ToRs and assigned responsibilities for the Chair, Secretariat, Coordinator and Steering Committee members. Its secretariat is fully staffed with a Programme Manager and Project Officer and a CSA Interim Steering Committee nominated and functioning.
- The strategy for expansion and strengthening of SUN CSA membership base with increased number of local NGOs and CBOs has been developed.
- The establishment of the regional linkages with regional SUN partners through participation in the following events:
  1) The Alive & Thrive regional workshop-hosted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bangkok. With the theme of Developing Roadmaps for infant and young child feeding Policies in Selected Countries in ASEAN Region and beyond.
  2) “Regional Civil Society Dialogue to Improve Food Security, Agriculture and Rural Development Policies in South East Asia”
- Linkages made with SUN Global, Regional, and CSA focal points through the participation in the Sun Global Gathering in Rome in November 2014.
- The SUN CSA also established communication channels and linkages with the SUN Focal Point, the National Nutrition Center and other SUN networks through the MSP.

Nepal
The Civil Society Alliance on Nutrition in Nepal (CSANN) was established formally on March 26, 2014 for two years in a democratic way, with an executive committee that meets regularly and a full time coordinator on board, which has extended its chapters in 3 districts (Saptari, Kapilvastu and Achham) in the country. The alliance includes organisations implementing community level nutrition and related interventions on different sectors such as nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood, education, urban and local development. The district alliances are bringing the nutrition-related issues from the community to the national level.

A logo was designed and CSANN email address, Facebook and twitter pages were opened for coordination and information sharing. The CSANN website was also launched which is further linked with national nutrition portal.
developed by Nepal Nutrition and Food Security Secretariat (NNFSS) - National Planning Commission (NPC) -. Up to date there are about 96 CSOs engaged in CSANN; 34 CSOs at central/national level and 62 CSOs engaged through three district areas.

The alliance is widely recognized and accepted by different stakeholders, since it has established a system of networking and interaction with different stakeholders for nutrition issues. The alliance has represented different districts at national and international forums, and shared the main activities to advocate on nutrition.

The major focus for CSANN in 2014 was the assessment and strengthening the capacity of CSOs on Multi Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) and SUN movement for policy advocacy, budget analysis and M&E in coordination with the NPC and the NNFSS. CSANN has joined efforts with Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index and Generation Campaign on Nutrition in Nepal to implement its activities.

A planning and review / reflection workshop was held among CSOs and a detailed action plan for 2015 was developed.

**Niger**

Building on the foundations set out in 2013, Collectif Tous Unis en faveur de la Nutrition (TUN) Niger, has led and coordinated a decentralization process in the regions. Relay structures were identified in six regions, and training on SUN and nutrition efforts and advocacy were also identified. In addition, in three regions (Maradi, Zinder and Diffa), formal sub-national regional hubs were established in a participatory manner, enabling the definition of an advocacy framework and coordination of nutrition civil society activities in these regions (here). -

**Peru**

Peru CSA - IDI has existed for many years and since before the country joined the SUN movement. This well-established civil society alliance has a less formal structure and comprises a membership of CSOs and United Nations (UN) agencies. This model has led to successful alignment on a number of levels and should be shared more broadly within the movement.

In 2014, the CSA- with the support of the MPTF-was able to strengthen cooperation between actors and further mobilize commitments and actions towards childhood nutrition issues. These efforts are on-going and require further emphasis on strengthening capacity.

These efforts were widely reported in 2014 with Peru hosting the SUN learning routes in September 2014. More information is available on the SUN website.

**Rwanda**

Rwanda CSA is focusing its 2014 activities on the establishment of the CSA supported by a mapping of CSOs and other nutrition stakeholders. The process of mapping civil society organizations and other nutrition stakeholders is ongoing. A core group from the Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group (FNTWG) has hold meetings to discuss the core nutrition actions to be mapped in Rwanda and also to suggest other components needed in the preparation phase (e.g. geographical level of mapping, target groups, delivery mechanisms). The mapping will be undertaken using the REACH Scaling Up Nutrition Planning & Monitoring tool, which has been elaborated and adapted to the Rwandan context. Both geographical coverage and beneficiary coverage for the core nutrition actions are intended to be mapped. A soon as the core nutrition actions are approved, the data collection exercise will start. These are under discussion and refinement with the Ministry of Health and the FNTWG. An orientation meeting to prepare district focal points to conduct mapping has already been organized, and they are ready to conduct this exercise.
Senegal

Senegal CSA has focused its efforts on setting up the CSA through the development of MoUs; the establishment of a governance model with strategic, functional and operational structures; the development of ToRs; and, the establishment of internal CSA relationships, a steering and technical committees. The process to hire a national consultant to develop a national advocacy and communications strategy for nutrition and food security between 2015 and 2020 was also initiated.

Sierra Leone

The establishment of the Health and Nutrition Sierra Leone HaNSL-CSP marks an important achievement for Sierra Leone as it is the first country to have merged the SUN CSO platform with GAVI CSO platform into a united, coordinated civil society platform. HaNSL-CSP was established in October 2014, following recommendations by CSO members from the joint Platform meeting held in June 2014. This has resulted in the strengthening of CSO for a more cohesive, better coordinated and effective advocacy on nutrition and immunization for children and women. The platform governance and management structure is guided by the ToRs endorsed by the membership.

Following the alliance, HaNSL-CSP focus has been on establishing the District Coordinating Bodies (DCBs) in all the regions. To date, the CSA has been successful in establishing ten DCBs in the country and aims to have functional DCBs in place and nationwide by the end of 2015. In the wake of the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone 2014, the National body supported respective DCBs in the implementation of rapid assessments of quarantine homes to identify and follow up children in need of treatment for malnutrition and those that have missed routine immunization contributing to efforts to rebuild community trust in local health facilities.

Since the outbreak, evidence has shown that 38% of mothers did not attend clinic due to fear of contracting Ebola from health workers or facilities (KAP survey September, 2014). This has taken a negative toll on both nutrition and immunization services especially among vulnerable populations in the country.

Sri Lanka

The SUN Civil Society Forum (SUN PF) registered as ‘Scaling Up Nutrition People’s Forum’ (Guarantee) Limited is well coordinated in its activities. The SUN council meeting is held every month and all nutrition-related issues are discussed. Activities are divided amongst the members, the lead role for the formulation of an advocacy plan for the first 1000 days; and, the communication for nutrition and food security and economy was given to Child Fund, Nutrition Society and Arthacharya Foundation respectively. Following the registration process, 276 CSOs representing 11 districts became members of the SUN PF. In addition, SUN PF provided opportunities to staffs of member organizations to increase knowledge on monitoring of nutrition interventions.

Uganda

This functional alliance in Uganda grew stronger in terms of being a credible voice for nutrition advocacy. - The establishment of the nutrition information sharing platforms in the Soroti, Lango and Acholi, Central and Rwenzori sub-regions contributed to the effectiveness of the coalition advocacy efforts.

A constituency with capacity to demand the scale up of nutrition activities at the grassroot level - UCCO-SUN through the consultancy of the Kabarole Research and Resource centre (KRC) is undertaking the final stage in the base line survey to identify the advocacy capacities of the member organisations. The survey will support membership capacity building in Nutrition advocacy.

Zimbabwe

By the end of December 2014, the Zimbabwe CSOs SUN Alliance (ZCSOSUNA) steering committee was established with clear terms of reference for its operation. ZCSOSUNA held various meetings to ensure the
overall policy and strategic guidance to the project and the effective coordination of members for a more inclusive and integrated nutrition actions into their programmes.

The ZCSOSUNA was created in July 2013.

The alliance has managed to build the network from seven members (as of July 2013) to over 100 members in December 2014. These include media, national and international NGOs, community based organizations, academia and professional bodies.

Sub-national structures (Bulawayo, Masvingo, Mutare, and Gweru) have been created and the focal point organizations have been identified in the four regions to effectively coordinate CSOs and ensure that they are re-aligning their work and actions towards promoting nutrition.

There is a need for Zimbabwe CSA to actively engage professional bodies, media and academia. The alliance should strengthen regional structures to ensure effective and efficient coordination at sub-national levels. ZCSOSUNA needs to fundraise for coordination funds at sub-national levels as the current budget does not cater for such processes.

**Details of Progress: Key Area of Change 2 - In-country CSAs advocate effectively**

**Bangladesh**

After establishing itself as a credible alliance advocating for nutrition in 2013, CSA for SUN Bangladesh spent the duration of 2014 carrying out advocacy and awareness campaigns throughout the country implementing activities at different levels.

**Strong media presence**

CSA for SUN Bangladesh has had a strong media presence in 2014 through talk shows, published newspaper articles on the multisectoral approach and the airing of a public service announcement on the 1000 Days featuring a famous academic. Throughout 2014, the Alliance was a key partner in the participatory consultative process to draft the first Nutrition Advocacy and Communications Strategy for Bangladesh, which was facilitated by UN REACH, but has recently been endorsed by the Government (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) currently take on ownership and implementation.

**Advocacy materials**

- A TV Spot was developed regarding the importance of Nutrition on health and development, focus on brain development. The well-known academic Mr. Prof. Md. Zafar Iqbal was part of this TV spot which is being aired in the National and private TV channels.

- An advocacy video was developed with messages which are a powerful tool to show direct impacts of under-nutrition, bringing together the perspectives of diverse spokespeople who all have a stake in maternal and child nutrition in order to engage a wide range of key audiences.

- Advocacy material has been distributed among the General Committee members which include- comic books, brochures (English and Bangla), notebooks, folders, job aid, e-tool kit.

- Sun Buzz is the non-formal medium of learning network. Through Sun Buzz the SUN movement and CSA SUN activity messages are circulated. Moreover, education through comic books distribution has performed as another mode of learning network. Teenagers bring social changes as they bring a fresh perspective to global problems. The role of a learning network enhances nutrition through the non-formal education system.
Decentralised advocacy efforts

At the sub-national level, the Alliance carried out advocacy events in 21 districts, including workshops and community level activities.

Orientation training

An orientation for the trainers of the Bangladesh Girl Guides Association was organized by CSA for SUN, Bangladesh. The group of Girl Guides Trainers consisted of teachers from four high schools based in the capital, Dhaka. The National Coordinator of CSA for Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition in Bangladesh (CSA for SUN, BD) conducted an introductory meeting for government health personnel in Khagrachori with the assistance of the Khagrachori Civil Surgeon. Alongside the training of community health workers, CSA for SUN, BD staff also visited a small community in Rulupara, Sajek, for a mother’s group meeting. A Multisectoral approach was taken by nutrition experts to the Girls Guide trainers and health personnel in Khagrachori. The Girl Guides Trainers will be able to address thousands of adolescent Girls on the issue of their nutrition and the importance of the 1000 days window of opportunity.

Improving impact tracking

CSA will pay more attention on the need to assess the effectiveness of its advocacy. Pre and post awareness assessments should be designed and introduced in order to evaluate the impact of orientations, trainings and media events over time, and followed up at regular intervals. CSA for SUN, BD needs to ensure that its advocacy activities are aligned with the new Nutrition Advocacy and Behaviour Change Communication strategy for Nutrition which has been drafted and will be forward for Government endorsement shortly.

Burundi

The project has better engaged civil society actors, in coordination with the SUN secretariat, in their advocacy and sensitization efforts. Some efforts include the organization of days to sensitize stakeholders on the role of civil society in scaling up nutrition efforts in Burundi with large media coverage as well as the mobilization of CSOs in provinces and communes on their role to fight malnutrition in Burundi, still in close collaboration with the SUN secretariat.

El Salvador

The SUN Civil Society Alliance in El Salvador - Civil Society Alliance for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security- has conducted several advocacy efforts to ensure public policies are focus on nutrition including:

- Active participation in advocacy spaces to petition Legislative Assembly reforms on the provisions of the penal code relating to the market, free competition and consumer protection – July 2014;
- Advocacy against the proposal for reform to the promotion, protection and support of breastfeeding through press releases expressing concerns on violation of the right of breastfeeding mothers. These efforts resulted in the annulment of reform to the existing law – October 2014;
- Advocacy for the approval of the food and nutrition sovereignty and security draft law in close collaboration with the government;
- Advocacy to elected officials to ensure ratification of the constitutional reform of the incorporation of the right to food and water;
- Publish of press releases to express the position of civil society organisations on important and current nutrition-related issues during the National Breastfeeding week (18-22 August 2014) and on the five year development plan for El Salvador on January 22, 2015 calling for:
1. Recognition of nutrition as a national priority and incorporation of a specific budget line for nutrition;
2. Design and implementation of awareness programs and education to the population on adequate and responsible food consumption;
3. Strengthen the technical and financial instances that address nutrition-related issues;
4. Strengthen the breastfeeding culture as a natural practice and initiation of food and nutrition security and effective interventions to improve quality of life of children in the first 1,000 days;
5. Implementation of the Law on breastfeeding as one of the regulatory frameworks that contribute to the achievement of food and nutrition security;
6. Promotion of social participation and support to communities in defending the territory and natural resources that promote food and nutrition sovereignty and security;
7. Promotion of efforts to pass a Law of Food in Schools.

More information here.

**Ghana**

Significant gains were made in the effort to raise the visibility of nutrition in Ghana. Through this project, civil society organizations from diverse background were able to work together in 2014 to address some of the key challenges that confronted Ghana in the effort to prioritize nutrition in Ghana’s development agenda.

It is equally important to acknowledge that through this project, Media Practitioners in Ghana were schooled once again on nutrition in 2014. This initiative created the necessary space for effective public discourse on nutrition issues in the country. Indeed, the outcome of this training was the unprecedented reportage on nutrition related issues in the Ghanaian media in 2014.

Another significant achievement in 2014 was the opportunity created for the Ghana SUN CSA through this project to engage Members of Parliament through the Ghana Parliamentarians against Hunger and Malnutrition Caucus on nutrition issues. The maiden engagement in 2013 was the beginning of a long lasting relationship between the Ghana SUN CSA and Parliamentarians. The second phase of the engagement process in 2014 offered another opportunity to deepen such cooperation for the improvement of nutrition outcome in Ghana.

As a result of this, nutrition which has hitherto been a low profile issue became an issue of national concern for deliberation in the chamber of Ghana’s Parliament in 2014.

Another milestone achievement in 2014 was the engagement of nutrition champions in the dissemination of nutrition messages across the country for effective behavioural change campaign and advocacy. The organization of the first Religious Leaders training on nutrition to equip Leaders with tools to embark on grassroots advocacy in the last quarter of 2014 was therefore very essential in this regard. Over 60 Religious Leaders from various religious beliefs were trained to become active nutrition champions in 2014.

**Guatemala**

In 2014, the CSA has conducted numerous sensitization, communication and advocacy efforts to ensure participation of various sectors and indigenous groups at the national level. The CSA has also actively contributed to the SUN CSN efforts.

In addition, the CSA developed the advocacy plan of the SUN Advocacy committee to be implemented in 2015.

Advocacy activities are key to engage indigenous groups and ensure the establishment of a youth network for nutrition that will promote youth engagement in *the Instancia de Consulta y Participación Social* - Consultation and social participation instance (INCOPAS). To date, advocacy activities have included the participation of...
young and adolescents in civil society within the INCOPAS, a campaign “Together we can win against malnutrition - Juntos le Ganamos a la Desnutrición” implemented in various departments (Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, San Marcos, Quiché, Chimaltenango and Chiquimula), mainly through mass radio programmes and information materials production and dissemination.

Kenya

Key advocacy efforts in 2014 included:

- **Advocacy for formulation of policy frameworks to support implementation of the National Nutrition Action Plan and the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) strengthened** - During the reporting period, the CSA undertook to influence policy through development of position papers on Draft Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030, Health Bill 2014 and CSOs Common Position on Post 2015 Development Agenda. Members of SUN CSA also supported the Ministry of Health’s Nutrition Technical Forum to review the National Nutrition Advocacy and Communications Strategy. The draft strategy will be reviewed to incorporate Social Mobilisation issues;

- **Semi-annual SUN CSA e-bulletin production and dissemination for enhanced CSA visibility**;

- **CSA members mobilized for participation in national/nationwide campaigns during nutrition related events**;

- **Packages for communicating nutrition in a simplified manner developed for specific audiences** with targeted dissemination during the World Breastfeeding Week, National Nutrition Week 2014, H.E. the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya’s visit to Baringo County, national and county nutrition advocacy trainings, Nutrition Technical Forum and SMAC workshop held in Tanzania in September 2014.

- **Identification of nutrition champions for scaling up nutrition** - the Kenyan First Lady as the nutrition champion in Baringo County. She is among other nutrition champions who will be identified in the remaining five CSA priority counties and mandated to spearhead high level engagement in scaling up nutrition in the counties.

Madagascar

CSA (Hina) in Madagascar’s key advocacy efforts in 2014 included contributing and organising events on the occasion of the national nutrition day in Madagascar and on the occasion of the GDA; developing an advocacy strategy (in process of being finalised). Hina also conducted public awareness campaigns to maintain nutrition at the heart of development. This, through (1) training of journalists on the topic, (2) participation in a panel discussion on the multi-sectoral nutrition, (3) holding of general public stand to know the platform, (4) interview to the Prime Minister at the end of which he promised to give awareness on nutrition with members of his government ministers, (5) participation in the ICN2 during which the Minister of Agriculture made commitments to promote multi-sectoral approach to the fight against malnutrition.

It is important to note that the implementation of advocacy with governments is difficult due to frequent and unexpected changes in senior officials (e.g. prime Minister).

Malawi

CSONA held a successful advocacy GDA campaign. Under the theme “Extending the nutrition momentum: fostering sustainable and equitable scaling up of nutrition in all sectors”. CSONA engaged itself amongst different platform and organized a press briefing and an open day event for the GDA.
Mali

In addition to influencing policy and programmes through participation in technical groups, the CSA in Mali marked 2014 with the update and adoption of the Profiles tool (led by the CSA in close collaboration with government, UN agencies and CSOs). This tool supports advocacy to decision makers on the importance of investing in nutrition for the development of the country.

Mozambique

The CSP in Mozambique continues dissemination of SUN, at different levels and groups (e.g. GDA celebration).

Myanmar

SUN CSA’s advocacy activities related to the SUN movement include activities undertaken at the local, regional and global levels.

At the local level, the SUN CSA Steering Committee, attended meetings convened by the SUN Country Focal Point and other partners. The SUN CSA led the process of nominating the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as the donor convener to participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for SUN. The SUN CSA played a key supporting role in the official launch of the SUN. The nutrition month of August provided an opportunity and a platform for SUN CSA to reach out to communities and raise awareness of SUN initiatives. Communication materials for SUN were developed for both events.

At the regional level, SUN CSA participated in the ASEAN regional workshop for developing Roadmaps for IYCF policies in selected countries in the region.

At the global level, SUN CSA linked up with other countries for sharing and learning through participating the Global SUN teleconference calls and networking at the SUN Global Gathering in Rome in November 2014. The SUN CSA used the MPTF funds to support four participants for the Sun Global Gathering in Rome - Italy during November 2014. The Myanmar representatives included the SUN CSA Programme Manager, Dr. Yin Thandar Lwin, Deputy Director General and Dr. May Khin Than, Deputy Director and head of the National Nutrition Committee. SUN CSA also supported the participation of the Coordinator of a local NGO network for food security and livelihood: the Food Security Working Group (FSWG). The FSWG Coordinator participated in the ICN2 meeting for Civil Society Organizations. Although the plan was to provide financial support for the four participants of the country team members, DFID provided funding for the two senior staff of the Ministry of Health and another donor support the local NGO representative. This resulted in some savings for the SUN CSA budget.

The SUN CSA collaborates closely with the SUN Country Focal Point and other SUN networks to raise SUN awareness in national events and those related to food security and livelihood. SUN materials and nutrition information materials on Breast Feeding, IYCF, Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitute products and information on the importance of the first 1000 Days were translated and prepared as pamphlets, posters and infographics.

Nepal

The CSANN published the “Advocacy and communication strategy” after series of consultation meeting and workshops among CSANN members and NPC/NNFSS. The strategy includes key issues on nutrition and target groups for advocacy at national, district and VDC/community levels with communication messages. Based on advocacy and communication strategy, CSANN action plan was developed and successfully implemented the planned activities for 2014.

Other activities conducted in this period include development and dissemination of evidence based advocacy messages; celebration of world breastfeeding week 2014; campaign against junk food in schools;
interaction/sensitization program with policy makers/honourable parliamentarians and media people. A series of media campaigning was organized with nutrition advocates such as interview and talk show programme, and broadcasted in print and electronic media. The CSANN published three editions of booklets, calendar with messages from nutrition advocates and several cases and articles to draw the attention of policy makers.

**Niger**

The CSA in Niger - Collectif TUN has developed a guidance document / advocacy strategy to strengthen and coordinate advocacy of civil society for nutrition. This document was developed with the participation of all members of the collective structures. On this occasion and on request of journalists, a network of women journalists for Nutrition was established with the support of the NGO Action Contre la Faim.

The Collective TUN also conducted several advocacy activities including an advocacy workshop for the scale up of nutrition; a day of advocacy for the implementation of the London 2013 commitments; and, the establishment of a monitoring committee commitments, amongst others.

All these activities helped maintain media pressure on governments to strengthen nutrition.

Nutrition is becoming more of a priority in public policies in Niger materialized by the recruitment of nutritionists to the public service, the recruitment of health workers in management of the centres of acute malnutrition and the provision of line budget devoted to the purchase of therapeutic food by the state.

**Peru**

Main achievement under the MPTF funded Project in 2014 has been the contribution to coordinating actions and targets for reducing child malnutrition and anaemia, undertaken as a priority in 20 Governance Agreements in the areas of project intervention, largely surpassing the target set. Moreover, communication strategies for influencing the public agenda, although they were important achievements were insufficient to exploit the vast possibilities of the electoral situation, something that requires further efforts.

**Rwanda**

Two main activities mark advocacy achievements of the SUN CSA in Rwanda in 2014.

*Launching event of the SUN platform* - The event was held on October 30, 2014 and gathered about 150 participants from a diverse range of organizations such as: civil society organizations, local and international NGOs representatives, research institutes, Government representatives, UN agencies, Donors, Private sector, religious leaders, Community Health Workers and key nutrition stakeholders in Rwanda. The objective of the platform launching event was to: Inform civil society organizations, as well as other stakeholders in nutrition, on the objective of the SUN Movement and the creation of the SUN Civil Society Alliance; Sensitize civil society organizations, as well as other stakeholders in nutrition, on the importance of acting together to improve the outcome of nutrition in Rwanda; Present the Rwanda SUN Project, including the strategy for mobilization and advocacy for the Alliance, the Terms of Reference, and request both their commitment to membership in the Alliance and their support in mobilizing other CSOs and actors in nutrition.

*Engaging with communities and the private sector in promoting nutrition* - Sensitization meetings about the SUN movement and planned community-based activities to complement the first 1,000 days campaign were organized for local leaders and nutrition stakeholders at the district and sector levels. Subsequently, CBO partners sensitized the general population regarding the SUN Movement and the first 1,000 days campaign through Interpersonal Communication sessions, printed materials distribution, and mobile video units. The target groups for these activities were caregivers of children under five years old and pregnant & lactating women.
Senegal
SUN has changed the emphasis on stakeholder participation, especially of civil society, encouraging CSOs to play a more prominent role in the national nutrition coordination mechanism. [Extract from the ICE report]

Sierra Leone
A key highlight for the SUN and Immunization Civil Society Platform was the advocacy meeting with Her Excellency the First Lady Mrs. Sia Nyama Koroma. Representatives from the Civil Society Platform for SUN and Immunization (FOCUS 1000, Helen Keller International and Catholic Relief Services) met with Her Excellency to appraise her on the need for active and a well-coordinated civil society participation in equitably expanding scale up for nutrition immunization coverage. She expressed her “commitment to be a champion immunization and nutrition” in Sierra Leone. Her Excellency is particularly interested in these issues given her background as a trained nurse. HANSL-CSP also produced two quarterly newsletters for advocacy focusing on key highlights of CSP activities for 2014 and shining a spotlight on CSO community initiatives as good examples to share with governments, donors and other implementing partners.

As part of CSP efforts to rebuild a community trust in the health system, the DCB in the Western Area (which encompasses Freetown) engaged market women who are key influencers in communities to identify gaps in the community health service as well as to promote the importance of health service uptake for nutrition and immunization. Given that there was a demand for services but having no access, either due to the lack of a health facility or the need for expansion due to growing demand within communities, these market women used radio to advocate for the provision of clinics in underserved communities and improvement of service provision in the existing clinics. These considerations are now part of government post Ebola plans to strengthen the health system particularly primary health care.

Sri Lanka
The majority of the advocacy work will take place in the second year of the project while SUN PF intends to contribute to the revision of national nutrition policy. In addition, the forum will continue its efforts in capacity building of members. However, in 2014 capacity building workshops were held in 11 districts involving 276 CSOs. CSOs were advocated to form district nutrition councils acting as local level advocates. In depth analysis is needed to ascertain the effectiveness of these workshops but the aim has been to decentralize CSA efforts as much as possible with a view to embedding the CSA in community efforts.

Uganda
An effective policy and legal frame-work for better nutrition governance the Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition— (UCCO-SUN) and the National NGO Forum hosted a consultative meeting to make contributions towards the post2015 development agenda as well as the National Development Plan. The outcome was a CSO position paper that clearly reflected nutrition among the priorities. An estimated number of 65 people participated in the event.

Nutrition Advocacy trainings - A nutrition advocacy training for 20 member CSOs was held in Fort Portal in September to increase their demand for accountability for Nutrition at the Regional level by the member CSOs.

Media engagement - The alliance engaged media in building the profile of scaling up nutrition through excursions and some of the articles (here).

Mobilizing nutrition champions - In September, UCCOSUN mobilized and trained 56 nutrition multi-stakeholders from Tooro Kingdom, in nutrition advocacy. The people trained later acted as champions in mobilizing and sharing information on scaling-up nutrition among rural households. In the same month, UCCOSUN and other Civil Society actors in Tooro Kingdom hosted the King of Tooro and the Prime Minister of Uganda, in Kyegeggwa
district. During the event, attended by over 900 people, the King and Prime Minister laid a foundation stone for construction of a children’s ward where services to scale up nutrition would be a major component.

Through strengthening the Civil Society alliance on scaling up nutrition, issues of maternal and child malnutrition are gradually becoming public concerns in Uganda. However, there is still the need for demonstrated government intentionality and political will by deliberately increasing investment in proven high impact nutrition interventions.

Zimbabwe

The alliance further enhanced the capacity of its members in basic nutrition concepts and latest evidence; advocacy, lobbying and budgeting process through capacity building workshops and information sharing. This has ensured and sustained CSOs contribution to public awareness and national consensus about nutrition.

Soon after the establishment of the secretariat, Zimbabwe CSA embarked on a massive countrywide campaign advancing action plans and objectives of the SUN Movement. In September 2014 during the NANGO NGO EXPO held in Harare, Zimbabwe CSA popularized the SUN Movement educating CSOs and the general public on the first 1000 days and the objectives of the SUN Movement. The alliance further conducted CSOs public meetings at sub-national levels aimed at popularizing the SUN Movement. This resulted into more CSOs joining the alliance and committed to re-aligning their actions and resources to promoting nutrition. Through its members the alliance supported the advocacy campaigns around the promotion of breast feeding, nutrition in the first 1000 days, small holder farmers, traditional foods and balanced diets during key commemoration days. For instance, the alliance supported World Food Day on October 16, 2014 in Zvimba and Mutoko; Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security on October 30, 2014 in Gweru and Mhondoro and the Breast Feeding Week. After media engagement with 110 journalist throughout the country, the SUN - issues were covered both in electronic and print media.

The Zimbabwe CSA managed to popularise SUN in all provinces. The media also helped in popularising SUN. However, there is need for advocacy on the Zimbabwe CSA’s role and objectives to different government departments and policy makers in all Zimbabwean districts. ZCSOSUNA is applauded for the great work on public awareness of the SUN movement. However, it is essential for ZCSOSUNA to systematically engage policy makers – Members of Parliament and Members of the Senate for pro-nutrition policies

Details of Progress: Key Area of Change 3 - In country CSAs participate in national platforms for SUN

Bangladesh

CSA for SUN Bangladesh regularly participates in the SUN Country Network teleconference calls with the SUN Secretariat. It contributes to work closely with the UN system, through UN REACH and key development partners, media, academics and private sector. In March 2014 a roundtable discussion was jointly organized with Water Aid and Daily Star on the topic of Child Nutrition and WASH which is integrated with Health.

CSA for SUN participated in a series of multi-stakeholder consultations and workshops to develop a Nutrition Advocacy and Behaviour Change Communications Strategy for Bangladesh organized by the Government, with facilitator support from UN REACH. During the workshop, positive developments from stakeholders in the area of advocacy were shared, innovative nutrition advocacy efforts were highlighted and strategies designed to impact on specific target audiences. CSA for SUN Bangladesh, BD had an active participant throughout the process.

CSA for SUN continued raising awareness around the importance of breastfeeding during World Breastfeeding Week. The purpose of celebrating this event was to enhance the significance of strengthening and sustaining the thought: protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding- in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG’s) countdown, and onwards. Positive developments from stakeholders in the areas of advocacy were shared.
Moreover, nutrition advocacy efforts were highlighted through these discussions. It is expected that this event is going to have an impact in the national policy making.

Nationally, the Alliance worked together with the SUN Focal Point in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) on outlining strategies, representing Bangladesh at a SUN Global Gathering in Rome (November 2014), participating and supporting the regular teleconference calls with the SUN Movement Secretariat. In line with SUN multi-sectoral approach, the Alliance engaged with high level officials from the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Education.

The Alliance has been successful in bringing together different stakeholders into a common forum and starting the discussion on the nutrition agenda in various sectors and at multiple levels.

**Burundi**

Civil Society organisations and faith based groups are actively engaged in the technical working group established to implement the National multi-sectoral Food and nutrition security plan.

**Ghana**

In Ghana, the CSA actively supported the Government in the drafting of the National Nutrition Plan and led a broad stakeholder consultation to contribute to the development, finalisation, consensus building and subsequent review of the national nutrition policy.

**Guatemala**

Participation in the national SUN multi-sectoral platform is very important to position the work of the SUN advocacy committee. Engagement with the Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional –SESAN is improving but needs to continue being strengthened.

The SUN movement in Guatemala has contributed to positioning the role of civil society in the implementation of the national 1000 days window programme as an important contributor to its activities in the priority municipalities as per the Zero Hunger Pact.

**Guinea**

SUN CSA in Guinea participates in six-weekly country calls with the multi-stakeholder platform, and in meetings of the FNTWG that then became a nutrition and food security cluster as a consequence of the Ebola outbreak. It also took part in the SUN global gathering as part of the national delegation. Through this group, the SUN CSA contributed to the correction and validation of the multi-sectoral national food and nutrition strategic plan.

**Kenya**

*CSO multi-sectoral coordination forums at national and county levels have addressed key nutrition advocacy agenda*

One of the key roles of SUN CSA is to facilitate the participation of CSA members in multi-sectoral platforms at national and county levels to champion scaling up nutrition. In 2014, the CSA through the leadership of the National Coordinator participated in national and county Nutrition Technical Forums, GDA 2014; 500 days countdown to MDGs media breakfast organized by Save the Children International and World Vision Kenya and development of the Kenyan CSOs Common Position on the Post 2015 Development Agenda and timely feedback to members.

*The CSAs facilitated the engagement with County Executives and County Assembly to generate discussions and collective action on the Nutrition Action Plan and the CIDP through half-day workshops conducted alongside nutrition and food security advocacy trainings. There is however a need to ensure all counties complete the County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAP). As such, the CSA plans to incorporate an overview of the NNAP in*
upcoming trainings and mobilization of more County Government officials to participate in nutrition and food security advocacy workshops.

Coordination with other SUN networks is strengthened in 2014 - The CSA participated and contributed in all SUN Movement teleconferences and SUN Country Self-assessment activities during the reporting period. The events brought together representatives of all SUN Networks to deliberate on the Country Assessment results following successful completion in May 2014. The CSA’s participation in the teleconferences was by preparation of talking points and reports for Kenya, the CSA was represented by Executive Committee members in the teleconferences.

National and International level partnerships - The CSA established relationships nationally and internationally, aimed at ensuring different member organizations support activities financially and technically. FAO offered financial and technical support for the first county nutrition advocacy training. Nutrition advocacy facilitators for CSA trainings were drawn from Action Against Hunger, Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium, Grassroots Alliance for Community Education Africa, Total Lifestyle Change, Concern Universal, Feed the Children, Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, and Kenyatta University. The approach was cost-effective and strengthened the advocacy capacity of CSA members.

Madagascar
The multi-stakeholder platform in Madagascar is not officially established yet. However, the SUN CSA is represented on the six-weekly country calls and took part in the 2014 SUN Global Gathering as part of the national delegation.

Malawi
Monthly national nutrition platform meetings have become consistent and customary amongst members because of their ability to share and exchange information and best practices across sectors, civil society partners, and from civil society to government and donors.

In advancing and strengthening its role and operations in the national arena, CSONA participated and gave inputs to the National Nutrition Policy & Strategy organized by the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS. The review had six CSONA members who participated together with the secretariat.

CSONA is now being invited to high level meetings within the country, and internationally, which include being part of the official Malawi delegation for the ICN2.

Mali
The Malian CS alliance is contributing to various working groups led by the Government to inform the development of the national action plan for the implementation and operationalization of the national nutrition strategy. The CS Alliance has contributed to the strengthening of actions for improved effectiveness of the strategy.

Mali SUN CSA is represented on all of the six-weekly country calls alongside the multiple stakeholders of the national platform. It took part in the 2014 SUN Global Gathering as part of the national delegation and the ICN2 in November 2014. Mali SUN CSA also participated in the national self-evaluation workshop, the launch of the costed nutrition plan in June 2014 and in training sessions for the members of the Intersectoral Technical Committee for Nutrition.

Mozambique
At central level, the CSP’s members were actively involved on the exercise lead by the Nutritional Security Technical Secretariat (SETSAN), with REACH support, for the definition of indicators to monitor the Multi-sectoral Action Plan to reduce Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC); as well as CSAN working group (a group
headed by SETSAN and created to work on the Advocacy and Communication Strategy for PAMRDC). A proposed post-2015 agenda for Mozambique was drafted by the civil society and submitted to SETSAN to be finalized and “adopted” as SETSAN document to be submitted to Ministry of Planning and Development, institution in charge to produce the country document; the same document was also used as a basis to draft the priorities for the next five-year Government Plan (2015-2019).

The CSP took part in a workshop organized by the parliamentary commission for Agriculture Economics and Environment to discuss the draft of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Law. It also provided detailed comments on the draft law to the Food and SETSAN.

**Myanmar**

SUN CSA Steering Committee fully engaged with SUN Core Group (UNICEF, CSA, and MNTN) and participated in the country launch of the SUN. SUN CSA is fully engaged in SUN activities and leads the process for identifying DFID as the donor convener for the participating in the MSP.

SUN CSA members establish regular contact with the National Nutrition Center and UNICEF and provide input for setting priorities and making adjustments in the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition.

SUN CSA supports the SUN Focal department, the Department of Health, National Nutrition Centre in reviewing global nutrition priorities for the Post 2015 development agenda.

SUN CSA Coordinator and another member of the SUN CSA Steering Committee attended the train of the trainer skills development workshop for monitoring the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitute.

SUN CSA develops a training package for training project staff in the use of the nationally approved BMS Code monitoring tool.

The SUN CSA work has facilitated image building of member organizations through new partnerships with Civil Society as well as UN organizations. In one of the SUN network meetings, the government SUN focal point recognized the progress of the SUN CSA and highlighted it as an example for other networks.

**Nepal**

The alliance is widely recognized and accepted by different stakeholders including the Nepal Government. It has established a system of networking and interaction with different stakeholders for nutrition-related issues. The alliance is well represented in different districts, national and international forums. Civil society is also represented in the multi-sector advocacy & communication, and M&E working group meeting at the NPC/NNFSS. The executive chair participates in the six-weekly SUN country calls and took part in the SUN Global Gathering and the ICN2. The CSANN secretariat regularly organized lobby meeting with different governmental bodies (NPC, Child Health Division, Social Welfare Council, etc.) and with REACH for exploring opportunities to work jointly for commitment on advocating nutrition and addressing nutrition-related issues as well. The alliance represented at National Nutrition Group (NNG) meeting held at UNICEF office and participated on SUN Self-assessment workshop where the CSO group scored against the indicators and assessed the progress of efforts made on SUN. CSANN members were also represented and led one group to develop action plan on Infant and Young Child Feeding.

**Peru**

Peru CSA is actively encouraging Peruvian government and other stakeholders to take active part in the SUN movement and to continue sharing their invaluable experience with other countries.
Sierra Leone

HANSL-CSP is part of the National Nutrition Emergency taskforce for Ebola response. Created by the Directorate of Food and Nutrition from the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, the SUN Secretariat, Donor partners, UN Agencies and other implementing partners. The taskforce is responsible for providing support to Ebola response focusing on nutrition and giving technical guidance on food and nutrition in the context of Ebola. Key contributions to Ebola has included the development of nutrition specific strategies for supporting Ebola suspected probable and positive cases including women and children in holding and treatment centres, interim care centres, community care centres and quarantined homes and communities. Activities have included the development of the Nutrition Standard Operation Procedure, mapping put nutritional care for sufferers and suspects and highlighting special provisions for malnourished children under the age of two years. The taskforce also developed the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol and guidelines for breastfeeding during Ebola and introduced the Mid Upper Arm Circumference screening in the community by mothers, in line with the “no touch” policy, to ensure that malnourished children will continue to receive treatment in a safe and positive manner. A six-month Nutrition response plan was also developed to fats track nutrition response. This has now been extended to one year to compliment pot Ebola plans being developed for 2015.

Sri Lanka

At the time of joining the SUN Movement in 4 October 2012, Sri Lanka had established an Inter-ministerial National Nutrition Council and a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee for Nutrition (NSCN). The NSCN was mandated with the implementation of the three-year Multi-sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MsAPN) titled ‘Vision 2013 – Sri Lanka: A Nourished Nation’. Here the National Nutrition Center had a representation by the SUN PF. Subsequently, through participation at the government mechanisms for monitoring of Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition, SUN PF was able to bring ground level nutrition issues and needs to the attention of national level authorities.

With the new government coming into power in January 2015, the National Nutrition Center is not yet integrated into any ministry while its functions are temporary suspended.

Now the SUN PF council is advocating with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to rejuvenate the National Nutrition Center and bring it under the Ministry of Policy Implementation.

Uganda

Policy reviews - With the advancement of the East African Federation, UCCOSUN facilitated the Civil Society review of the East African Food and Nutrition Policy. The contributions were intended to harmonize the scaling up nutrition provision in the sub-region that would facilitate implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan.

Zimbabwe

The alliance contributed to policy, legal and budgetary frameworks that address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable people in Zimbabwe.

The CSA attended all planned SUN country network meetings and 6-weekly SUN country calls together with other networks and held joint planning meetings with the Government Focal Point. The meetings resulted into jointly conducting national and sub-national processes. Examples of such national processes included media engagements in Harare, commemoration of World Food Day and the Breast Feeding week. ZCSOSUNA and the Government jointly developed Zimbabwe priorities and presented during the Social Mobilisation, Advocacy and Communication (workshop in Tanzania in September 2014. In November 2014, the Government Focal Point, ZCSOSUNA, MoHCC and FAO held national meetings on the preparation of Zimbabwe’s progress, position and
statement presented at the Global SUN Gathering from November 16-18, 2014 and the ICN2 from November 19-21, 2014 in Rome, Italy.

In addition, the CSA is one of the key stakeholders in the National Food and Nutrition Committee which holds monthly meetings deliberating on policy coherence issues in the nutrition landscape in the country.

The alliance has also been contributing to the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) debate through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, leading the discussions around post 2015 SDGs in Zimbabwe.

**Details of Progress: Key Area of Change 4 - CSAs contribute to better accountability in SUN Countries**

**Burundi**

The MPTF project in Burundi contributed to reinforcing the links of the national network with other actors in the movement. This legitimacy and relationship building are essential foundations to support accountability efforts.

Accountability is also a guiding principle in the ToRs of the CSA in Burundi - Réseau de la Société Civile pour le Renforcement de la Nutrition au Burundi, translated in the identification of clear indicators for its action plan with regards to governance and accountability.

**El Salvador**

CALMA, lead CSO of the CSA in El Salvador, conducted an accountability day in front of all CSO members of the CSA on the work conducted in 2014. This event acknowledges contributions of each of the member institutions, as well as the technical support from UN agencies (OPS) and the government (CONASAN) (here).

**Guatemala**

The Alianza por la Nutricion, an Alliance of CSOs, businesses and academia conducted a social audit of 1000 days programme in the country. The report is available here.

The SUN CSN plans to disseminate this as part of fostering cross-learning efforts in 2015. This effort was presented on the occasion of the 2014 SUN global gathering by a representative of the Alianza por la nutricion as part of the national delegation. This alliance is not the MPTF funded alliance.

The MPTF funded civil society alliance reports being in the process of developing a plan for the monitoring of the 1000 day window efforts in Guatemala in 166 districts.

In 2014, together with the Advocacy committee, the monitoring and social auditing strategy for the 1000 days window programme and the design of an information system for the systematisation of data was defined. This strategy will be implemented starting with pilots in selected municipalities - Nebaj, San Juan Atitán, Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Concepción Tutuapa, Santa Apolonia, Tamahú, Jocotán and Camotán – areas with high levels of chronic malnutrition.

**Ghana**

By working with existing national structures and all relevant Stakeholders at CSPG level, Hunger Alliance of Ghana and the SUN CSA platform contributed significantly to the on-going discussions on how to prioritize nutrition in Ghana’s national development agenda in 2014 at CSPG level and how to mobilize national capacity to scale up nutrition. It enabled the SUN CSA in Ghana to work with Government and other Stakeholders in a complementary role to push nutrition agenda forward. Organizing an end of year gathering for members of Ghana SUN CSA in 2014 was an opportunity to reflect on the role of civil society organizations in scaling up nutrition in Ghana and how CSOs can work to strengthen the national SUN Movement. Annual gathering of CSA platform members in Ghana also promote mutual respect, understanding and cooperation among CSA members. It also promotes the incubation of new ideas to enhance project implementation. The coalition’s
progress was reviewed in 2014 gathering for improved and harmonized effort to improve nutrition outcome in Ghana.

Hunger Alliance of Ghana, host of the CSA, developed two documents during the fourth quarter of 2014 to replace the publication of annual strategic policy feedback document. These two documents are the national SUN coordination framework and the civil society assessment report 9 on the Ghana SUN implementation process. The two documents are still in draft form and Hunger Alliance of Ghana continues to engage Stakeholders further on these two documents for finalization. Once these documents are finalized, Hunger Alliance of Ghana will share them with all relevant stakeholders in and outside Ghana. The national SUN coordination framework was developed with the assistance of a consultant. Already coalition members have deliberated extensively on these two documents. The development of the national SUN coordination framework to provide guidelines for participating organizations and stakeholders in the national SUN movement provides the space to minimize conflict, promotes mutual respect among stakeholders and establish relationships for effective coordination of the national SUN movement. The two documents once finalized are expected to be launched in the last week of February 2015 or the end of the first quarter of 2015.

Kenya

The CSA needs to put more effort on tracking and (transparently) accounting of spending at county level and scaling up and alignment of resources by different CSA members engaging in resource mobilization. This will be enhanced in the CSA’s second year of implementation since the CSA has committed to engage in the county budgeting processes as well as in county budget review and analysis.

The CSA also plans to advocate and support the formation of a SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform as well as the development of the Common Results Framework for the country, and will prioritise advocacy on increased investment in nutrition based on the county budget review and analysis results.

Madagascar

Madagascar SUN CSA – Hina advocacy efforts on the occasion of the National Nutrition Day in June 2014 obtained a private audience with the Prime Minister which resulted in a commitment to hold a meeting with all ministries to start discussing increased investment in nutrition. During the closing plenary of the SUN Movement Global Gathering, the Minister of Agriculture of Madagascar announced that the workshop with all ministers and donors was planned before the end of December 2014. A direct impact of CSA advocacy efforts with support from the SUN CSN. We hope to be able to report more of these in 2015.

However, a change in government focal point in Madagascar has meant the CSA was unable to take part in a workshop on strengthening capacity for financial tracking in 2014. This has been a challenge to the CSA and rebuilding legitimacy and good relationships have slowed these efforts. This is however, an activity that is key to Hina.

Malawi

In 2014, the GDA coincided with the National Tripartite elections in which CSONA developed 5 key nutrition questions for aspiring candidates which were asked during presidential debates as well as campaign platforms in the country. The questions solicited aspiring candidates to pledge for nutrition as a development issue. Following the GDA, CSONA maintained strong ties with the media and strengthened coordination with government and donors in advancing nutrition.

Mali

Mali CSA has conducted a number of efforts to contribute to better accountability in the country. These include:
- Development of a document on government nutrition commitments – a document that outlines all government commitments for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive efforts, status of their implementation and deficiencies in delivery;

- Development of a plan for follow up on government commitments based on deficiencies noted in first document and to help decision makers to better frame nutrition issues and to understand the need to take suitable measures for their implementation.

- Conducting an analysis for nutrition policies and programmes to have an understanding of what exists and policies and programmes compliance with international norms;

**Peru**

For several years Peru has had an interesting model of consensus-building forums. These consensus-building forums focus on addressing poverty with nutrition objectives and gather all of civil society (CSOs, networks, social movements, women groups, trade unions, farmers, etc.) and government officials towards achieving key objectives. These forums exist at national, regional and local levels. The forums advocate and lobby for electoral candidates to sign a governance agreement, that are then ratified when the candidate is elected and the forum supports the candidates in prioritizing nutrition interventions according to the local needs, holding officials to account on the delivery on an annual basis and following up on how to ensure progress happens if the commitments have not been delivered upon.

In addition, IDI (national CSA in Peru) conducts annual balance exercise which provide a status of progress on commitments, delivery and budget allocation and inform advocacy and follow up discussions with officials.

Peru - IDI reports a need to address definition of indicators for the MPTF project and a more precise baseline to inform efforts. This will be a focus in 2015.

**Sierra Leone**

HANSL-CSP members have played a crucial role in identifying gaps in food package delivery to quarantine homes and advocating for better coordination in food and other essential items distribution to affected households and communities. This led to government pulling together key actors to agree on a coordinated approach in service delivery, providing comprehensive packages and a strategic supply pipeline to overcome challenges that existed at the onset of the outbreak.

The DCBs are also contributing to better accountability at district level. With the current focus on reaching and sustaining zero Ebola cases, CSO partners have been part of the training of volunteers for surveillance to strengthen border security and community screening in hotspot districts. Their responsibilities included patrol of border communities to prevent access to communities through porous borders, assisting authorities to enforce local bye-laws through the identification of individuals not adhering to these laws and daily tracking reports for district and national surveillance structures for necessary action to be taken by the District Emergency Response Committee (DERC).

**Sri Lanka**

Capacity of the members of SUN PF was developed through several initiatives to make the alliance more equipped to track the progress of MSAPN. Preliminary work has also been done to formulate a Nutrition Feedback Policy Document.

**Uganda**

Effective and sustainable government nutrition accountability mechanisms - Considering the centrality of early child-hood development, UCCO-SUN supported multi-stakeholder dialogues on providing school day meals for children in public schools. About 86 participants reviewed the draft government policy on school lunches and
the Commissioner in charge of basic education committed to put the recommendations at the policy table for action.

**Zimbabwe**

ZCSOSUNA has become a dependable structure for strengthening better accountability within CSOs, other networks and policy makers. The alliance has organized meetings where members share their work to other CSOs members promoting principles of accountability and transparency. ZCSOSUNA through its members at regular meetings at national and sub-national with government structures demands accountability on service provision.

ZCSOSNA has been active at sub-national level holding meetings at the District Food and Nutrition Committee. The alliance has not done much in engaging other networks. It has held more accountability on its membership than on other networks.

ZCSOSUNA needs to conduct sustained engagement process to demand accountability to other networks.

**SUN CSN**

The detailed work plan and SUN CSN MPTF log frame are two resources to facilitate the tracking of progress and accountability of the SUN CSN on delivering on its priority objectives. The SUN CSN secretariat will continue throughout 2015 to improve and systematise sharing progress, impact and statistics. Monitoring, evaluation and learning are integrated in the work plan and log frame for the network and its secretariat. In 2015, the SUN CSN secretariat proposes to have a call with steering group members and all network members to review progress against the work plan at month and month 10/11. The network will also explore the establishment of an independent group to review progress at key points and provide guidance on improving performance / summarise assessment of progress on the SUN CSN work plan to the whole network. Members of this independent group would likely comprise various actors from within the network and SUN and outside of SUN.

**Details of Progress: Key Area of Change 5 - The collective of CSAs are a functioning learning network**

**Bangladesh**

Participation in global forums - In November, the National Coordinator of CSA for SUN – Bangladesh joined the Bangladesh SUN Multistakeholder Platform country delegation to WFP Headquarters’ in Rome, Italy for the SUN Global Gathering and participated in panel discussions with the other SUN countries. Experiences and activities were shared from CSA for SUN, Bangladesh. The Bangladesh SUN delegation learnt from other country delegations and strengthened and expanded its networks. The Experiences of attending SUN Global Gathering will strengthened the role of Civil Society in SUN movement.

Bilateral cross-visit: The Executive Committee members of Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition Nepal (CSANN) visited Bangladesh on November 2014 to learn about CSA for SUN, BD’s activities and experiences. The CSANN had a meeting with the European Commission members and development Partners of CSA for SUN - Bangladesh. They were also briefed on the nutrition programs of BRAC, ICDDR, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) Bangladesh and the Government of Bangladesh (IPHN-NNS). The delegates also had a field visit to BRAC Health and Population Programs urban field in Mirpur. This sharing of experience between the CSAs in Nepal helped both the countries to take CSA forward. It is expected this learning experience will not be limited to two countries; it will spread among other CSA’s as well through this report as well as by sharing other activities. It is expected that nutrition based thought and ideas are going to be shared among the SUN countries through these meeting.
Guinea
Since its establishment, the Groupe de Travail et de Réflexion of the CSA has benefited from strengthening of capacities on behaviour change communication on IYCF practices. It is planned to extend this training to more network and CSOs on the ground.

Kenya
Learning and good practices documented and shared within the CSA, nationally, regionally and globally (semi-annual bulletin, a media visit was organized to cover best practices in Baringo County during the World Breastfeeding Week, publication of a number of CSA articles on SUN Movement website, social media presence enabling the Alliance to profile its work and to network with individuals, organizations and groups in efforts to scale up nutrition nationally and internationally).

Kenya SUN CSA representation in national, regional and international SUN movements for increased visibility (SUN Country Self-assessment meetings, a Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication workshop in Tanzania in September 2014, the SUN Global Gathering and the ICN2 in November 2014 both held in Rome, SUN teleconferences). These are key to enhance ownership and active participation as well as promote cross-country learning, in part facilitated by the SUN CSN.

Nepal
The CSANN is the platform of different organizations which share their own learning and expertise among each other. The major focus of CSANN during this period was about strengthening the capacity of its members and mobilizes them to advocate for and report on the response to nutrition/malnutrition in Nepal through different advocacy program. CSANN organized orientation/training on MSNP and SUN Movement for policy advocacy, budget analysis and M&E in coordination with the NPC/NNFSS.

A joint cross learning and sharing event was organized for CSANN executive committee to Bangladesh as south to south visit in coordination with REACH Bangladesh and Civil Society Alliance Bangladesh. The NPC and Ministry of Agriculture and Development (MoAD) were also represented in the team. A planning and review / reflection workshop was held among CSOs including its entire national level members along with chair and secretary of all 3 district chapters and developed a detail action plan for 2015. The workshop provides opportunity to share the learning and challenges faced during the period for better planning in coming year.

Sierra Leone
The Ebola outbreak impacted on the CSPs plans to engage in cross-district learning exchange and other meetings where partners would have had an opportunity to share their experiences on their work. With the establishment of Google group and the website, HANSIL was able to maintain information flow providing regular updates and other relevant information on nutrition, immunization and Ebola response. The website gave partners access to information on national activities and resource library for various thematic areas.

Uganda
Consolidation of the sub region information sharing platforms - The coalition established sub-regional information sharing platforms in central, Rwenzor, Soroti, Acholi/Lango sub-regions in close collaboration with local partners. For example, UCCOSUN supported a nutrition exhibition during a public rally. The event attracted about 24 exhibitors and over 1200 people accessed information on good nutrition practices. The establishment of nutrition information sharing platforms in these sub-regions contributed to the effectiveness of the coalition advocacy efforts.
Zimbabwe

The alliance created and encouraged shared learning across its members at both national and sub-national levels.

Before the creation of the alliance and subsequent funding from the MPTF, there were no established forums for learning and sharing of relevant technical information on nutrition programming and advocacy in Zimbabwe. ZCSOSUNA secretariat conducted a comprehensive needs assessment survey to its members across the country which led to capacity building workshops. 24 ZCSOSUNA members were trained in Harare and 23 were trained in Bulawayo. The workshops covered basic concepts in nutrition and latest evidence, policies and legislation in food and nutrition security, advocacy and lobbying, budget analysis and resources mobilization. During training workshops, members of the alliance shared cases of best practices which included videos, power point presentations, cases studies and policy briefs. The alliance has also used social media like Facebook and Twitter to share information with its members.

ZCSOSUNA members are benefiting from the alliance by being trained in specific gaps identified during gap assessments. Mostly local NGOs require more capacity building than international NGOs. The network has been functioning as a learning platform. Members have been sharing valuable cases of best practices.

ZCSOSUNA has to scale-up in sharing relevant information to its members. Members should take advantage of the network as a platform for sharing cases of best practices.
# Annex 3: SUN Movement MPTF Log Frame and Window II Theory of Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>The nutritional status of women and their children in SUN countries is enhanced, expanded and sustained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL: Sustained public, political and financial commitment and action to effectively tackle under nutrition in SUN countries</td>
<td>Indicators: (i) political environment, with strong in-country leadership, and a shared space for multiple stakeholders enables the alignment of activities and fosters joint responsibility for scaling up nutrition; (ii) Experiences from scaling up proven nutrition interventions, including the adoption of effective laws and policies, are shared across the SUN Movement; (iii) high quality and well-costed country plans, with an agreed results framework and mutual accountability, are developed and cover all nutrition-sensitive populations with nutrition specific interventions and with nutrition-sensitive approaches and (iv) Increased financial resources, directed towards coherent, aligned approaches are committed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MPTF WINDOW 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key areas of change</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government increases commitment to SUN</td>
<td>A. Govt increases commitments in all areas identified by SUN strategy</td>
<td>A.1 Taking stock: nutrition recognized as an all-of-society priority, identifying current needs and capacities, and high-level commitment confirmed with Government launch of SUN in country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated Civil Society Alliances in SUN countries (CSAs)</td>
<td>B1. CSAs in SUN countries are effective, inclusive, integrate nutrition actions into their programmes and contribute to the national priorities on nutrition</td>
<td>B 1.1 CSA coordinating mechanisms in place with links to existing CSO networks, platforms and other national mechanisms to avoid duplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country CSAs advocate effectively</td>
<td>B2 CSAs contribute to public awareness and national consensus about the problem and solutions</td>
<td>B 2.1 CSAs contribute to the common multi-stakeholder narrative on nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In country CSAs participate in national platforms for SUN</td>
<td>B3. CSAs contribute to policy, legal and budgetary frameworks that address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable</td>
<td>B 2.2 CSAs advance this narrative through advocacy campaigns, press coverage and raising SUN public awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAs contribute to better accountability in SUN countries</td>
<td>B4. CSA's strengthen in-country accountability for progress in tackling under-nutrition</td>
<td>B 2.3 The Global CSO network supports individual CSAs with establishing advocacy strategies and assessing their effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The collective of CSAs are a functioning learning network</td>
<td>B5. CSA's networks enhance learning between organisations and between countries and maximize the effectiveness of their efforts</td>
<td>B 3.1 CSAs engage in the development and formulation of Government commitments and help ensure the voice of local communities are taken into account in national and global financial, legal, programmatic and political commitment on Scaling-Up Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence based Impact of SUN Movement</td>
<td>C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are assessed as effective to achieve impact</td>
<td>B 3.2 CSAs produced the evidence for what works to improve nutrition outcomes, including best practice on relevant links between nutrition and gender, employment, agriculture, food, etc. based on SUN experiences</td>
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<td>Evidence based Impact of SUN Movement</td>
<td>C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are assessed as effective to achieve impact</td>
<td>B 3.3 The Global CSO network assists individual CSAs to make optimal contributions to national platforms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MPTF WINDOW 2

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### MPTF WINDOW 3

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<tbody>
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<td>C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are assessed as effective to achieve impact</td>
<td>C.1 Production/validation and subsequent tracking of baseline(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence based Impact of SUN Movement</td>
<td>C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are assessed as effective to achieve impact</td>
<td>C.2 Independent external evaluation produced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## WINDOW 1: SUN Countries catalyse their commitments to SUN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes and Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Govt increases commitments in all areas identified by SUN strategy</td>
<td>o SUN launched with Government Focal Point identified</td>
<td>- Commitment letter</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Multisector/stakeholder platforms functioning and effective</td>
<td>- Focal Points notes and progress reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Coherent policy and legal framework in place and well-performing</td>
<td>- SUN website and media</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Common Results Framework (CRF) agreed to align nutrition specific and</td>
<td>- National progress reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>relevant sectoral programmes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Financial resources aligned and mobilized behind a set of agreed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>priorities in the CRF</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.1 Taking stock: nutrition recognized as an all-of-society priority, identifying</td>
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<tr>
<td>current needs and capacities, and high-level commitment confirmed with Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>launch of SUN in country</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.2 Preparing for scaling-up in line with SUN principles: in-country stakeholder</td>
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<tr>
<td>platforms established and strategies developed including budgeted plans for</td>
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<tr>
<td>scaling up effective actions, national capacity for implementation and monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>strengthened</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.3 Scaling up rapidly to deliver results: Operating programmes and interventions</td>
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<tr>
<td>took at scale and government reported on progress and relative level of support and</td>
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<tr>
<td>alignment with significant mobilization of internal and external investment across</td>
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<tr>
<td>relevant sectors to ensure delivery</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### WINDOW 2: Civil Society Organizations actively contribute to the goals of the SUN Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes and Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **B1. CSAs in SUN countries are effective, inclusive, integrate nutrition actions into their programmes and contribute to the national priorities on nutrition** | o CSA governance structure (executive) composed with ensured gender- and expertise balance and with secretariat  
 o Joint statements on nutrition from CSOs in country with focus on women and children  
 o Regular communications across network (whether meetings, calls, email newsletters or other modes) with participation of national CSA in events of global CSO fora and cross-fertilization of CS narratives (global-national-global)  
 o CSA consultations with SUN Government Focal Point and donor Convener | -Alliance Reports  
 -Joint statements  
 -Updated membership criteria and list indicating sectors CSOs are linked to  
 -SUN Web-site | 6 months |
| **B2 CSAs contribute to public awareness and national consensus about the problem and solutions** | o CSO participation in multi stakeholder dialogues, in public hearings, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns/petitions at national regional and global levels  
 o CSAs proposals and/or policy-research papers for strengthening existing legal and policy frameworks  
 o Messages/media statements –including all parties politicians- reflect critical issues brought up by the CSAs to demonstrate ‘consensus’ | -Meeting documents  
 -Country reports  
 -Press releases  
 -Reports from public hearings  
 -TV, radio broadcasts and media extracts | 6months |
| **B3. CSAs contribute to policy, legal and budgetary frameworks that address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable** | o Consultations with local communities and authorities; public hearings with parliamentarians;  
 o Statements/speeches by political bodies/nutrition champions reflecting critical issues advocated by CSAs  
 o Documented changes in policies, strategies and plans related to CSO advocacy campaigns CSOs policy research papers  
 o Best practices documentation | -Country progress reports  
 -Public statements and press releases ,  
 -National laws/acts and programmes  
 -Research papers  
 -Case studies | 6months |
### WINDOW 3: The SUN Movement’s Strategic Aims are supported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes and Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are assessed as effective to achieve impact | C.1 Production/validation and subsequent tracking of baseline(s)  
C.2 Independent external evaluation produced | – Baseline  
– Independent external evaluation | –SUN Movement Evaluation Report | At the end of 3 years |

### B4. CSA’s strengthen in-country accountability for progress in tackling under-nutrition

- B 4.1 CSA’s agree on the data needed to track progress and its source and where necessary initiate tracking processes.
- B 4.2 CSA’s assist national authorities and their in-country SUN platforms to track progress transparently and use results to help policy makers within the platforms to encourage more effective programming.
- B 4.3 Global CS network monitors the contribution of CSA’s to accountability and advises on optimal ways to do this.

### B5. CSA’s network enhance learning between organisations and between countries and maximize the effectiveness of their efforts

- B 5.1 CSA’s put in place mechanisms promoting mutual learning from best practices on advocacy and engagement to generate sustained commitment to SUN.
- B 5.2 Global CSO network effectively supports national CSA’s, sharing lessons, tools, providing advocacy advice.
- B 5.3 CSA’s develop strategic plans and locate finance for longer-term sustainability.
- B 5.4 CSA’s produce reports on achievements and contributions to national priorities and SUN movement.

### C. SUN Movement and its Strategy are supported

#### Outcomes and Outputs

- C.1 Production/validation and subsequent tracking of baseline(s)
- C.2 Independent external evaluation produced

#### Indicators

- Baseline
- Independent external evaluation

#### Means of Verification

- SUN Movement Evaluation Report

#### Reporting Period

- At the end of 3 years
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Key areas of change</strong></th>
<th><strong>Outputs</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rationale</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated Civil Society Alliances in SUN countries (CSAs)</td>
<td>B1. CSAs in SUN countries are effective, inclusive, integrate nutrition actions into their programmes and contribute to the national priorities on nutrition</td>
<td>This is the foundational element to the SUN Movement Window II theory of change. In order to have the most impact, civil society needs to harmonize its own priorities and actions. By coming together to understand and coordinate the contributions made by a diverse range of actors across civil society, strong alliances that can respond to the full spectrum of complexity that nutrition presents can be formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country CSAs advocate effectively</td>
<td>B2 CSAs contribute to public awareness and national consensus about the problem and solutions</td>
<td>It is difficult to create lasting positive change if nutrition is misunderstood or, even worse, invisible in public, political and economic debates. Ensuring that a broad base of support is in place can help build the impetus needed to usher in changes in policy and legislation, increases in investment, changes to programming and improved uptake of nutrition services. Once there is cross-societal awareness of the importance of nutrition and the role individuals can play, transformations for nutrition can occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In country CSAs participate in national platforms for SUN</td>
<td>B3. CSAs contribute to policy, legal and budgetary frameworks that address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable</td>
<td>Civil society can play a crucial role in policy, legal and budgetary processes by sharing their expertise in delivering nutrition interventions and their experience of working directly in affected communities. They can provide evidence of best practice, tell the story of nutrition through the eyes of the families they serve and provide insight to service delivery challenges that may be overlooked at central levels of decision making. By contributing to national nutrition platforms and aligning their own capacity and resources behind a shared set of results, civil society can ensure that their actions and learnings feed into a sustainable, nationally owned ambition to scale up nutrition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAs contribute to better accountability in SUN countries</td>
<td>B4. CSA’s strengthen in-country accountability for progress in tackling under-nutrition</td>
<td>Civil society is often regarded as the 'watchdogs' of socio-economic justice, acting as independent advisors of progress and accountability of leaders to their duties, responsibilities and promises. Forging relationships across political parties, parliaments and stakeholder groups allows civil society to contribute to the establishment of long term, shared goals around nutrition for which leaders are judged. At the same time, civil society also must demonstrate the ways in which they are holding themselves accountable for their own commitments. Supporting efforts to collect, analyse and ensure that information is available and accessible to all is a key contribution for civil society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The collective of CSAs are a functioning learning network</td>
<td>B.5 CSA’s networks enhance learning between organizations and between countries and maximize the effectiveness of their efforts</td>
<td>This is the reinforcing and consolidating element of the SUN Movement Window II Theory of Change. In order to sustain the alliance and its progress, capacity must be strengthening and learning shared widely and comprehensively. By fostering an open and accessible dialogue within and across CSAs, exponential gains in capacity, expertise and sustainability for scaling up nutrition can be achieved. Further, strong communication channels and sound methods to capture learning will allow CSAs outside of the SUN Movement MPTF portfolio to leverage lessons and best practices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent of the SUN Movement Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2014

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
United Nations Development Programme
http://mptf.undp.org
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Children's Fund

UN Office for Project Services

World Food Programme

World Health Organization

CONTRIBUTORS

Department for International Development (DFID)

Irish AID

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
DEFINITIONS

Allocation
Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme
A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment
Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit
Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate
The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs
A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of seven percent of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount
Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization
A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure
The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure
A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure
A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date
Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget
This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount
The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.
2014 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the SUN Movement Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2014. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SUN00.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2014, three contributors have deposited US$ 10,041,082 in contributions and US$ 31,659 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US$ 10,072,740 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, US$ 8,951,172 has been transferred to four Participating Organizations, of which US$ 5,764,748 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of one percent on deposits and amounts to US$ 100,411. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the SUN Movement Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual 2013</th>
<th>Annual 2014</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Contributions</td>
<td>5,159,979</td>
<td>170,794</td>
<td>10,041,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>9,941</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>31,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income received from Participating Organizations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance transferred to another MDTF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Revenues</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Sources of Funds</strong></td>
<td>5,169,919</td>
<td>174,591</td>
<td>10,072,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to Participating Organizations</td>
<td>2,777,800</td>
<td>4,033,372</td>
<td>8,951,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds received from Participating Organizations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</strong></td>
<td>2,777,800</td>
<td>4,033,372</td>
<td>8,951,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent Fees</td>
<td>51,600</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>100,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenditures</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: Uses of Funds</strong></td>
<td>2,829,632</td>
<td>4,035,150</td>
<td>9,052,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</td>
<td>2,340,287</td>
<td>(3,860,560)</td>
<td>1,020,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020/21</td>
<td>2021/22</td>
<td>2022/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Fund balance (1 January)</td>
<td>2,541,006</td>
<td>4,881,293</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,881,293</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,020,733</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,020,733</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</td>
<td>2,777,800</td>
<td>4,033,372</td>
<td>8,951,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating Organizations' Expenditure</td>
<td>1,636,039</td>
<td>4,128,709</td>
<td>5,764,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,186,424</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 2. Contributors’ Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributors</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2014</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development (DFID)</td>
<td>5,642,720</td>
<td>170,794</td>
<td>5,813,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>429,485</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>429,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</td>
<td>3,798,083</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,798,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>9,870,287</td>
<td>170,794</td>
<td>10,041,082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2014
3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest. As of 31 December 2014, Fund earned interest amounts to US$ 31,659. There were no interest received from Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Earned</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2014</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>27,862</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>31,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Fund Earned Interest</td>
<td>27,862</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>31,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating Organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Agency earned interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>27,862</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>31,659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the AA has transferred US$ 8,951,172 to four Participating Organizations (see list below). Table 4 provides additional information on the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations. Figure 2 and Table 5.3 provide information on the net funded amounts by country.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2014</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>Net Funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,123,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>595,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,455,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>3,274,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,454,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>1,048,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,048,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>4,917,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,033,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2014 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US$ 8,951,172 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US$ 5,764,748. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 64 percent. The agencies with the two highest delivery rates are: UNOPS (80 percent and WFP (70 percent).
Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Approved Amount</th>
<th>Net Funded Amount</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2014</th>
<th>Cumulative</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>1,123,600</td>
<td>1,123,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>2,050,200</td>
<td>2,050,200</td>
<td>233,106</td>
<td>1,415,058</td>
<td>1,648,164</td>
<td>80.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>4,728,772</td>
<td>4,728,772</td>
<td>1,311,918</td>
<td>1,993,992</td>
<td>3,305,910</td>
<td>69.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>1,048,600</td>
<td>1,048,600</td>
<td>91,015</td>
<td>312,260</td>
<td>403,276</td>
<td>38.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>8,951,172</td>
<td>8,951,172</td>
<td>1,636,039</td>
<td>4,128,709</td>
<td>5,764,748</td>
<td>64.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY WINDOW

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector / Project No. and Project Title</th>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Total Approved Amount</th>
<th>Net Funded Amount</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country Catalytic Programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00084692 SUN 02/BGD/001 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>384,105</td>
<td>71.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00084693 SUN 02/MOZ/006 Advocacy</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>389,277</td>
<td>90.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00084721 SUN 02/MWI/004 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>330,617</td>
<td>77.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00084722 SUN 02/NER/008 Sensibilisation</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>299,102</td>
<td>69.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00084723 SUN 02/UGA/010 CivSoc Cap Stre</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>141,200</td>
<td>43.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00085325 SUN 02/GHA/002 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>312,200</td>
<td>83.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00085562 SUN 02/MLJ/005 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>373,422</td>
<td>99.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00085723 SUN 02/GUA/003 Civil Society</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>148,217</td>
<td>34.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00086995 SUN 02/GLO/012 Civil Society</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>856,000</td>
<td>856,000</td>
<td>609,351</td>
<td>71.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00087074 SUN 02/NPL/007 &quot;Civil Society&quot;</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>292,921</td>
<td>68.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00088541 SUN 02/SAL/013 CSO mobilizatio</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>113,858</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00088585 SUN 02/PER/014 Childhood Nutrition</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>278,200</td>
<td>278,200</td>
<td>154,099</td>
<td>55.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00089099 SUN 02/MNM/016 Civil Society</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>224,700</td>
<td>224,700</td>
<td>224,700</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/LKA/017 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>133,640</td>
<td>56.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/KEN/018 Mobilizing Civil</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>72,557</td>
<td>24.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/KGZ/020 Structural Support</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>235,400</td>
<td>92,968</td>
<td>39.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/ZWE/021 Supporting Civil</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>256,800</td>
<td>151,358</td>
<td>58.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/GIN/019 Civil Society</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>134,542</td>
<td>46.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/SLE/022 Mobilised Civil</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>107,332</td>
<td>35.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/MDG/023 Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>141,100</td>
<td>47.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/LAO/015 CSO Alliance</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>267,500</td>
<td>267,500</td>
<td>173,776</td>
<td>64.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/SEN/025 Gouvernance</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>212,963</td>
<td>212,963</td>
<td>128,002</td>
<td>60.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/BDI/027 Strengthen CS r</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>106,850</td>
<td>51.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN 02/RWA/024 Coordinated CSO</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>240,750</td>
<td>240,750</td>
<td>109,216</td>
<td>45.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country Catalytic Programmes: Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8,249,172</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,249,172</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,124,411</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Global SUN Efforts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUN 03/Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global SUN Efforts: Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SUN Actions Country-Level</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUN 01/GLO/001 PROCASUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUN Actions Country-Level: Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Grand Total** | | **8,951,172** | **8,951,172** | **5,764,748** | **64.40** |
5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.3 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Project No.and Project Title</th>
<th>Participating Organization</th>
<th>Approved Amount</th>
<th>Net Funded Amount</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh 00084692 SUN 02/BGD/001 Civil Society WFP</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>384,105</td>
<td>71.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Total</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>384,105</td>
<td>71.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi 00090070 SUN 02/BDI/027 Strengthen CSO WFP</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>106,850</td>
<td>51.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi Total</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>209,059</td>
<td>106,850</td>
<td>51.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador 00088541 SUN 02/SAL/013 CSO mobilization WHO</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>113,858</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador Total</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>113,858</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana 00085325 SUN 02/GHA/002 Civil Society WFP</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>312,200</td>
<td>83.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana Total</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>374,500</td>
<td>312,200</td>
<td>83.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala 00085723 SUN 02/GUA/003 Civil Society WHO</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>148,217</td>
<td>34.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala Total</td>
<td>428,000</td>
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<th>69.88</th>
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<th>278,200</th>
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<td>278,200</td>
<td>154,099</td>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>SUN 02/RWA/024 Coordinated CSO</th>
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<th>240,750</th>
<th>109,216</th>
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<td>240,750</td>
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<td>45.36</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>212,963</th>
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<th>60.11</th>
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<td>212,963</td>
<td>128,002</td>
<td>60.11</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>SUN 02/SLE/022 Mobilised Civil</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>299,600</th>
<th>299,600</th>
<th>107,332</th>
<th>35.82</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>299,600</td>
<td>107,332</td>
<td>35.82</td>
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### Sri Lanka

<table>
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<th>SUN 02/LKA/017 Civil Society</th>
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<th>235,400</th>
<th>133,640</th>
<th>56.77</th>
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</table>

**Sri Lanka Total**: 235,400 235,400 133,640 56.77

### Uganda

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN 02/UGA/010 CivSoc Cap Strengthening</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>321,000</th>
<th>321,000</th>
<th>141,200</th>
<th>43.99</th>
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**Uganda Total**: 321,000 321,000 141,200 43.99

### United Nations

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<th>SUN 02/GLO/012 Civil Society&quot;</th>
<th>UNOPS</th>
<th>856,000</th>
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<th>609,351</th>
<th>71.19</th>
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<td>SUN 03/Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
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<td>60,000</td>
<td>59,900</td>
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<td>642,000</td>
<td>642,000</td>
<td>580,437</td>
<td>90.41</td>
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**United Nations Total**: 1,558,000 1,558,000 1,249,688 80.21

### Zimbabwe

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<th>WFP</th>
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<th>256,800</th>
<th>151,358</th>
<th>58.94</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Zimbabwe Total**: 256,800 256,800 151,358 58.94

### Grand Total

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8,951,172</th>
<th>8,951,172</th>
<th>5,764,748</th>
<th>64.40</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Grand Total**: 8,951,172 8,951,172 5,764,748 64.40
5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting.

Table 5.4 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs  
2. Supplies, commodities and materials  
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation  
4. Contractual services  
5. Travel  
6. Transfers and grants  
7. General operating expenses  
8. Indirect costs

Table 5.4 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013</th>
<th>Current Year Jan-Dec-2014</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Programme Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; Personnel Cost</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,157</td>
<td>4,157</td>
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<td>Suppl, Comm, Materials</td>
<td>12,705</td>
<td>38,355</td>
<td>51,060</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn</td>
<td>20,889</td>
<td>(20,889)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services</td>
<td>86,315</td>
<td>117,569</td>
<td>203,884</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
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<td>4,461</td>
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<td>Transfers and Grants</td>
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<td>3,773,685</td>
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<td>General Operating</td>
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<td>Programme Costs Total</td>
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<td>5,354,655</td>
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<td>(^1) Indirect Support Costs Total</td>
<td>235,313</td>
<td>174,780</td>
<td>410,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>4,128,709</td>
<td>5,764,748</td>
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</table>

\(^1\) Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation.
6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2014, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** one percent is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US$ 1,708 was deducted in AA fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, US$ 100,411 has been charged in AA fees.

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge seven percent indirect costs. In the current reporting period US$ 174,780 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US$ 410,092 as of 31 December 2014.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office GATEWAY has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The GATEWAY provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the GATEWAY provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the GATEWAY collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.