

SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund



ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORT COVER PAGE

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| Participating Organization: UNOPS | Priority Sector covered: |
| Programme¹ No. and Programme Title: SUN-Window2-012 Mobilizing Civil Society in support of the SUN movement | Report Number: 1 |
| Reporting Period: July 2013 – March 2014 | Programme Budget: 535,000.00 USD |
| List Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participating UN or Non-UN Organization</i> • <i>Other International Organizations</i> • <i>National (government, private, NGOs & CSOs)</i> Save the Children on behalf of the SUN Civil Society Network (Brendan Cox - b.cox@savethechildren.org.uk & David McNair - D.McNair@savethechildren.org.uk) | Programme Coverage/Scope: <i>Specify in which region and/or national coverage/scope of the programme</i> Globally and in SUN countries and some non-SUN countries |
| Abbreviations and acronyms: <i>List the main abbreviations and acronyms that are used in the report.</i> | Programme Duration/Closed Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide the programme duration.</i> 33 months (01/01/2013 – 30/09/2015) • <i>Report on budget revisions and extensions and provide the new dates.</i> Budget reallocations and extension of end date to match complementary grant approved by MPTF – proposal submitted via UNOPS for review by MPTF MC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicate if the programme has been operationally closed during the reporting period.</i> N/A |

Report Formatting Instructions

Kindly review the instructions below and follow them in the preparation of your report

- Do not put the narrative text into boxes and do not incorporate boxes, graphs, etc into the narrative report.
- Add additional information including charts, graphs, etc. as annexes to the report and clearly reference the annexes using footnotes or endnotes within the body of the narrative.
- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point Times New Roman & do not use colours.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- Provide the main outcomes and outputs of the programme implementation.
- Indicate the main implementing partners, their roles and responsibilities, and their interaction with the Participating UN or Non-UN Organization.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

- Provide information on other funding resources available to the programme, if applicable.
- Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Summarize how national alliances and/or other governance mechanisms are being primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.
- Provide an update on risk factors the alliance/governance structure faces in implementing the proposal and how they interface with the theory of change underpinning the original proposal.
- Provide details on alert/monitoring/tracking system(s) that are being used to identify and possibly mitigate risks factors and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme.
- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

IV. Results

Information in this section includes:

- An assessment of the extent to which the programme component is progressing in relation to the outcomes and outputs expected for the reporting period.
- Main activities undertaken and achievements.
- Implementation constraints, lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained in the course of the reporting period.
- Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration: impact on results.
- Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

V. Future Work Plan

Information in this section includes:

- Priority actions planned for the following reporting period to overcome constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use lessons learned during the previous reporting period.
- Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in the programme.
- Estimated Budget required (including any major funding shortfalls).

NARRATIVE REPORT

I. Purpose

Main outcome: Civil Society effectively contributes to multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts at national level and malnutrition and stunting eliminated in all SUN countries by 2020.

Main outputs:

- **Output (Impact) 1:** Effective, inclusive and sustainable national SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSA) and networks established and operationalised and nutrition actions integrated in programmes contributing to national priorities on nutrition
 - **Output 1.A :** The SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN) tracks how the CSAs are progressing and supports individual CSAs as they become established and assists with any challenges or conflicts at country level

Corresponds to SUN CSN Outcome 3 from MPTF applications in original application: Effective CSO alliances on nutrition are established to advocate for SUN at national level. Through the formation of inclusive and sustainable partnerships, civil society will be better positioned to raise the profile of nutrition and hold governments to account

- **Output (Impact) 2:** Individual SUN – CSA networks support, integrate and coordinate with government nutrition objectives and contribute to policy, legal and budgetary frameworks that address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable
 - **Output 2.A:** The SUN CSN assists individual CSAs to make optimal contributions to national platforms

Correspond to SUN CSN Outcome 2 from MPTF applications : Multi-stakeholder constructive dialogue on SUN at national level informs nutrition governance, policy and financing while contributing to monitoring nutrition interventions: through the establishment of accountable multi-stakeholder platforms at the national level, civil society will be recognised as a credible interlocutor by the government and other key stakeholders. As a result, nutrition governance and government accountability will be strengthened and systems and approaches to track nutrition related expenditure and increased expenditure on nutrition over time will be established.

- **Output (Impact) 3:** CSA's strengthen in-country accountability for progress in tackling under-nutrition and have the capacity and capability to monitor and report on Government expenditure plans, impact and outcome, strengthened and cost effective
 - **Output 3.A :** The SUN CSN monitors the contribution of CSAs to accountability and advises on optimal ways to do this

Correspond to SUN CSN Outcome 2 from MPTF applications (see above)

- **Output (Impact) 4:** CSAs contribute to public awareness and national consensus about the problem and solutions and have advocacy plans developed, implemented and regularly revised.
 - **Output 4.A :**The SUN CSN supports individual CSAs with establishing advocacy strategies and assessing their effectiveness

Corresponds to SUN CSN Outcome 1 from MPTF applications : Nutrition is recognised as a national priority supported by adequately financed national and sub-national multi-sectoral nutrition plans adopted by national governments. Civil society is engaged constructive multi-stakeholder dialogue raising public awareness of undernutrition and contributing to nutrition being identified as a national

priority and being understood to be one of the main issues for which government's track record will be judged. Civil society action will sustain pressure on governments to allocate adequate funds to support national nutrition plans

- **Output (Impact) 5:** CSA's networks enhance learning between organisations and between countries and maximize the effectiveness of their efforts - Learning and sharing of experience between all partners strengthened and implemented.
 - **Output 5.A :** The SUN CSN effectively supports national CSAs, sharing lessons, tools, providing advocacy advice

Corresponds to SUN CSN Outcome 3 from MPTF applications (see above).

Please refer to consolidated logframe for more information on this programme. The consolidated logframe was developed in an effort to streamline efforts under two complementary grants awarded by the MPTF to UNOPS and the SUN CSN. It is based on the MPTF logframe and the SUN monitoring and evaluation framework.

Implementing Partner – Roles, responsibilities & interaction with UNOPS

Save the Children UK has been chosen to act as Secretariat to the Global SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN) and indicated UNOPS as Participating Organization for this global proposal in recognition of UNOPS capacity to deal with complex issues and support civil society and non-governmental organizations, based on the good working relationships developed along the process leading to the creation and operation of the SUN MPTF, and based on good existing working relationship with UNOPS for grant that was approved in May 2013.

Save the Children UK currently hosts the secretariat and chairs the Steering Group of the SUN CSN.

II. Resources

Contributions in addition to approved grant agreement

In addition to financial resources received through the MPTF grant, the SUN Civil Society Network benefits from a number of in-kind support from its members and supporters.

- The SUN CSN Steering Group members provide, as able, in-kind contribution in the form of:
 - staff time (on the basis of approximately 5-10 hours each month by each of the 12 Steering group members),
 - ensuring smooth liaison with their organisation's country offices where applicable, including aligning efforts in country with national level strategies, objectives, priorities and plans,
 - assists in identifying ways in which their organisation can contribute to both the SUN CSN contributions to the Capacity to Deliver efforts of the SUN movement, and specifically its communities of practices, and the specific SUN CSN efforts to respond to specific needs expressed by the SUN CSAs,
 - facilitate representation at and / or participate in key meetings and events (supported by their own organisations) representing SUN CSN,
 - provide assistance in ensuring translations (French and Spanish) are culture and language sensitive to remain true to the SUN movement principles in all languages,
 - provide buddy technical support in certain countries in addition to the support provided at the secretariat level,

- conduct site visits to facilitate better understanding of the landscape in country and inform tailored and adapted support to be provided either through buddy or secretariat support,
- A Steering group member's organisation (Action Contre la Faim) is facilitating communications and administrative support,
- Another Steering group member's organisation (World Vision International) has enabled access and use of a webinar facility as a major resource to enable implementation of the communication strategy of the network.
- SUN CSN members / supporters, when opportunities arise:
 - Provide access to training opportunities for SUN CSAs in countries (e.g. Action Contre la Faim Advocacy Training in Senegal: Building a West African Network of "Nutrition Champions" – September 2013; Action Advocacy workshop in Zambia – December 2013).

As the network keeps growing, continued support from network members is hoped to grow.

Financial Resources:

A proposal for budget re-allocations and programme end date extension from September 3, 2015 to December 31, 2015 to be in line with complementary MPTF funded programme has been submitted via UNOPS for review by the MPTF Management Committee.

Financial reporting is available in separate documentation.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Summarize how national alliances and/or other governance mechanisms are being primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

National SUN Civil Society Alliances are being utilised as coordinating mechanisms to ensuring active engagement of Civil Society in all stages of the development, revision, implementation, monitoring and investment in national plans as part of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts at all levels (local and community, district and sub-national, national, regional and global). They also enable a bottom up approach to informing global advocacy efforts ensuring the reality on the ground is central to discussions in the global arena.

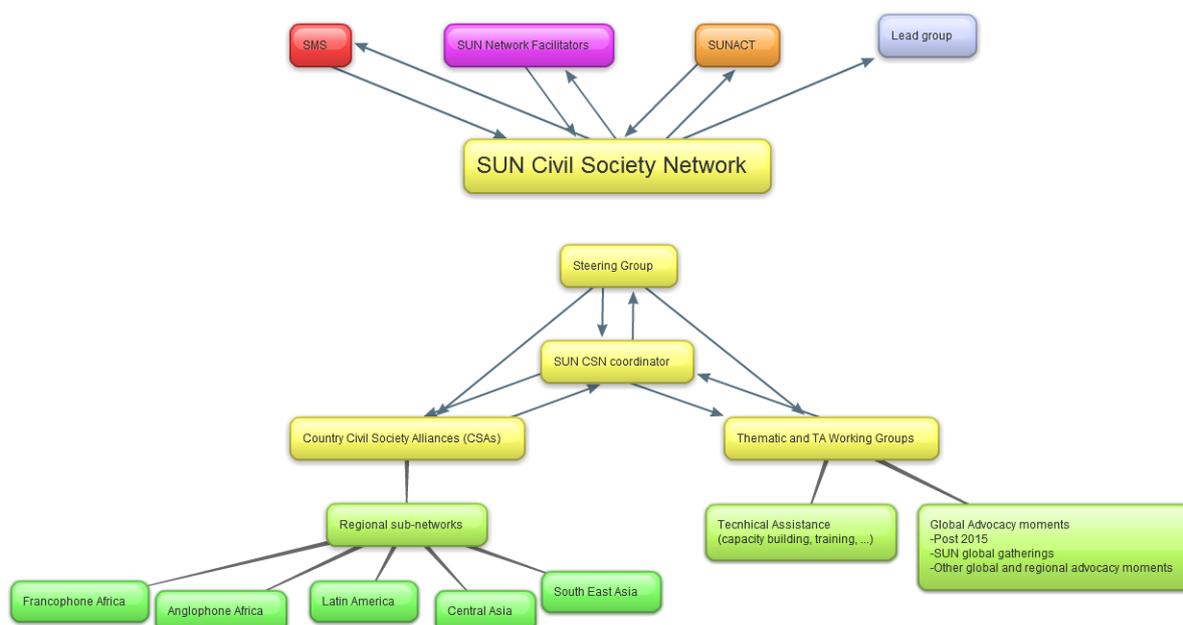
As such the SUN Civil Society Network (SUN CSN) encourages the alignment of Civil Society Organisations' (CSO) strategies, programmes and resources with country plans for scaling up nutrition. The CSN aims to achieve this through strengthening the support available for and capacity of, national Civil Society Alliances (CSA). It is responsible for encouraging effective engagement from civil society in the SUN process at national and global levels and supports CSAs in SUN countries to advocate for the development of ambitious plans. It also contributes to the implementation and rolling out of national costed plans and the monitoring of the delivery of those plans.

- Provide an update on risk factors the alliance/governance structure faces in implementing the proposal and how they interface with the theory of change underpinning the original proposal.

The governance structure comprises of a steering group which advises and supports the implementation of the networks strategy. This group works well and has the respect of the network. One risk factor lies in INGOs dominating the network, and limiting the buy in from CSO actors. This is

mitigated by ensuring that decisions are by consensus and that they are steered by a consultative process with country platform leads.

Governance structure



Alert/monitoring/tracking system(s) used to identify and possibly mitigate risks factors.

The Steering group has developed a risk register which is being reviewed on a regular basis. In addition, the consolidated logframe outlines risks and assumptions for SUN CSN efforts.

Incorporating lessons learned into the ongoing programme

The SUN CSN constantly reflects on its ways of working through meetings with other networks, the SUN SMS, the Steering Group, regular communications and site visits with SUN CSAs and iteratively revises its efforts and ways of working to reflect the evolving nature of the SUN movement and the environment in which it grows.

Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

The SUN CSN has contributed the annual review DFID undertook as part of their support. The network is also contributing to the monitoring and evaluation annual report for the SUN movement working in close collaboration with the SUN movement secretariat and consultant team leading on this effort.

SUN CSN, in collaboration with the MPTF office and the SUN SMS, is working on a paper to analyse the catalytic role of the SUN MPTF in terms of CSA impact at country level with regard to the five outcome areas spelt out in the SUN MPTF logframe while compiling lessons learnt for improvement, dissemination and additional fundraising.

IV. Results

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <p>1.1 - Membership of the network in MPTF countries expanded. Supported establishment of active multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> | <p>* <i>Initial mapping of in-country SUN Civil Society Alliances</i> <u>Progress update:</u> following discussions with the SUN CSN Steering Group, a small sub-group was established to agree on aim, objective, focus, methodology. The proposed process was then approved by members of the Steering group and a consultant was hired to conduct a first phase of the mapping given the estimated time this would take. The ambitious goal of getting comprehensive information for initially 16 countries and an overview of situation for remaining SUN countries was revised to 12 countries. The final mapping report is available in French, English and Spanish on the SUN website and provides overview of the situation in 12 countries with regards to the SUN Civil Society Alliances, status of establishment, activities, efforts, priority needs and assets. It is planned to have the country snapshots uploaded on each of the country civil society web pages. Delays have been incurred due to SMS changing their web provider and transition towards a website that is used more. <u>Future plans:</u> As the number of countries joining the SUN movement and thus number of countries where SUN Civil Society Alliances are being established, the SUN CSN plans to continue mapping new Civil Society Alliances, building on approved and tested methodology used for the first phase of the mapping, as well as update already mapped civil society information as per agreed way forward. These future plans are anticipated to be undertaken by the SUN CSN coordinator and the SUN CSN country support officer (soon to be hired) as part of continuous and ongoing support provided to SUN Civil Society Alliances in countries.</p> <p>* <i>SUN CSA membership status</i> Discussing target of 25% increase in each country with MPTF funded CSA (Civil Society Alliances) & agreeing on strategy to move forward was one of the originally agreed objectives. <u>Points to take in consideration:</u> Given the fact that several civil society alliances (SUN CSAs) are still in the process of formalising their membership and constitutions, and that 2013 was dedicated to creating the enabling environments for the establishment of SUN CSAs and building relationships with multiple stakeholders of the SUN movement in country, membership of the SUN CSAs is starting to be pulled together more actively in 2014. <u>Progress update:</u> Relationships with MPTF funded and some non-MPTF funded CSAs are well underway and being strengthened. The Washington and New York meetings were good opportunities to start developing these relationships (documentation from these meetings is available on the SUN website: Washington – French, English, Spanish; New York – French, English, Spanish. Given the above mentioned considerations and following mapping efforts, the SUN CSN secretariat, in close collaboration with SUN CSAs,</p> | <p>* 100% for 2013</p> <p>* 30%</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | <p>is in the process of collecting information on CSOs members of the CSAs to start having a better visibility of CSO statistics beyond total number and names of CSOs and more details (<i>breakdown % by sector, % by type of CSOs and coverage</i>). The objectives of the SUN CSN is to use this information to ensure transparency of membership, in due time, with lists of CSO members to be made available on each of the SUN CSA web page of the SUN website along with an initial analysis of CSA memberships to inform strategic expansion towards increasingly inclusive CSAs that contribute to the national plans, strategies and priorities as part of the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral efforts in country in a coordinated manner. Such strategic expansion will need to be tailored to each CSA and their context and thus the 25% increase target in each country with MPTF funded CSA (Civil Society Alliances) may need to be revised accordingly. This was presented to the SUN CSAs during a webinar presenting mapping results and next steps and will be followed up through country support efforts to be led by both the SUN CSN coordinator and the new SUN CSN country support officer to be hired in 2014.</p> <p>In the meantime, the CSAs have been asked to provide the following details of their membership:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="353 671 1928 1321"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="353 671 510 1321">Name of the organisation</th> <th data-bbox="510 671 663 1321">Organisation website / other details</th> <th data-bbox="663 671 815 1321">Name of contact for the organisation</th> <th data-bbox="815 671 1043 1321">Type of CSO (INGO vs National NGO + Community groups, INGO, small-hold farmers, fisherfolk, human rights defenders, women's groups, humanitarian and aid assistance agencies, advocacy and research entities, consumer groups, trade unions, etc...)</th> <th data-bbox="1043 671 1263 1321">Sector of activity (agriculture, education, WASH, social protection, health, environment, nutrition direct)</th> <th data-bbox="1263 671 1487 1321">Scope of activity (advocacy, implementation, school programmes,...)</th> <th data-bbox="1487 671 1711 1321">Target group (vulnerable communities, women, youth, schools...)</th> <th data-bbox="1711 671 1928 1321">Coverage (area, communities, number of beneficiaries)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Name of the organisation | Organisation website / other details | Name of contact for the organisation | Type of CSO (INGO vs National NGO + Community groups, INGO, small-hold farmers, fisherfolk, human rights defenders, women's groups, humanitarian and aid assistance agencies, advocacy and research entities, consumer groups, trade unions, etc...) | Sector of activity (agriculture, education, WASH, social protection, health, environment, nutrition direct) | Scope of activity (advocacy, implementation, school programmes,...) | Target group (vulnerable communities, women, youth, schools...) | Coverage (area, communities, number of beneficiaries) | | | | | | | | | <p>* 35%</p> |
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| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|---|---|-------|-----------------|--|-----------|---|--|--------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>* Update of in-country mapping efforts with SUN CSA engagement / led by SUN CSAs</p> <p><u>MAPPING / DOING STOCK TAKE OF NATIONAL RELEVANT PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES</u></p> <p>One of the areas of work that the SUN CSN will move forward on in 2014 is actively contributing to the Communities of Practice of the SUN Capacity to Deliver efforts. As such, an area that the SUN CSN will work closely with CSAs on is mapping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping Civil Society activities implementation coverage and finance - Support Civil Society Alliances to conduct mapping of their own activities, implementation coverage and finance to help Governments and other stakeholder understand what capacity is there from civil society organizations to support national planning and implementation, as part of coordinated efforts for understanding the landscape with all stakeholders contributing. - Contributing to off-budget analysis - Support Civil Society Alliances to contribute to the overall national financial tracking mechanisms and in specific by ensuring that spending by civil society organizations is accounted for as part of the off-budget analysis. <p>As of February 2013, the status of mapping exercises conducted by CSAs is described in corresponding section above. This is an area that will need to be strengthened in 2014.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="353 871 1906 1377"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="353 871 600 943">Country where CSA based</th> <th data-bbox="600 871 1099 943">Mapping activity planned</th> <th data-bbox="1099 871 1906 943">Status of progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 943 600 1090">Bangladesh</td> <td data-bbox="600 943 1099 1090">In process – follow-up from SUN CSN with Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition in Bangladesh (CSA for SUN, BD) required</td> <td data-bbox="1099 943 1906 1090">Executive Committee members of CSA for SUN assisted Government National Nutrition Service NNS in conducting national nutrition mapping.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1090 600 1161">Ghana</td> <td data-bbox="600 1090 1099 1161">Yes - completed</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1090 1906 1161">Terms of reference for mapping efforts developed and mapping and corresponding report completed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1161 600 1273">Guatemala</td> <td data-bbox="600 1161 1099 1273">CSA in Guatemala has recently started efforts. SUN CSN to follow up regarding plans for mapping in country.</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1161 1906 1273"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1273 600 1377">Malawi</td> <td data-bbox="600 1273 1099 1377">Yes – some delays incurred</td> <td data-bbox="1099 1273 1906 1377">There have been delays in conducting a mapping exercise. CSONA is exploring doing this as an independent exercise to then feed into government plans. As such CSONA have developed a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Country where CSA based | Mapping activity planned | Status of progress | Bangladesh | In process – follow-up from SUN CSN with Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition in Bangladesh (CSA for SUN, BD) required | Executive Committee members of CSA for SUN assisted Government National Nutrition Service NNS in conducting national nutrition mapping. | Ghana | Yes - completed | Terms of reference for mapping efforts developed and mapping and corresponding report completed. | Guatemala | CSA in Guatemala has recently started efforts. SUN CSN to follow up regarding plans for mapping in country. | | Malawi | Yes – some delays incurred | There have been delays in conducting a mapping exercise. CSONA is exploring doing this as an independent exercise to then feed into government plans. As such CSONA have developed a | |
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| Ghana | Yes - completed | Terms of reference for mapping efforts developed and mapping and corresponding report completed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|-----------|-----------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | template for the mapping exercise to be validated at CSA platform meeting. CSONA hopes to gather more information having understood the nutrition landscape especially in regards to Mapping CSOs activities implementation coverage and finance. | |
| | Mali | Yes – underway (SUN CSN to reconnect to attain more information) | A national workshop involving CSOs and government officials worked on mapping government commitments, stakeholders and nutrition advocacy tools looking at a number of dimensions including agreements, conventions signed, issues, national vs regional vs local level, political instability, financial resources, nutrition human resources, application of norms and international regulations, anchoring of nutrition within the Health Ministry amongst others. | |
| | Mozambique | CSA in Mozambique was focusing on establishment stages of the CSA at national level and in three districts in 2013. More information about mapping plans need to be obtained. | | |
| | Nepal | Yes – report in process of being finalised. | Completed and report to be made available soon following review by multiple stakeholders. | |
| | Niger | Yes – planned for 2014 | | |
| | Uganda | Yes – SUN CSA in Uganda contributing to broader effort led by FAO and REACH | FAO in collaboration with REACH are conducting a mapping and capacity assessment exercise in over 30 districts in Malawi. Draft reports have been shared. FAO is taking the lead and REACH plans to support the scale up to other districts. Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN) will be a part of the group that will compile the results to have one database for Uganda. | |
| | Zambia | YES | Mapping has been conducted at National level and in the three target districts, out of mapping an initial list of CSOs to reach out to was put together at the start of the CSO-SUN Alliance efforts. The idea was to get an initial list and identify where CSOs were | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | | | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | | located and what activities they were involved in. All these CSOs were invited to the inaugural meeting where the SUN framework was introduced. As the CSA develops their membership strategy and starts moving towards a balanced work plan with both advocacy for sustained political will and commitment and programmatic efforts in the three districts, the alliance will get better visibility of the CSO landscape. | |
| | Benin | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Burkina Faso | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Côte d'Ivoire | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | El Salvador | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Ethiopia | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Guinea | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Indonesia | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Kenya | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Lao PDR | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Madagascar | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Myanmar | Status to be determined – only recently | | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | | | Percentage of planned: |
|--|---|---|---|------------------------|
| | | funded through MPTF | | |
| | Nigeria | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Peru | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Senegal | Status to be determined – non-funded CSA | | |
| | Sierra Leone | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Sri Lanka | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| | Tanzania | Yes – in process | PANITA recently completed mapping of PANITA members. PANITA and UN REACH are working together and ensuring this exercise has the breadth and depth necessary for adding value to national efforts (PANITA currently consists of 280 members). | |
| | Zimbabwe | Status to be determined – only recently funded through MPTF | | |
| 1.2 - Functioning institutional arrangements established, including secretariat function | <p>*ESTABLISHED A FUNCTIONING SECRETARIAT & DEVELOPED RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATIONAL SUN CSAs AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full time SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) manager recruited and started on June 10, 2013 - SUN CSN governance established (see governance diagram – available on webpage) and is organically evolving according to membership expansion of the SUN CSN and with the expansion of the SUN CSN secretariat team - Key meetings, opportunistic workshops and communications enabled to develop relationships with Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) in 11 countries (Bangladesh, Ghana, Guatemala, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania) either funded through MPTF or bi-lateral donor funding - the CSN also supported the following 15 countries (Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe) to prepare plans and apply for MPTF funding. This resulted in the following country CSAs being supported financially (El Salvador, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao DPR, Madagascar, Myanmar, Peru, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe). - The SUN CSN has also been communicating with CS actors from Cameroon, DRC, Haiti, Liberia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Togo and Yemen. | | | *95% |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>- The membership strategy of the SUN CSN has been finalized and membership documents are available here - http://scalingupnutrition.org/resources-archive/network-resources#csomember. An initial outreach to contacts where relationships are being built, to CSA to formalize their memberships was conducted, a second phase of outreach was circulated to try and get additional members from southern CSOs and a list of key CSOs to reach out to phased over 2 years is being developed. The internal review process for the membership is still being finetuned and will draw on soon to be finalised conflict of interest documentation.</p> <p>- A series of documents on SUN CSN and governance information is available at - http://scalingupnutrition.org/resources-archive/network-resources#csoabout</p> <p>Since June 2013, the SUN CSN:</p> <p><i>* Conducted an initial mapping of in-country SUN CSO membership in 12 countries to understand membership, status, activities, assets and needs – mapping report available on the SUN CSN webpage in French, English and Spanish</i></p> <p><i>* Started to identify champions to facilitate national efforts and assist in cross-learning and sharing of experiences – So far a few actively engaged individuals are coming out from both MPTF funded and non-MPTF funded countries. Some potential champions to be fostered in Zambia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Benin, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Kenya.</i></p> <p>- <i>Sub-regional / language discussions have been initiated to facilitate exchange of information and ensure cross-learning between different sub-groups of the network.</i> The SUN CSN webinar platform will be used for these discussions along with electronic communications. This will be a means of sharing experiences and capturing some of the learning.</p> <p>- <i>Assist country CSA to assess the political environment/context & document changes in policies, strategies and plans related to CSO advocacy campaigns (public hearings, TV/Radio broadcasts and media extracts, press releases) – This is happening on an ad-hoc basis at present through country support from the secretariat, and buddy system (where a steering group member is matched to a country CSA to provide active support). Given the growing number of CSAs and limited capacity of Steering group members, the idea of twinning between SUN CSAs of different countries is currently being developed. Twinning has already started between Ghana and Sierra Leone and between Zambia and Malawi and is being initiated between Zambia and Tanzania to facilitate and foster cross learning as well as joint planning opportunities. In addition, with the imminent hire of the SUN CSN country support coordinator support will be more systematic and harmonised whilst at the same time very tailored to the country needs.</i></p> <p>Source: SUN monitoring M&E framework based on SUN website, Workshop minutes, CS network communications & advocacy tools, SUN CSN web page, MPTF portal. Interviews with CSOs.</p> <p><i>* Putting together a pool of consultant or facilitating a process of access to consultants for technical assistance & capacity</i></p> | |

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| | <p><i>building efforts – aligning to the SUN movement wide Capacity to Deliver efforts and communities of practices.</i></p> <p>The SUN CSN secretariat has started putting together a pool of consultants to support SUN CSAs in their contributions to national and multi-stakeholder efforts. Though this may still be required, this activity is on hold until the SUN CSN contribution to the broader SUN movement wide Capacity to Deliver effort and specifically to the four communities of practice of this initiative.</p> <p>Based on the mapping results and identified priority needs, the relationships built and assets and offers for support from various stakeholders, a draft capacity building strategy was developed and shared with the SUN movement secretariat following validation by the SUN CSN Steering group.</p> <p>Simultaneously the SUN movement secretariat had started to develop a bit further the concept around the Capacity to Deliver initiative. The SUN networks facilitators were invited to a meeting in Geneva to present the capacity to deliver approach as a way of ensuring predictable response to countries’ requests for technical and other support and seek contributions from the networks.</p> <p>In Geneva and through follow up discussions, initial thoughts on the SUN CSN contribution to the Capacity to Deliver communities of practices are as follows:</p> <p>Proposed SUN CSN contribution to various communities of practice:</p> <p>Overall, a lot of the dimensions picked up in the Capacity to Deliver are very much in line with the SUN CSN mapping priority needs, and as such we felt that CSAs would likely get engaged and mobilised easily.</p> <p>1- Planning, costing, tracking and mobilising funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Civil Society representation at convenings</i> - Ensure representation of Civil Society Alliances to contribute specific expertise in convenings and thematic group discussions around planning, costing and financial tracking; - <i>Mapping Civil Society activities implementation coverage and finance</i> - Support Civil Society Alliances to conduct mapping of their own activities, implementation coverage and finance to help Governments and other stakeholder understand what capacity is there from civil society organizations to support national planning and implementation, as part of coordinated efforts for understanding the landscape with all stakeholders contributing. - <i>Contributing to off-budget analysis</i> - Support Civil Society Alliances to contribute to the overall national financial tracking mechanisms and in specific by ensuring that spending by civil society organizations is accounted for as part of the off-budget analysis. | <p>50% - Development – still at design stage</p> |

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| | <p>2- Advocacy and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSN to contribute to the development of a proposal for a convening with SMS – This proposal will aim to accelerate the processes of the three streams by convening a nutrition A&C workshop in Africa. The overall purpose of the workshop will be to strengthen the capacity of SUN countries in nutrition A&C. The specific objectives will be to provide a forum for actors in SUN countries to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Present the nutrition A&C goals, strategies and actions in their country; (ii) Identify gaps and specific national needs for A&C support; (iii) Promote country-to-country learning and sharing of successful A&C practices. - Align advocacy tool kit to outcome of convenings <p>3- Monitoring & Evaluation: development and implementation of multi-sectoral M&E systems - National Information Nutrition Systems (NINS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinking around this area is still nascent but it was felt that CSOs had an important role to play both in terms of mobilising CSO members in the collection of data, take up and use of information but also in intellectual contribution to design. We agreed to ensure to connect CSOs both at global level and national level. - Support efforts towards centralised information systems at national level and foster cross-learning and sharing of experiences - Encourage CSAs to work as part of MSP towards a central system database where all information available to all partners for accountability and explore how this can be open data for other fields as well as broader public and for transparency and accountability purposes; - Support CSAs contribute to multi-stakeholder social auditing and foster cross-learning and sharing of experiences - Encourage Civil Society Alliances to contribute to and initiative where necessary coordinated social auditing efforts of the national nutrition plan implementation. <p>4- Functional Capacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area did echo lots of the needs expressed by CSAs. CSN to continue exploring and discussing the shaping and evolution of this Community of Practice with SMS and other networks <p>Cross-cutting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploring best modality for contributing to alignment to national priorities and efforts and to assessing contribution | |

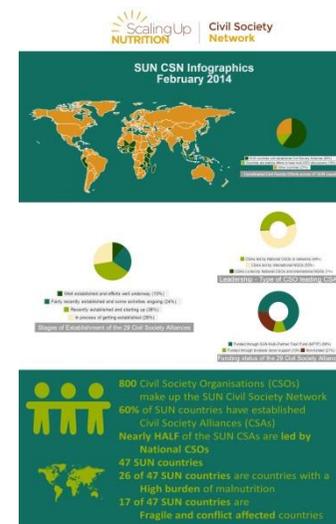
| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>to the Communities of Practice of the SUN Capacity to Deliver efforts, with programme and advocacy key INGO staff</p> <p>Following a number of discussions and clarity around SUN CSN contribution to the Capacity to Deliver efforts as well as a better understanding of the extent to which it will respond to the CSA needs identified and prioritised by the CSAs during the mapping exercise, the capacity building plan will be revised to address remaining priority needs that the Capacity to Deliver may not cover. Alignment is at the core of these efforts and as such next steps will ensure added value and complementarity of efforts for stronger in-country efforts towards scaling up nutrition.</p> <p>A consultation with all CSN members (CSAs, partners and other CSO members) will also be coordinated to ensure alignment of efforts and contribution to the Capacity to Deliver initiative.</p> <p>A list of countries needing support for advocacy strategy development, monitoring and evaluation framework development and governance guidance is also being put together to inform one on one support for the CSAs.</p> <p>* Developing and agreeing on Grant agreement, reporting procedures with UNOPS – this is completed. The final grant agreement was signed on 30 July 2013.</p> <p>* Draft quarterly reports to UNOPS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. first report completed and submitted on September 30, 2013 2. second report completed and submitted on December 31, 2013 3. third report – annual report completed and submitted on March 31, 2014 | <p>* 100%</p> <p>* 100% for 2013, 25% for 2014</p> |
| 1.3 - A critical mass for broader influence | <p>* Promote CSA efforts to engage with other CS constituencies, farmers organisations, antipoverty, education coalitions, women's groups, budget advocacy and tax justice groups, and other social movements</p> <p>This is in process and happens through regular communications both electronic, by skype and face to face, when the opportunity presents itself). Connections with a number of actors (including regional actors engaged in budget transparency, WASH Advocates, UNICEF – Breastfeeding, UN REACH, amongst others) has been made at the global SUN CSN level. Relationships are being developed and connections will be instrumental in contributing to and supporting efforts aligned to national priorities and strategies and enable SUN CSAs to be a key stakeholder in taking forward the national agenda as part of multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>So far regional connections have been made through small language sub-groups of the network being established.</p> <p>Twinning between CSAs of the SUN movement is something the SUN CSN is supporting and is doing so increasingly systematically and specifically looking at understanding how these sorts of exchanges happened, what they involved, what was learned and how</p> | * ongoing |

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| | <p>this exchange can be best fostered by the global SUN Civil Society Network.</p> <p>In 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following connection from the SUN CSN coordinator between the CSAs in Zambia and in Malawi, exchange started. It is in initial stages at the moment but the CSO-SUN Alliance coordinator in Zambia sees this as a potential opportunity to exchange information, resources and for joint planning maybe even at the regional level. No field exchange visits have taken place yet. • The Zambia CSA is also very keen to also exchange with PANITA in Tanzania to learn how to manage and ensure effective contribution of over 250 members. Following the SUN CSN coordinator site visit to Zambia, PANITA and CSO-SUN Alliance in Zambia were connected and twinning exchange initiated. • Ghana and Sierra Leone had been in contact with each other to learn from experiences. • When the Madagascar, Ivory Coast and Guinea CSAs put together their proposals for the MPTF process they connected with existing francophone CSA in Niger to learn from these experiences. • During an advocacy workshop organised in Zambia in December 2013 by ACTION and in close collaboration with the SUN CSN, 5 country teams participated and exchanged their experiences. This opportunity not only enabled exchange between Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia but also led to the establishment of a network to continue discussions and exchange beyond the workshop. ANANET was formed and is coordinated by ACTION at present but is another means for cross-learning and sharing of experiences. • In Mozambique CSA platform members have been trained on communication skills. They have also supported dissemination of the Lancet series. They have started work on a They have disseminated <u>national</u> guidance on integration of nutrition activities in nutrition sensitive sectors in line with the national strategy. • The CSA in Uganda has set up a web portal for best practice and information and e-newsletter. Nutrition Advocacy Training in progress. 2 advocacy training workshops have been held with 40 people in 2013. <p>Recently, the SUN CSN has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated collection of experiences from Sierra Leone, Zambia and Tanzania CSAs to share back with the newly formed Lao DPR CSA around information to help them with advocacy on the benefit of civil society engagement for SUN and particularly looking at the role CSA has had in other countries. • As part of the support provided by the SUN CSN to the CSA in Madagascar (Hina), the SUN CSN coordinated with Sierra Leone to share their experience of setting up the platform and especially looking at how the co-leadership got established. • Facilitated connections and initiation of exchange of experiences between Myanmar and Nepal and Bangladesh; | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated connections and initiation of exchange of experiences between El Salvador and Peru and Guatemala. <p>The SUN CSN secretariat also plans to connect Cote d'Ivoire and Mali as they share a lot of commonalities geographically and it may be helpful to start working together.</p> <p>The SUN CSN will also use and make its webinar platform available for use for these sort of exchanges of experience. The advantage of the webinar tool is that apps are available and downloadable for use through smart phones' and tablets 3G and 4G systems, in addition to regular online usage, which broadens the possibilities for connection and may be a good resource for CSAs.</p> <p>Moreover, this is a continuous activity and information is available on the web page - http://scalingupnutrition.org/the-sun-network/civil-society-network. In addition, following attendance of the SUN CSN coordinator to the CFS in Rome in October 2013 a number of links and contacts were made and the SUN CSN is actively seeking to reach out more to actors engaged in the right to food, participatory democracy and food security. Relationship with Coprofam (<i>Confederacion de organizaciones de productores familiares del MERCOSUR ampliado – Confederation of organisations of small holder family farming (family producers) in the MercoSur region</i>) continues to be built and discussions around holding a webinar together are currently underway.</p> <p>- develop an online start-up guide for establishing a CSA in country outlining the importance of systematic inclusion of multiple sectors in CSA – A guidance note on establishing and strengthening SUN CSAs was developed and finalised, following a comprehensive review process involving both SUN CSN Steering group members and SUN CSAs, include reflections from practice in Bangladesh, Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania. The final guidance note is available in French, English and Spanish on the SUN CSN web page.</p> <p>- regular communications to encourage CSAs to engage with additional CS working in multiple sectors – this has been ad-hoc in the initial months due to focus being on the establishment of the SUN Civil Society Network and large work load. However it is planned these will become much more systematic, whilst maintaining flexibility for capitalising on opportunities. The addition of a country support officer to the team will be an extremely valuable asset and will enable a more systematic approach to be developed by the SUN CSN coordinator and the SUN CSN country support officer to ensure aligned efforts and agree on strategy for support to CSAs.</p> <p>* Visits and support to facilitate in-country development and maintenance of links between national and international alliances This is and will continue to be an ongoing and opportunistic process, due to limited funds and time. So far the SUN CSN coordinator has capitalised on an opportunity of a workshop in Dakar, Senegal on Advocacy training for nutrition champions organised by ACF to meet with a number of key CS stakeholders in Senegal. Following visits and connections, an initial meeting is planned on September 23, 2013. This was also a good opportunity to meet key stakeholders in SUN countries that were present at the training (Burkina</p> | <p>- 100%</p> <p>- ongoing</p> <p>* ongoing</p> |

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| | <p>Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Chad) which were then connected to existing platforms and / or will be connected with to impulse CS efforts in countries where little is happening at the moment. At the workshop, we were also able to ensure that SUN CSA coordinators from Niger and Sierra Leone were present, took part in the training and contributed to a half day panel session on SUN movement and UN REACH.</p> <p>Another opportunity which was tapped into is the advocacy workshop organised by ACTION, ACF and the SUN CSN in Lusaka, Zambia in December 2013. Again in the preparation for this process, a nominations process was designed to ensure teams of up to 3-4 nutrition actors, with a large representation from SUN CSAs in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and CS actors engaged in setting up a SUN CSA in Kenya, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. It also presented a good opportunity to impulse efforts in Kenya. The SUN CSN coordinator participated in the ACTION advocacy workshop that actually took place in Lusaka, Zambia on December 9-12, 2013 (including a field visit) with 5 country teams (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) and opportunity to conduct additional meetings with the Zambia CSO-SUN alliance and key stakeholders in country. An account is available on the SUN CSN blog - http://suncivilsocietynetwork.blogspot.co.uk/.</p> <p>In addition, visits of Steering group member organisation staff to SUN countries also enabled to build intelligence, follow up and ensure SUN CSN was connected to CSA efforts in countries (e.g. Myanmar, Nepal, Indonesia and Madagascar visits conducted by ACF staff) and used as opportunities to improve functioning of CSAs in certain countries (World Vision Steering group member and buddy in Ghana and independent consultant buddy support and regular visit to SUN CSA in Bangladesh).</p> <p>In 2014, with the new country support officer on board, site visits to up to 10 countries will be planned</p> <p>* Develop guidelines and provide technical assistance and support around engaging CSOs</p> <p>See above note about development of A guidance note on establishing and strengthening SUN CSAs.</p> <p>A guidance note on CSA governance experiences and lessons learnt is in the process of being developed based on country experiences. This will be a useful resource for all CSAs which will be available on the website.</p> <p>- Monitor diversity of CSOs participating in Network (from various sectors, levels and types such as academic institutions, NGOs, etc.)</p> <p>This will be an exercise to be done with results from the mapping. However, communications with country CSAs systematically emphasise the need for diversity of CSO members and inclusiveness both for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive efforts. – see above comments on mapping section.</p> <p>- Support contribution from members of CSO Networks at a number of key events – SUN CSN members have now taken part in a</p> | <p>* 100% & ongoing</p> <p>- ongoing</p> |

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| | <p>number of key events</p> <p>The SUN CSN secretariat ensured SUN CS representation and active contribution to the following: Washington inaugural meeting in June 2013 – French, English, Spanish; Geneva consultation on conflict of interest for the SUN movement in July 2013; Dakar Senegal ACF advocacy workshop in early September 2013; ICN conference in Spain 15-20 September 2013; SUN global gathering and SUN CSN side event New York 23-25 September 2013 – French, English, Spanish; CFS event in Rome in October 2013; ICN in Rome in November 2013; ACTION advocacy workshop in Lusaka, Zambia in December 2013.</p> <p>These contributions are both opportunistic and dependent on available funds.</p> | - ongoing |
| 1.4 - Engage with one voice within the SUN Movement - Improved communications across the network | <p>* EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE NETWORK</p> <p>The SUN CSN developed a communication strategy and implementation has begun. Following a number of discussions, the SUN CSN webpage has been updated on an interim basis as the web providers for the SUN website are changing and discussions are ongoing regarding a more interactive interface with a depot of resources and portal to existing resources. The current webpage is harmonized with the community resources section and links to social media and blog resources. The web page is now available in English, French and Spanish - http://scalingupnutrition.org/the-sun-network/civil-society-network.</p> <p>The web platform hosts a number of key resources (available in all three languages) including a guidance note to setting up a CSA, a short document describing SUN CSN, regular SUN CSN updates complementing the SUN newsletter and designed to communicate updates to the membership (English only), a membership strategy and membership documents, a dropbox of validated documents from different national SUN CSAs, a report of the mapping exercise conducted by the SUN CSN and notes from key meetings and events.</p> <p>Google groups were set up (as a means of communication and information exchange for the SUN CSN Steering Group, the SUN Civil Society Alliances, Anglophone Africa / Francophone Africa / and Asia discussions amongst CSA contacts). Following testing, these turned out to not be an efficient mechanism to communicate. Alternatives were then explored and a couple of dropbox folders for internal use by the SUN CSN Steering group and for broader experience sharing between CSAs were set up, a webinar platform is being used / plans to be used for regular communications (Regular informal exchange forum for SUN global networks facilitators, SUN CSN Monthly Meetings (equivalent of country calls with the aim to improve dialogue between the CSAs and the SUN CSN Steering Group), Topical Webinar Series, Skills Building Tutorial/Webinar Series (tweeting, coordination skills), Videos to upload on website (How to use the website and MPTF resources, etc...).</p> | * 80% |



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| | <p>Social media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A twitter account is up and running @SUNCSN (Tweets – 1,088, Following – 193, Followers – 192 – statistics dated 11 March 2014) ▪ A Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/SUNCSN) was set up but following revision of statistics and limited capacity of the SUN CSN secretariat has now been merged to the SUN Facebook page and twitter news will be fed onto the page by SMS staff. ▪ A blog is available and regularly updated - http://suncivilsocietynetwork.blogspot.co.uk/. At this stage the blog aims to provide highlights from key events, meetings and site visits. <p>Infographics – February 2014 (see image).</p> <p>Approximately 800 CSO members for the following countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) and SUN CSN so far</p> <p>* Development of a strategy for engaging with international NGOs (1- dissemination & exchange of information, 2- participation and aligned global advocacy in key international forums, 3- a mechanism to leverage technical assistance through a pool of consultants)</p> <p>INGO engagement in the SUN movement and the SUN CSN has been sought through the development of a <u>membership strategy</u>, the contribution to the capacity to deliver efforts and subsequently adapted capacity building efforts to address remaining CSA needs.</p> <p>In addition, the SUN CSN Steering Group members have been instrumental in facilitating in country engagement of their INGO country offices in the SUN CSAs in order to try and ensure alignment of efforts with national priorities, strategies and plans.</p> <p>The SUN CSN secretariat is currently exploring the best modality to build on the above mentioned efforts and contribute to alignment to national priorities and efforts as well as assess contribution to the Communities of Practice of the SUN Capacity to Deliver efforts, with key INGO programme and advocacy staff.</p> <p>* Communications with SUN SMS, web providers and other key contacts regarding development and establishment of web platform that will facilitate exchange of information, be a portal for key resources, a depot of country specific information, space for dialogues and discussions, ... - see above comments re-communications.</p> <p>*Agreement and contract with ICT partner for the development of the platform – clear definition of roles, responsibilities, access and admin rights both in terms of material development, web content management and web maintenance</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>* 80%</p> <p>Revised activity</p> |

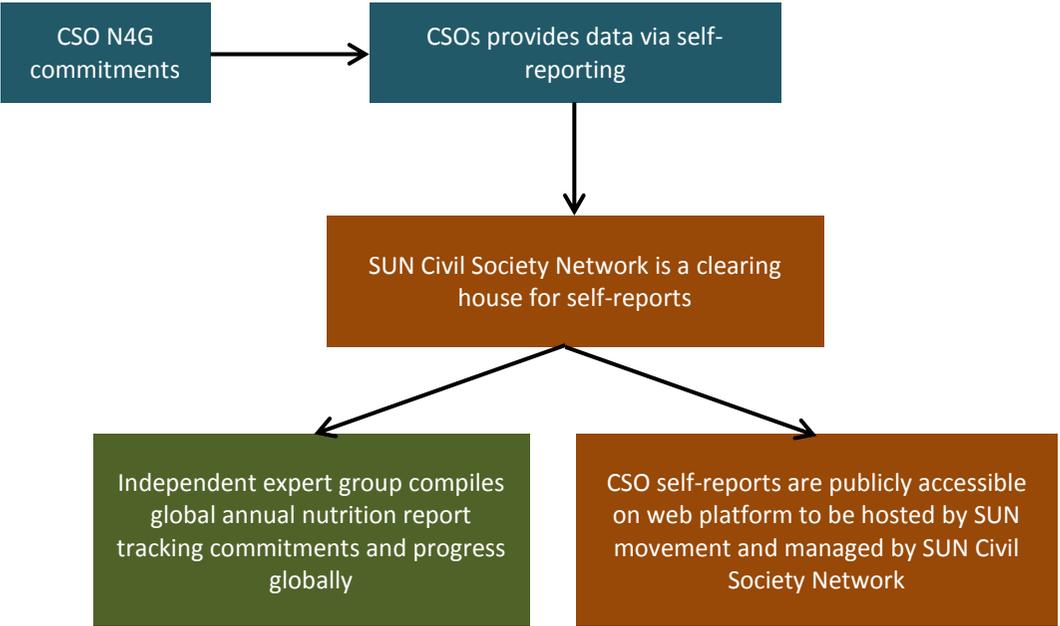
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| | <p>As this activity has progressed, the SUN movement is growingly providing the space for the SUN CSN to have most of the web platform and resources for the network centralised in one space as part of the SUN website. Iterative discussions to continuously improve the web platform are continuous between the SUN CSN secretariat and the SUN movement secretariat and new web providers.</p> <p><i>* Finalising web platform – see above comments</i></p> <p><i>* Annual SUN CSN meeting</i></p> <p>- hold an annual meeting in 2013 – an inaugural meeting was held in Washington on June 11, 2013 and a side meeting of the SUN CSN is planned for the SUN Global Gathering on September 25, 2013 (see Previous sections).</p> <p>- start planning for a 2014 meeting on the occasion of the SUN movement Global gathering – This is an ongoing activity.</p> <p><i>* Attend Network Facilitators calls and meetings</i></p> <p>– The SUN CSN coordinator attended the facilitators call on September 9, 2013.</p> <p>– The SUN CSN coordinator and SUN CSN interim chair attended the November 15, 2013 facilitators call.</p> <p>– The SUN CSN coordinator and SUN CSN interim chair actively participated in the Facilitators meeting that took place in Geneva on February 12, 2014</p> <p>- Notes were shared with the SUN CSAs and the SUN CSN Steering Group and follow-up ongoing.</p> <p><i>* Respond/contribute to email newsletters / Provide material/updates for the SUN website</i></p> <p>The SUN CSN is continuously contributing to the SUN newsletters through providing material for dissemination as well as encouraging SUN CSAs to use this resource to share information about their country efforts and experiences. So far the SUN CSN has contributed, amongst other things, to providing information for the monthly SUN newsletter, in collaboration with the World Bank developed a special issue of the Nutrition Spotlight, updates on the SUN website from Washington meeting, CSAs activities for breastfeeding week, updates from CSAs about their ongoing efforts (e.g. Zambia, Ghana, Uganda), information from site visits and meeting attendance through the SUN CSN blog space. As relationships with various partners develop, we hope to be able to more actively disseminate SUN CSN and SUN CSA efforts. The SUN CSN also facilitated the development of a short article for the first ‘Scaling Up Nutrition In Practice’ brief which focuses on multi-stakeholder working and is exploring the possibility of having a blog around lessons learned and highlights from Zambia site visit and ACTION advocacy training in Zambia and a special issue of the SUN In Practice brief on CS contribution to the scaling up nutrition efforts in countries.</p> | <p>*80%</p> <p>* 100%</p> <p>* ongoing</p> <p>* 100%</p> <p>* 100% and ongoing</p> |

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| | <p data-bbox="360 293 1014 320"><i>Some extracts from SUN newsletter to illustrate above:</i></p> <div data-bbox="360 341 1906 592" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="376 363 483 391">July 2013</p> <p data-bbox="376 416 826 443">Budget Transparency and Child Nutrition</p> <p data-bbox="376 453 1883 587"><i>Budget Transparency and Child Nutrition</i> is a new report that presents the results of a study conducted in Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This study sets out to establish the degree of budget transparency in five African countries in relation to one critical issue: child nutrition. This report was produced by the Accountability and Human Rights Foundation with support from the International Budget Partnership and the Child Rights Governance Global Initiative of Save the Children. Read More ►</p> </div> <div data-bbox="360 592 1906 1362" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="376 612 562 639">September 2013</p> <p data-bbox="376 660 1014 687">World Breastfeeding Week: News from Around the World</p> <p data-bbox="376 697 1872 799">The 2013 World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) theme, 'Breastfeeding Support: Close to Mothers,' highlighted the importance of breastfeeding peer counseling. This year, SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia supported coordinated WBW actions and activities.</p> <p data-bbox="376 809 1872 906">These civil society events highlighted the importance of promoting optimal breastfeeding practices and creating a supportive policy environment for breastfeeding mothers as a shared responsibility between the government with all its sectoral offices, the media, private sector, civil society organizations and all development partners.</p> <p data-bbox="376 932 1883 1029">Bangladesh – The CSA for SUN Bangladesh worked with the Voluntary Association for Rural Development, a local NGO and CSA Bangladesh member, to organize a WBW celebration event on August 1 in Sylhet Division. The event was attended by high-level divisional government officials and representatives from across sectors, as well as members of the CSA for SUN Bangladesh, UN REACH, academia and others.</p> <p data-bbox="376 1038 521 1066">Learn more ►</p> <p data-bbox="376 1091 1883 1189">Ethiopia - The Ethiopia Civil Society Coalition, Ethiopia's SUN CSA, - contributed to an event held at Yekatit 12 Hospital in Addis Ababa. Save the Children, representing the ECSC, joined the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Ethiopian Pediatrics Society and other local and international organizations to mark World Breastfeeding Week. Learn more ►</p> <p data-bbox="376 1214 1883 1311">Sierra Leone - As part of its support to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation in commemoration of World Breastfeeding Week (WBW), the CSP in Sierra Leone supported community sensitization activities, the national launch of WBW as well as interactive radio discussions. Learn more ►</p> <p data-bbox="376 1337 1872 1364">Tanzania - The Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) supported the Ministry of Health and other partners to organize activities at</p> </div> | |

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| | <p>the national, regional and districts levels to celebrate World Breastfeeding Week. Learn more ►</p> <p>Uganda - The Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN) platform worked with a number of partners to commemorate World Breastfeeding Week. The theme for Tanzania’s breastfeeding week was: “Strengthening community support for optimal breastfeeding towards a healthy, well-nourished and HIV-free generation” Learn more ►</p> <p>Zambia - The Zambia Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance (CSO-SUN Alliance) organized two radio programs in collaboration with World Vision’s Child Health Now Campaign and the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC). These programmes aimed to highlight the importance of breastfeeding and establishing the environments to enable this essential practice – as major elements to addressing malnutrition. Learn more ►</p> <p>Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition takes action on nutrition On 1st August 2013, the Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Scaling up Nutrition (GHACCSUN) held its official launch in Accra. The coalition’s coordinator, Nana Ayim Poakwah, pledged the commitment of GHACCSUN to mobilise the technical capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to complement government’s efforts in the development of a costed nutrition plan that would end the scourge of under-nutrition in Ghana. Just weeks later, GHACCSUN organized a workshop to equip journalists with knowledge and skills on nutrition reporting. Learn More ►</p> <p>November 2013 – contribution to issue on SUN global gathering</p> <p>December 2013</p> <p>Update from the Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Scaling Up Nutrition (UCCO-SUN) Throughout November and December, the SUN Civil Society Alliance in Uganda has been busy coordinating renewed efforts to end preventable newborn and child deaths, participating in Uganda’s first annual nutrition forum, supporting the organization of the ‘Run for Good Nutrition Marathon,’ as well as hosting a joint event with Save the Children to launch the ‘Budget Transparency and Child Nutrition Report.’ READ MORE ►</p> <p>Introducing Hina – Madagascar’s Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition In Malagasy, the word ‘Hina’ signifies characteristics of unity, strength, support and consolidation. In collective commitment to work together, representatives from across the country came together in Antananarivo on 5 November to launch, Hina – the country’s Civil Society Alliance for Scaling up Nutrition. READ MORE ►</p> <p>January 2014</p> <p>Zambia’s SUN Civil Society Alliance and National Broadcasting Corporation Team Up to tell the ‘Silent Story’ of undernutrition</p> | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>The Silent Story is a documentary showcasing the magnitude and effect of undernutrition in Mumbwa District of Zambia. It is a collaboration between the CSOSUN Alliance and the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC). This happened when ZNBC's current affairs manager Ms Faith Kandaba, who participated in a training facilitated by the CSO-SUN to promote better... READ MORE ►</p> <p>Zambia's CSO-SUN Alliance Recognizes Champions at Nutrition Award Event</p> <p>The CSO-SUN Alliance in Zambia held an awards event for nutrition champions in Lusaka on December 20, 2013 to recognize the Vice President, the First Lady, five parliamentarians, and the media for their contribution to nutrition progress in Zambia. The Minister of Health was invited to participate as the event's guest of honor. The nutrition... READ MORE ►</p> <p>ACF Advocacy Training in Senegal: Building a West African Network of "Nutrition Champions"</p> <p>In October 2013, thanks to financial support from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Action Against Hunger's (ACF's) West Africa Regional Office held an advocacy training for 25 members of civil society, ACF and Red Cross staff from West Africa. The week long training in Dakar, Senegal, brought... READ MORE ►</p> <p>The SUN Civil Society Network is looking for a Country Support Officer!</p> <p>The purpose of the role is to support the chair of the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Network and the SUN Civil Society Network Manager in the implementation of specific activities designed to ensure the successful development and expansion of a vibrant civil society network for nutrition. Deadline for applications is 6th February, 2014. READ MORE ►</p> <p>The Economic Rationale for Investing in Stunting Reduction</p> <p>This paper, published in September 2013, outlines the economic rationale for investments that reduce stunting. The authors present a framework that illustrates the functional consequences of stunting in the 1000 days after conception throughout the life cycle: from childhood through to old age. The paper constructs credible estimates of benefit-cost ratios for a plausible set... READ MORE ►</p> <p>* Participate and contribute to face-to-face yearly gathering of Network members – see above sections.</p> <p>* Plan, organise, coordinate, hold and follow up a regional meeting in the African region</p> <p>The idea of an inter-SUN stakeholder forum to allow stakeholders to learn from each other is being explored. This could be a good opportunity to have the various SUN stakeholder groups exchange and learn from each other for improved practice in country as well as learning from stakeholders outside of the SUN movement. The idea would be to hold such a forum within or on the margins of a key regional event to be hosted by an African country. It should be a bi-lingual workshop with lessons learnt captured in a piece for publication and would bring global and country-level perspectives and learnings.</p> | <p>* 100%</p> <p>* 50%</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>The 6th African Nutrition Epidemiology Conference (ANEC VI). Title: Food and Nutrition Security in Africa: New Challenges for Sustainability that will take place in Accra, Ghana in July 2014, presents a good opportunity for holding such a forum and the SUN CSN is working with the conference organising committee to secure a three hour symposium space to hold this event.</p> <p>A proposal for a forum for African region cross-learning on moving the food and nutrition security agenda in a sustainable manner at the country level is being explored and would have for objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a space for exchange of country experiences and learning from existing models, including the SUN movement, amongst others on addressing the food and nutrition security agenda, • To explore ingredients for success, challenges and recommendations moving forward coming out of the experiences presented and shared during the session both in presentations and from symposium participants. <p>It is hoped this forum will be a good opportunity to count multiple food and nutrition security stakeholders from the African region.</p> <p>* Adopt common M&E framework</p> <p>The M&E framework of the SUN movement was adopted and a tool kit was shared with the SUN CSN network. The SUN CSN has recently developed a logframe to drive efforts both under this present grant and the additional grant recently awarded in line with both the MOTF logframe and the SUN M&E framework.</p> <p>The SUN movement is also reviewing the M&E framework to integrate data generation to facilitate tracking of nutrition for growth commitments. Following a number of discussions with the SMS and DFID and following decision at the SUN GG by the lead group for the SUN movement to play a key role in tracking Nutrition for Growth commitments, the SUN CSN has initiated a dialogue with CSOs that had made commitments at the nutrition for growth to start discussing how to report on progress. Process discussed so far:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) SUN Civil Society Network will develop a common framework and guidance on reporting on the basis of a consultation with the CSOs involved; b) CSOs will self-report annually to the independent expert group via the SUN CSN; c) The SUN CSN will be a clearing house for self-reports and provide a space / platform, through the SUN movement website, for transparent data reporting / a publicly accessible data warehouse d) The independent expert group will collect the data, and provide advice and guidance to CSOs to promote excellence in tracking and reporting. e) A final global annual nutrition report will be publicly available in September. | <p>*ongoing</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| |  <pre> graph TD A[CSO N4G commitments] --> B[CSOs provides data via self-reporting] B --> C[SUN Civil Society Network is a clearing house for self-reports] C --> D[Independent expert group compiles global annual nutrition report tracking commitments and progress globally] C --> E[CSO self-reports are publicly accessible on web platform to be hosted by SUN movement and managed by SUN Civil Society Network] </pre> <p>IDS is also providing support as part of DFID efforts to support the development of tracking systems for the various stakeholders. The SUN CSN will play a facilitating role overall.</p> <p>Finally the SUN CSN is preparing for the M&E annual process in close collaboration with the SMS, the independent consultant team and the CSAs.</p> <p>* A GLOBAL DAY OF ACTION – ACTING TOGETHER FOR NUTRITION</p> <p>The Civil Society Alliances which form the SUN CSN will be organising a Global Day of Action (GDA) in 2014 focusing on nutrition. These events will be wholly organized by the SUN CSAs, as agreed at SUN CSN meetings (Washington - June 2013 and New York - September 2013). The GDA will present an opportunity to maintain progress against malnutrition, and focus on nutrition as a social justice issue.</p> | <p>*ongoing</p> <p>*ongoing</p> <p>* planning underway</p> |

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| | <p>2014 will see an alignment of several key moments for Nutrition: the World Health Assembly in May, the Brazilian government's nutrition events at the World Cup, the AU summit in June focusing on agriculture, food security and nutrition, consultations and shaping of the post-2015 development framework, and the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), a high-level conference - a critical moment for reshaping the norms over how the food system is governed and could help to embed the work taken forward in SUN in formal government mechanisms.</p> <p>To capitalize on these key moments, it is proposed that the GDA be held from 4-11 May 2014.</p> <p>Themes and Focus – Therefore, GDA 2014 will focus on actions that promote the sustainable and equitable scaling up of nutrition and on encouraging governments to implement policies in key sectors such as agriculture, gender, social protection, education and WASH and child development that enable such actions. It will show that without action in these sectors, the crisis of malnutrition will continue to go unabated. Participatory democracy, right to food and sustainable and equitable approaches to food and nutrition security need to be integral to the scaling up of nutrition.</p> <p>The GDA - will be held from 4-11 May 2014. GDA actions will be lead and owned by the Civil Society Alliances of the SUN movement in line with national priorities and needs and in support of multi-stakeholder efforts. The actions that take place as part of the GDA will be contextualized nationally, with specific demands and actions to drive forward the nutrition agenda at national, sub-national, district and community level. They will also present an opportunity for influencing regional agendas through joint efforts from Civil Society Alliances. By acting together on one day and with joint branding and messaging, the GDA will highlight the SUN CSN as a global, impactful and agenda-setting network. Together we can contribute to building a world that is food and nutrition secure.</p> <p>The SUN CSN secretariat and a small working group of the SUN CSN Steering group is supporting these efforts and facilitating connections and exchange of experiences both in terms of planning, holding of activities, dissemination and organising joint activities for increased impact.</p> | |
| 1.5 - Supported formation of new CSAs in non MPTF-funded countries | <p>* Identification of champions in non MTPF-funded countries in collaboration with Steering Group member's organisations and the SUN Secretariat, a call for champions</p> <p>So far a few actively engaged individuals are coming out from both MPTF funded and non-MPTF funded countries. Some potential champions to be fostered in Zambia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Benin, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Kenya</p> <p>* Initial contacts with and regular follow up - at least 7 countries</p> <p>Countries currently supported with more or less regular contact – these need to be systematized</p> | <p>* ongoing</p> <p>* 100%</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | <p><u>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM SUN CSN SUPPORT</u></p> <p>As of January 2014, there are Civil Society Alliances in 29 SUN countries (see SUN CSN web page for list) at various stages of CSA establishment and activity.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="353 491 1928 1385"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="353 491 1111 528">20 SUN CSAs supported through MPTF (both round 1 & 2):</th> <th data-bbox="1111 491 1928 528">3 SUN CSAs supported through bi-lateral donors:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 528 1111 564">1. Bangladesh</td> <td data-bbox="1111 528 1928 564">1. Ethiopia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 564 1111 601">2. El Salvador</td> <td data-bbox="1111 564 1928 601">2. Tanzania</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 601 1111 638">3. Ghana</td> <td data-bbox="1111 601 1928 638">3. Zambia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 638 1111 675">4. Guatemala</td> <td data-bbox="1111 638 1928 675">10 SUN CS efforts getting support from SUN CSN but yet to be funded:</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 675 1111 711">5. Guinea</td> <td data-bbox="1111 675 1928 711">1. Benin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 711 1111 748">6. Kenya</td> <td data-bbox="1111 711 1928 748">2. Burkina Faso</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 748 1111 785">7. Kyrgyz Republic</td> <td data-bbox="1111 748 1928 785">3. Burundi</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 785 1111 821">8. Lao PDR</td> <td data-bbox="1111 785 1928 821">4. Cameroon</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 821 1111 858">9. Madagascar</td> <td data-bbox="1111 821 1928 858">5. Cote d'Ivoire</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 858 1111 895">10. Malawi</td> <td data-bbox="1111 858 1928 895">6. DRC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 895 1111 932">11. Mali</td> <td data-bbox="1111 895 1928 932">7. Indonesia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 932 1111 968">12. Mozambique</td> <td data-bbox="1111 932 1928 968">8. Liberia</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 968 1111 1005">13. Myanmar</td> <td data-bbox="1111 968 1928 1005">9. Nigeria</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1005 1111 1042">14. Nepal</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1005 1928 1042">10. Senegal</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1042 1111 1078">15. Niger</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1042 1928 1078">2 Civil Society efforts dedicated to scaling up nutrition but from countries that have yet to join SUN getting support from SUN CSN:</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1078 1111 1115">16. Peru</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1078 1928 1115">1. Togo</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1115 1111 1152">17. Sierra Leone</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1115 1928 1152">2. Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1152 1111 1189">18. Sri Lanka</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1152 1928 1189"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1189 1111 1225">19. Uganda</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1189 1928 1225"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="353 1225 1111 1262">20. Zimbabwe</td> <td data-bbox="1111 1225 1928 1262"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 20 SUN CSAs supported through MPTF (both round 1 & 2): | 3 SUN CSAs supported through bi-lateral donors: | 1. Bangladesh | 1. Ethiopia | 2. El Salvador | 2. Tanzania | 3. Ghana | 3. Zambia | 4. Guatemala | 10 SUN CS efforts getting support from SUN CSN but yet to be funded: | 5. Guinea | 1. Benin | 6. Kenya | 2. Burkina Faso | 7. Kyrgyz Republic | 3. Burundi | 8. Lao PDR | 4. Cameroon | 9. Madagascar | 5. Cote d'Ivoire | 10. Malawi | 6. DRC | 11. Mali | 7. Indonesia | 12. Mozambique | 8. Liberia | 13. Myanmar | 9. Nigeria | 14. Nepal | 10. Senegal | 15. Niger | 2 Civil Society efforts dedicated to scaling up nutrition but from countries that have yet to join SUN getting support from SUN CSN: | 16. Peru | 1. Togo | 17. Sierra Leone | 2. Philippines | 18. Sri Lanka | | 19. Uganda | | 20. Zimbabwe | | |
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| 1. Bangladesh | 1. Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. El Salvador | 2. Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Ghana | 3. Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5. Guinea | 1. Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Kenya | 2. Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Kyrgyz Republic | 3. Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Lao PDR | 4. Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Madagascar | 5. Cote d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Malawi | 6. DRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Mali | 7. Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Mozambique | 8. Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Myanmar | 9. Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Nepal | 10. Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 16. Peru | 1. Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Sierra Leone | 2. Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>More systematic contact is needed. Some of the limitations have been in terms of capacity from the SUN CSN to maintain regular contact and actively support all of the above countries CS efforts. The SUN CSN is not always able to respond to requests from different countries and given the rising enthusiasm around the SUN movement and expected rising desire to engage. However, with the recently awarded grant from the MPTF, the soon to be hired SUN CSN country support officer, contribution to the capacity to deliver efforts of the SUN movement and addressing remaining CSA needs, potentially not addressed through the capacity to deliver efforts, much more systematic support will be provided.</p> <p>* A mapping exercise to identify CS status in countries and gaps as well as areas for support and opportunities for learning and progress - (site visits to at least 7-9 countries)</p> <p>The mapping report is finalised and available online (see previous section).</p> <p>Site visits have been conducted in Senegal, Zambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia by the SUN CSN coordinator, the SUN CSN Steering group members and buddy support, SUN CSN Steering Group member organisations (e.g. ACF, WVI, Save the Children).</p> <p>As soon as the country support officer is hired, a plan for up to 10 country visits in 2014 will be developed.</p> <p>* Identify countries where meeting support is needed, development of a process for prioritisation if more than 5 countries require support and agree on process for in-country meeting organisation, planning and holding and process for spending funds available for support</p> <p>A process for in-country meeting organisation, planning and holding and process for spending funds available for support was developed by the SUN CSN secretariat and validated by the SUN CSN steering Group.</p> <p>Nigeria, Myanmar, Madagascar, Senegal, Zimbabwe have conducted initial meetings of CSOs towards the establishment of a CSA and in preparation for the MPTF application process. All meetings were supported by country partners (e.g. Progressio in Zimbabwe, ACF in Madagascar, Save the Children in Nigeria). This sort of support from country offices of major INGOs not only shows institutional support and commitment to SUN but also provides opportunities for ensuring alignment of NGO efforts and contribution to national priorities, strategies, policies and plans as a key stakeholder for the scaling up of nutrition in country. Prioritisation process is currently not required.</p> <p>* Ensure country contacts have a follow-up plan in place and strategy for establishing CSA post meeting</p> <p>This was done through discussions and regular communications with in country CSOs. Several coordinated CSOs have applied for MPTF funding support to establish a SUN CSA in a number of SUN countries. The following countries have successfully leveraged</p> | <p>*100% and ongoing</p> <p>* Revised effort</p> <p>100%</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>catalytic funds from the MPTF. The MPTF Management Committee agreed on the following funding allocations: USD 280,000 to CALMA in El Salvador; USD 270,000 to Terre des Hommes on behalf of CNOSCG in Guinea; USD 280,000 to World Vision Kenya on behalf of Kenya CSA; USD 220,000 to Innovative Solution in Kyrgyz Republic; USD 250,000 to Plan International on behalf I-NGO in Lao DPR; USD 280,000 to Action Contre la Faim (ACF) on behalf of Hina CSA in Madagascar; USD 210,000 to Save the Children International in Myanmar; USD 260,000 to Care-Peru on behalf of IDI in Peru; USD 280,000 to FOCUS1000 on behalf of SUNCSA Sierra Leone in Sierra Leone; USD 220,000 to Save the Children-SCI on behalf of Civil Society Forum in Sri Lanka; USD 240,000 to Progressio on behalf of ZCSOSUNA in Zimbabwe and; USD 300,000 to Save the Children-UK on behalf of CSN Steering Group. The total allocation of funding is equivalent to USD \$3,435,000 under Window II of the SUN MPTF with additional 7% to be charged by Participating Organizations for their oversight function.</p> | |
| <p>1.6 - Strengthened country CSAs</p> | <p>* Develop relationships between Network Coordinator and country alliances – cf earlier section</p> <p>* A mapping exercise to identify CS status in countries and gaps as well as areas for support and opportunities for learning and progress - (site visits to at least 7-9 countries) – cf earlier section.</p> <p>*Assist development and work of individual CSAs to make optimal contributions to national platforms</p> <p>- development and implementation of a communications plan (regular calls , information sharing between the national and international levels) This is in process – see earlier section.</p> <p>- support national CSAs to share lessons, tools, provide advocacy advise (online platform + technical assistance + ad-hoc support from Steering Group members and Network coordinator) This is part of the communications strategy – cf earlier section</p> <p>- Establish sub-regional / language groups facilitating exchange of information and ensure cross-learning between different sub-groups of the network Google groups and discussions have been facilitated (see earlier section). The google groups having proven a difficult interface to navigate, a webinar platform will be used for these discussions along with electronic communications. In the meantime electronic communications are being used as preferred method for communications.</p> <p>- Assist country CSA to assess the political environment/context & document changes in policies, strategies and plans related to CSO advocacy campaigns (public hearings, TV/Radio broadcasts and media extracts, press releases)</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Phase 1 100% & ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> |

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| | <p>This is being done through country support, buddy system, twinning exchange and support for capacity strengthening (see previous sections). Specific areas of needs that arose from the mapping are helping inform this support. The twinning idea has already started between Ghana and Sierra Leone and between Zambia and Malawi and is being initiated between Zambia and Tanzania to facilitate and foster cross learning as well as joint planning opportunities. This may also be a useful mechanism for engaging in regional efforts more actively. In addition, with the imminent hire of the SUN CSN country support officer support will be more systematic, harmonised whilst at the same time very tailored to the country needs. In addition, opportunities like the ones offered by ACF and ACTION enable strengthening of advocacy skills of CSA representatives and ultimately will contribute to helping CSAs assess the political environment/context & document changes in policies, strategies and plans related to CSO advocacy campaigns (public hearings, TV/Radio broadcasts and media extracts, press releases).</p> <p>- Encourage, support and provide technical assistance to support the development of policy research papers, operational research papers on nutrition-sensitive efforts, publications on role and impact of SUN CSAs in country and on evidence of effectiveness on scaling up efforts</p> <p>~ contribution to Save the Children nutrition sensitive agriculture study – in process with connections facilitated for Save the Children with Ethiopia and Malawi SUN CSA contacts</p> <p>~ connection with ENN online to provide technical assistance and support development of publications in several languages – a lengthy meeting with ENN and some clear collaboration areas to be explored and built on over time. ENN have been connected with country Civil Society Alliances for supporting publications.</p> <p>- encourage the development of academic networks and connection in country with CSA This was done for Bangladesh, experience from Ghana was explored a bit further, suggested in calls with SUN CSAs. This is not systematic yet and will be dependent on national context.</p> <p>* Enable members of the Civil Society Network to better participate in the Country multi-stakeholder platforms through the SUN MPTF</p> <p>- Support CSAs to secure funds in addition to the MPTF Through a number of discussions a number of countries have been made aware of opportunity for a second call for MPTF and submitted proposal for funding to support the establishment of the SUN CSAs in country. Improved participation in the country multi-stakeholder platforms needs to be strengthened in terms of support from SUN CSN and is underway. Of the currently 29 countries that have SUN CSAs, CSOs in 24 countries participated in the last round of country calls alongside governments and other stakeholders. Of these 24 countries, CSOs represented CSAs for 16 countries on those calls. More active</p> | <p>Cf earlier section</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
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| | <p>contribution and engagement in multi-stakeholder platforms will be central to SUN CSN support efforts in 2014. Early learnings from Multi-stakeholder working can also be found in the first SUN In Practice brief (see earlier section).</p> <p>Support the development of CSAs capacities in tracking current nutrition spending & ensure links to global arena This is currently ongoing and ad-hoc. The buddy system with Steering Group members, in addition to support provided by the SUN CSN coordinator and eventually capacity building efforts with support from key internal and external partners will enable to render this process more systematic. Moreover, this will be part of the SUN CSN support provided to the Communities of practice of the SUN movement Capacity to Deliver efforts – cf earlier sections</p> | Ongoing |
| <p>2.1 - Facilitated the development of and civil society engagement with effective nutrition plans in SUN countries that include:</p> | <p>* Identify SUN countries which already have CSAs– exercise completed and document available upon request</p> <p>Map SUN CSA status in SUN countries – see mapping section</p> <p><i>Cf 1.6. Having a clear “buddy” system in place will facilitate these efforts</i></p> <p>* Obtain CSA advocacy strategy & share with other countries – Some SUN CSA have shared their advocacy strategies and these are shared on an ad-hoc basis but are being made available through the dropbox facility set up and available here. Also as part of the capacity strengthening efforts (see corresponding section), the SUN CSN will look at developing an advocacy tool kit and contribute to the Advocacy and Communications Community of Practice of the Capacity to Deliver efforts. One on one support for the development of advocacy strategies by CSAs that are in line with broader multi-stakeholder Advocacy and Communications strategy will be provided through SUN CSN secretariat support, buddy support, and potentially consultancy support. Finally twinning exchange and other modalities will favour exchange of experiences to inform and assist development of CSA advocacy strategies.</p> <p>* Identify and support CSA in connecting and engaging with Nutrition champions from the South</p> <p>The SUN CSN secretariat has reached out to the SUN CSAs to try and identify southern CSOs that were then reached out to as part of the SUN CSN membership outreach. Further efforts to identify and engage more actively with Nutrition Champions from the South, either through SUN CSA efforts or directly, will need to be actively picked up on in 2014.</p> | <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>* 30%</p> |
| <p>2.2 - National and district/county approaches</p> | <p>* Provide support for CSOs to engage with district authorities responsible for nutrition</p> <p>At the moment this has happened through getting more information on the Malawi model and showcasing as an example of format that can be used when establishing SUN CSAs in countries. This dimension was also integrated in the guidance note. Supporting district-level engagement will be central to country support efforts in 2014. Other SUN CSAs are engaging as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi - CSA is planning to set up CSO platforms in 4 pilot districts and 7 districts in which the World Bank is active. | * ongoing |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------------|-------|---|------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|----------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique – The CSA is involved in design and implementation of district nutrition plans in Tete province. Uganda - CSA took part in a National Nutrition Forum (Multi-Partner Stakeholder Platform) where the Prime Minister announced that he wants local government to include nutrition indicators in their plans. The CSO Alliance plans to do work in 5/7 of the districts (out of 122 districts) with the poorest indicators. Zambia - Currently, CSO-SUN is operating in 3 districts (Lundazi, Mumbwa and Samfya) each having about 10 members strategically positioned to monitor service delivery in the communities. The criteria used for choosing these districts include presence of CSOs with nutrition interventions; high prevalence of malnutrition and high poverty levels, functional government structure to support the work of CSOs as well as accessibility and terrain. <p>* Coordinate regular communications</p> <p>Through regular email communications with SUN CSA and SUN civil society representatives in the various countries above mentioned, calls and site visits.</p> <p>Also cf 1.5 & 1.6</p> | * ongoing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 - Targets and milestones to which government can be held account & 2.4 - Details of financing and capacity to deliver resources | <p>* Provide support for country costed plans to be put in place in all countries with a MPTF-funded Civil Society Platform</p> <p>This is through adapted support to SUN CSAs. In addition contribution to the SUN Capacity to Deliver efforts community of practices will contribute to providing support for country costed plans to be put in place in all countries with an MPTF funded civil society alliance as well as others (cf earlier sections).</p> <p>So far, costed country plans are available at http://scalingupnutrition.org/resources-archive/country-resources/sun-countries-costed-plan-summaries.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="353 1086 1910 1339"> <thead> <tr> <th>SUN country</th> <th>Costed plans status</th> <th>Funded CSA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td>MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here.</td> <td>MPTF funded CSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benin</td> <td>MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here.</td> <td>Currently unfunded CSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burkina Faso</td> <td>Costed plan summary available</td> <td>Currently unfunded CSA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | SUN country | Costed plans status | Funded CSA | Bangladesh | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA | Benin | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA | Burkina Faso | Costed plan summary available | Currently unfunded CSA | *ongoing |
| SUN country | Costed plans status | Funded CSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | Costed plan summary available | Currently unfunded CSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | | | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Burundi | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Cameroon | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Chad | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Comoros | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Congo Brazza | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Cote d'Ivoire | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | DRC | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Ethiopia | Status unknown | Bi-lateral donor funded CSA (TBC) | |
| | El Salvador | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Ghana | Official request sent for MQ-SUN support. This is likely to happen. | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Guatemala | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Guinea Conakry | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Haiti | Costed plan summary available | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Indonesia | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Kenya | Costed plan summary available | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | LAO PDR | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Liberia | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Madagascar | Costed plan summary available | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Malawi | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of | MPTF funded CSA | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | |
| | Mali | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Mauritania | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Mozambique | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Myanmar | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Namibia | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Nepal | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Niger | Costed plan summary available | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Nigeria | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Pakistan | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Peru | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Rwanda | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Sierra Leone | Costed plan summary available | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Senegal | Costed plan summary available | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | South Sudan | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |
| | Sri Lanka | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA |
| | Swaziland | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | | | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Tanzania | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Bi-lateral donor funded CSA | |
| | Tajikistan | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | The Gambia | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Uganda | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | Vietnam | Status unknown | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Yemen | MQSUN has provided support to country teams to analyze the costs of scaling up nutrition. Costed plan summary soon to be available here . | Currently unfunded CSA | |
| | Zambia | Status unknown | Bi-lateral donor funded CSA | |
| | Zimbabwe | Status unknown | MPTF funded CSA | |
| | <p>Of the 20 MPTF funded CSAs, 11 have got or are in the process of getting support for national costed plans and 9 still to get this process underway / more information need to be sought about this process.</p> | | | * ongoing |
| | <p>* <i>Coordinate regular communications</i> – cf above sections</p> | | | 100% |
| | <p>* <i>Develop a web platform for improved and facilitated communications - facilitate access to existing country costed plans as well as have a specific section on web platform on shared experiences of advocating for and working with government to ensure aligned costed country plans</i> – cf above sections: Costed plan summaries available</p> | | | * ongoing |
| | <p>* <i>Identify and facilitate technical assistance when required and training opportunities</i> – cf above sections</p> | | | * ongoing |
| | <p>* <i>Communicate on a regular basis with CSAs, Steering group members, SUN secretariat, SUN network facilitators and other external stakeholders (when required) to address challenges and inform improved practice</i></p> <p>Regular communications with CSAs are taking place. The SUN CSN has also participated in SUN network facilitators calls and meetings, calls with individual networks of the SUN movement, SUNACT calls, a number of external partners (see regular network updates), regular communications with the SUN secretariat with regular calls, monthly steering group calls, site visits to Geneva, opportunistic meetings. Beyond ongoing communications, the SUN CSN is exploring ways of better engaging with other networks for information sharing beyond facilitators calls, within the network and more broadly. The webinar platform will be a key resource</p> | | | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | <p>to face breakfast meeting in New York on September 25, 2013 and at least 2/ maybe 3 SUN CSN representatives will be in attendance. At present one of the key deliverable being developed is key messages for the SUN movement.</p> <p>The SUN CSN is actively engaged in SUNACT discussions and contributing to the development of key messages that can then be adapted to country contexts.</p> <p>In addition the SUN CSN is coordinating the development of consensual messaging for ensuring food and nutrition security feature prominently in the post-2015 development framework. The SUN CSN established a small working group in response to the identification of the Post-2015 process and working to ensure the adequate prioritisation and integration of nutrition within the future development framework as a priority area of action by the SUN CSAs during the New York network meeting. The group coordinates the development of common messaging with a broader range of stakeholders engaged in post-2015 process or with the potential to influence the shaping of key messages and advocate for key messages, targets and indicators to be incorporated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda with a special focus on national advocacy efforts led by SUN CSAs. The SUN CSN Post-2015 Working Group focuses on advocacy and mobilization in both donor and developing countries and will work to ensure the voices of those most affected by food and nutrition security are heard and drive the messaging, goals and indicators of the new development framework. The main purpose is to ensure the messaging is shaped by the country realities and is adapted for in-country multi-stakeholder advocacy.</p> <p>- Facilitate participation of national CS in international forums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + identify opportunities and develop a calendar + facilitate connections + ensure follow up and reporting in these <p>See above section describing key events attended and training opportunities capitalised on.</p> <p>- With country CSAs, agree on a specific date and schedule and encourage CSAs to plan coordinated activities for a “Global Day of Action” to have a global, national, regional and local visibility and coordinated advocacy efforts</p> <p>See above section.</p> | <p>- ongoing</p> <p>- 50%</p> |
| 3.1 - Financing for direct nutrition interventions is | Cf Section 2.3 - & 2.4 - | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|---|--|--|
| <p>prioritised in SUN countries and amongst Donor and Business Networks</p> | | |
| <p>3.2 - Relationships with key members of the Lead Group strengthened, improving access to high level international advocacy targets</p> | <p>* Actively contribute to and ensure SUN CSN representation on SUNACT discussions and efforts see previous section outlining contribution to SUNACT</p> <p>* Actively contribute to network facilitators calls See previous section of this report</p> <p>* Develop good working relationships with civil society representatives on the Lead Group and ensure Steering Group plays a role in liaising with Lead Group CS representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use Sep 2013 UNGA as an opportunity to strengthen relationships - Initial teleconferences were held with advisors to lead group members to start developing relationships - A debrief note to the lead group was developed with input and validation from the Steering Group and was sent to lead group members' advisors. The first note was quite long and will need to be reduced in size in the future. - In parallel, the SUN CSN was asked to draft a joint statement on behalf of the CS members of the lead group. This provided an opportunity to start working together, build on the SUN CSN declaration and key issues the lead group members felt were important to take forward and opened an opportunity to engage with the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice. The statement was read at the opening of the SUN global gathering. - The SUN CSN is also exploring the idea of a webinar with lead group member Alessandra de Costa da Lunas from Coprofam to share experiences from Brazil small-holder farming organisations. - The SUN CSN is keen to continue dialogue with the CSM of the CFS and hope to build sustainable relationship with this very important group over time. | <p>100% and ongoing</p> <p>100% and ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> |
| <p>3.3 - Civil society</p> | <p>* Provide support</p> | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|---|---|------------------------|
| engagement in global process with nutrition outcomes strengthened | <p>* Develop a section on the web platform - advocacy tool kit, advocacy resources to adapt in country, sharing examples of advocacy activities in other countries, a global, regional and national calendar to identify and capitalise on key moments</p> <p>* Coordinate reporting of experiences on country specific advocacy efforts (successes, failures, barriers, way forward) to make available on web platform.</p> <p>Cf previous sections on general support</p> | |
| 3.4 - The network pushes for a global standard in national nutrition plans. | <p>* initiate and facilitate discussions on developing strategies for CSA engagement in discussions, shaping, monitoring, evaluating progress and holding governments, donors, businesses, UN agencies and other CSOs in country to account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See previous sections of the report. CSA have been engaged in training opportunities, influence and have access to information of SUN CSN SG calls, are part of a small sub-group for contribution to the SUNACT, will receive monthly updates on life and activities of the network - Some connections with business network have been made in Pakistan, some connections with UN REACH facilitator is planned in countries where there is yet no connection. - The SUN CSN has started developing relationships with the networks of the SUN movement and with individual UN agencies and donors (UN REACH, UNICEF, DFID). - In addition, CSAs are engaging in social auditing efforts, most of the time as part of multi-stakeholder efforts: <p>CSAs are engaging in the development of and contributing to in-country SUN platforms to track progress transparently and use results to help more effective programming by policy makers. By end of January 2014, 10 CSO alliances are contributing to development of Common Results Frameworks, hold regular meetings to track progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bangladesh - a technical workshop was held on monitoring nutritional outcomes to identify opportunities for integrating SUN progress monitoring into existing tracking systems. There have been discussions with government about tracking of progress but no decisions have been made due to the election period. ▪ Ghana - The Alliance held a consultation on the policy with nutrition experts, health specialists, policy makers and MPs. ▪ Guatemala - the CSA is working on a system for monitoring and social auditing the effective implementation of the 1000 day window at national and local level. This social auditing will be carried out on the implementation of activities outlined in the Zero Hunger plan to reduce chronic malnutrition. A monitoring strategy is being defined, and actors and sectors of civil society networks will be involved in monitoring, methodology and tools and instruments to be used for carrying out the monitoring, plus the development of an advocacy strategy to be applied to the state actors who have decision functions. In | Ongoing |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|--|------------------------|
| | <p>terms of evaluation of the actual access to nutrition services from target population, studies are being developed on public investment for the implementation of the 1000 day window efforts in priority municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malawi - following Nutrition for Growth Summit and the Global Compact, the CSONA has been working with Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS on how the alliance could review the Nutrition Policy with regular meetings with the Deputy Director of the DNHA to update progress. The Alliance also presented its work to the National Nutrition Committee. It also provided feedback to a DNHA National Nutrition Policy review process. The Alliance prepared an issues paper and statement paper that the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDs circulated as part of the National Nutrition Policy Review Progress. CSONA has also agreed to conduct an annual budget tracking exercise. ▪ Mali - The SUN CSA is slowly infusing and contributing to the various multi-sectorial working groups put together by the government to inform the development of a national action plan for the implementation and operationalisation of the national nutrition strategy. SUN movement in Mali has a multi-sectoral platform for nutrition that has enabled the development and strengthening of actions for improved efficacy of SUN in the country. Several steps towards formalisation, approval and coordination have been undertaken and more are in process to not only promote the prioritisation of nutrition but also investments in nutrition through various existing projects and programmes. The SUN CSA in Mali aims to support this actively. A national workshop involving CSOs and government officials worked on mapping government commitments, stakeholders and nutrition advocacy tools looking at a number of dimensions including agreements, conventions signed, issues, national vs regional vs local level, political instability, financial resources, nutrition human resources, application of norms and international regulations, anchoring of nutrition within the Health Ministry amongst others. ▪ Mozambique - provincial working groups on nutrition are being established and the civil society platform members are getting involved in order to monitor the implementation of provincial plans and eventually measure results. At the national level they are part of the national working group monitoring the national nutrition plan. They have participated in the preparation of the baseline survey. SETSAN the Government lead for nutrition is now in the process of revising the 5 year national multi-sectoral plan and the SUN CSA will take part in the process. Once this happens the alliance will work on the common budgeting exercise. ▪ Niger - has begun work on some research into the national demand and supply of ready to use therapeutic food with a view to identifying funding and coverage gaps to form the basis of advocacy work. The CSA has also started work to review and analyse the budget. It has shared its experience and the challenges identified via the CSN Newsletter. TUN commissioned a study on the cost of nutritional supplements to support addressing malnutrition in Niger. This ongoing | |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|-----------|---|--|
| | <p>study also plans to evaluate the status on coverage of national needs in nutritional supplements. Indeed one of the obstacles to broad access to these supplements is their high cost. This study will be used to influence reduction in prices of these supplements in Niger and promote access to nutrition services by greater numbers of children suffering from acute malnutrition.</p> <p>In addition, CSO members of TUN are also engaged in various and diverse coverage surveys on their area of intervention. These studies provide partial results on the coverage of the treatment of acute malnutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uganda - The CSA plans to do baseline Budget analysis on nutrition in order to advocate for nutrition for the next financial year. ▪ Zambia - Currently, CSO-SUN is operating in 3 districts (Lundazi, Mumbwa and Samfya) each having about 10 members strategically positioned to monitor service delivery in the communities. The criteria used for choosing these districts include presence of CSOs with nutrition interventions; high prevalence of malnutrition and high poverty levels, functional government structure to support the work of CSOs as well as accessibility and terrain. <p>* Work with International NGOs and national CSAs to monitor and hold various actors to account on Nutrition for Growth Commitments - Track and report on spending of own and donor resources in support of SUN national plans</p> <p>-See above sections (1.4) of the present report for update of progress.</p> <p>* Track and report on resources in support of national nutrition plans</p> <p>- Monitor the contributions to accountability (reports) by CSAs and advise on optimal ways to do this</p> <p>- This has yet to actively start. However the template for CSA reporting, previously mentioned, should help start monitoring some of the SUN CSA efforts in this area. This should become much more systematic in 2014 with country support officer hire.</p> <p>In addition to above listed efforts, the SUN CSN undertook a review process of its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure more proactive follow-up. CSAs have also sought support for developing monitoring and evaluation frameworks within their alliances and the SUN CSN is exploring ways to best support these needs.</p> <p>* Ensure that governments share reviews and analysis of national plans and financial commitments with wider public</p> <p>-SUN CSN's role in this specific area is to ensure that these are share and obtain information and updates from the SUN secretariat. This is ongoing.</p> | <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Initial stages</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Initial stages</p> |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|--|--|------------------------|
| | <p><i>*encourage links between budget advocacy and tax justice networks and SUN platforms.</i></p> <p>See earlier section about partnerships and monthly update.</p> | 0% |
| <p>3.5 - Information exchange between members of the CSN facilitated</p> | <p><u>FOSTERING CROSS-LEARNING</u></p> <p><i>Mechanisms for promoting lessons and peer-to-peer learning from best practices on advocacy to engage and to generate commitment to SUN</i></p> <p>Twinning between CSAs of the SUN movement is something the SUN CSN is supporting and is doing so increasingly systematically and specifically looking at understanding how these sorts of exchanges happened, what they involved, what was learned and how this exchange can be best fostered by the global SUN Civil Society Network.</p> <p>In 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following connection from the SUN CSN coordinator between the CSAs in Zambia and in Malawi, exchange started. It is in initial stages at the moment but the CSO-SUN Alliance coordinator in Zambia sees this as a potential opportunity to exchange information, resources and for joint planning maybe even at the regional level. No field exchange visits have taken place yet. • The Zambia CSA is also very keen to also exchange with PANITA in Tanzania to learn how to manage and ensure effective contribution of over 250 members. Following the SUN CSN coordinator site visit to Zambia, PANITA and CSO-SUN Alliance in Zambia were connected and twinning exchange initiated. • Ghana and Sierra Leone had been in contact with each other to learn from experiences. • When the Madagascar, Ivory Coast and Guinea CSAs put together their proposals for the MPTF process they connected with existing francophone CSA in Niger to learn from these experiences. • During an advocacy workshop organised in Zambia in December 2013 by ACTION and in close collaboration with the SUN CSN, 5 country teams participated and exchanged their experiences. This opportunity not only enabled exchange between Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia but also led to the establishment of a network to continue discussions and exchange beyond the workshop. ANANET was formed and is coordinated by ACTION at present but is another means for cross-learning and sharing of experiences. • In Mozambique SA platform members have been trained on communication skills. They have also supported dissemination of the Lancet series. They have started work on a They have disseminated <u>national</u> guidance on integration of nutrition activities in nutrition sensitive sectors in line with the national strategy. | Ongoing |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSA in Uganda has set up a web portal for best practice and information and e-newsletter. Nutrition Advocacy Training in progress. 2 advocacy training workshops have been held with 40 people in 2013. <p>Recently, the SUN CSN has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated collection of experiences from Sierra Leone, Zambia and Tanzania CSAs to share back with the newly formed Lao DPR CSA around information to help them with advocacy on the benefit of civil society engagement for SUN and particularly looking at the role CSA has had in other countries. • As part of the support provided by the SUN CSN to the CSA in Madagascar (Hina), the SUN CSN coordinated with Sierra Leone to share their experience of setting up the platform and especially looking at how the co-leadership got established. • Facilitated connections and initiation of exchange of experiences between Myanmar and Nepal and Bangladesh; • Facilitated connections and initiation of exchange of experiences between El Salvador and Peru and Guatemala. <p>The SUN CSN secretariat also plans to connect Cote d'Ivoire and Mali as they share a lot of commonalities geographically and it may be helpful to start working together.</p> <p>The SUN CSN will also use and make its webinar platform available for use for these sort of exchanges of experience. The advantage of the webinar tool is that apps are available and downloadable for use through smart phones' and tablets 3G and 4G systems, in addition to regular online usage, which broadens the possibilities for connection and may be a good resource for CSAs.</p> <p><i>Also, please refer to earlier sections on communications.</i></p> | |
| 4.1 - Aligned policies, programmes and resources to SUN Strategy | <p>* <i>Align and/or harmonised advocacy and messaging to SUN</i></p> <p>Cf previous sections on key advocacy moments, post-2015 sub-group, Global Day of Action and refer to 6 month plan.</p> | ongoing |
| 4.2 - Civil Society Organisations in SUN countries ensure that their own actions, | <p>* <i>Actively encourage national CSAs to engage with CSOs working in the field of agriculture, education, social protection, etc...</i></p> <p>- see earlier section, this is becoming systematic in communications with SUN CSAs and relationships are being built with organisations like WASH advocates to assist these connections in country when possible. This will be systematized even more when the country support officer comes on board.</p> <p>* <i>Regular follow up of and systematic reporting on engagement with CSOs with nutrition sensitive programming</i></p> <p><i>– having a section dedicated on monthly reporting template to be used for progress report and newsletter material</i></p> | Ongoing Template developed |

| Outcomes: | Achievements/Results: | Percentage of planned: |
|--|--|------------------------|
| including programmatic actions, are aligned with and contribute to the fulfilment of SUN national plans. | <p>information (including numbers)</p> <p>See earlier section on template reporting.</p> <p>* Have regular communications with CSAs, Steering group members, broader SUN movement (SUN secretariat, SUN network facilitators) and other external stakeholders (when required) to share & disseminate information an address challenges and inform improved practice</p> <p>Cf earlier section on this.</p> | ongoing |

| Qualitative feedback recommendations and early lessons: |
|---|
| <p><u>QUALITATIVE FEEDBACK FROM A SUN CSA</u></p> <p>Advantages of Belonging to a CSA Network – Experience from Zambia</p> <p><i>“We have experienced many advantages of belonging to the global SUN civil society network (SUN CSN). These include:</i></p> <p><i>Easy access to shared information especially from the global civil society SUN secretariat. The Global SUN CSA has enabled sharing of information between and among countries, which includes pairing members countries. For instance we have been paired with Malawi, this is to facilitate cross-learning especially that we are neighbouring countries facing similar challenges.</i></p> <p><i>Since the SUN movement has adopted a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition issues it is easier for civil society network to penetrate through government departments and sectors, the Cooperating Partners, the media, members of parliament (MPs) and the private sector among others. Thereby making it easy to achieve advocacy objectives.</i></p> <p><i>Membership to SUN CSN is also cardinal for having a unified voice in delivering advocacy message. The chances of you influencing policy are so high with such an international backing.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, belonging to the SUN CSN assists in the alignment of our strategies, programmes and resources with our country's plans for scaling up nutrition. This has helped the Alliance to continue to be relevant around issues of Scaling Up Nutrition.”</i></p> <p>William Chilufya (CSO-SUN Alliance in Zambia Coordinator)</p> |

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2014

1. More systematic contact with SUN Civil Society Alliances is needed. Some of the limitations have been in terms of capacity from the SUN CSN to maintain regular contact and actively support all of the above countries CS efforts in addition to managing the network secretariat, supporting the SUN CSN Steering Group, supporting the setting up and establishment of processes for well-functioning network amongst others. The SUN CSN is not always able to respond to requests from different countries and given the rising enthusiasm around the SUN movement and expected rising desire to engage. However, with the successful application to the MPTF, the soon to be hired SUN CSN country support officer and the contribution to and access to capacity to deliver efforts, much more systematic support will be provided.
2. More stringent efforts to collect data systematically and report on efforts, including mainstreaming nutrition in their own policies and strategies with support and encouragement and tools from Global CSO Alliance, will be made and drive 2014 efforts.
3. Continue improving communications and streamlining SUN CSN with SUN resources. 2014 will be focused on ensuring the communication tools are more actively being used by various stakeholders of the SUN movement and the CSAs themselves.

Moving forward – It is key that the SUN CSN be more systematic in terms of support offered to country CSAs and this remains a priority for 2014.

EARLY LESSONS

9 national level CSO alliances (CSAs) at national level and one global CSO secretariat are currently funded through SUN MPTF with average catalytic grants of US\$ 400k each for 3 years and another 11 national level CSO alliances (CSAs) funded through the second window of the SUN MPTF with average catalytic grants of US\$ 300k for 2 years. Three other CSAs have been directly financed by donors through bilateral funding channels. The CSAs work in support of government efforts to scale up implementation of nutrition plans. To do this effectively CSAs are organizing themselves into independent platforms for advocacy, capacity building and accountability.

- **ADVOCACY:** These CSAs are helping ensure that there is strong advocacy for nutrition at national level and that this survives electoral cycles and relative changes in priority-setting by governments. This is - in many cases - empowering government focal points to be better placed to make change happen in their administrations and to defend gains that they have managed to make over time. The Alliances are encouraging the incorporation of nutrition as a priority within parliaments by bringing the voices of the most affected people closer to decision-making through structured and continuous dialogue. This is contributing to a pattern of multi-stakeholder engagement that increases accountability over time and

helps sharing of different national experiences across the Movement. In turn, the experiences of national CSAs provide the global SUN CSO actors with precious insights and information from countries – strengthening their legitimacy as people who work on behalf of those most at risk of poor nutrition both now and when focusing on the post2015 development agenda.

- **CAPACITY BUILDING**: early lessons also help understand better the many linkages (and relative intricacies) between institutional processes related to nutrition, mechanisms for nutrition governance and nutrition outcomes. They cast further light on how sustainability over time will eventually depend on the pattern of these relationships. This is highlighting the challenges of multi-sectoral collaboration. It is also revealing the tensions within the CSO community – should they prioritize the longer term effort to build the capacities of local groups or the shorter-term need to deliver results and demonstrate impact. INGO are often better placed to do this.
- **ACCOUNTABILITY**: early lessons show the challenges of stimulating strong leadership versus encouraging inclusiveness within in-country CSO communities. They are revealing the processes needed to encourage society-wide engagement and nation-wide priority-settings for which the creation of spaces, through disciplined analysis and agitation, is vital. At the centre of this effort is the need for accountability to reflect the interests of people at risk, who are often without power, the organizations that work on their behalf and the priorities decided through interactions with an increasing range of other actors as a result of the creation of CSAs. Impact can certainly be measured through assessing the responsiveness of those who support emerging actors to their needs, and the extent to which they are able to mobilize funds. But the bigger benefit of this approach is the extent to which it offers opportunities for learning about the way in which inclusive working leads to a greater critical mass of stakeholders who are able to call each other to account. It is this mutual accountability that is the eventual goal of the SUN Movement, and the MPOTF-financed projects are clearly stimulating it, albeit in a manner that is best suited to the specific context of each country situation.
- **GOVERNANCE & ALLIANCE WORKING**

WORKING IN CS ALLIANCES – BENEFITS, CHALLENGES AND LEARNINGS

During the ACTION Advocacy training that took place on December 9-12, 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia, the participants from 5 country teams (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) discussed advantages and challenges of working in alliances and networks and more specifically within the SUN movement. Below are the key areas highlighted:

Advantages

- Access to funding
- Better visibility for our cause
- Stronger linkages with government
- Division of labour

- Acknowledgement of CSA role to play by government
- Being represented in key meetings
- Coalition branding stakeholders together
- Positive experiences from more established alliances
- Participate in capacity building opportunities
- CSA-lead to innovation, fresh ideas
- Share interesting concerns

Disadvantages/challenges

- Lack of funding for coalition activities
- Dominance of lead organization
- Not a registered entity which can add complications and create uncertain future—legal recognition
- Not automatic legitimacy
- Hard to motivate local NGOs to join—need to avoid being ‘an exclusive club of INGOs’
- Fear that lack of funding will dissipate momentum
- Alliance speaks on behalf of others without consultation, and no feedback loop
- Poor communication practices
- Poor governance structures
- Some organizations are viewed as competition instead of complementary—territorial
- Need better balance between advocacy and programming and not forget that when working within alliances

Lessons learnt - In Uganda, the Food Rights Alliance decided to get registered as independent. A meeting was convened to figure out what are the CSA strength (advocacy) and individual CSOs strengths to be clear

WORKING IN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS – CHALLENGES

During the ACTION Advocacy training, the participants also discussed challenges of working in multi-stakeholder platforms. Below are the key areas highlighted:

- Conflicting priorities can impede progress and create tensions
- Different stakeholders have different priorities so it’s hard to drive activities, and it can just feel like more work
- Challenges of meeting membership expectations (leadership vs membership & access to potential funding)
- Poor coordination
- Difficulty in perception that networks have to agree—which isn’t the case.
- What if government is coordinating the multistakeholder platform or have a mandate to do so. The relationship with the government may

affect that stakeholder's work as not neutral anymore.

- Lack of commitment of other organizations to the coalition

SUGGESTIONS TO START ADDRESSING ABOVE OUTLINED CHALLENGES

The discussions then explored potential suggested solutions to start addressing these challenges. These included:

- A binding MOU would be useful
 - Between CSA and host
 - For the CSA
 - For the multi-stakeholder platform
- Have clearly defined roles (Board, members, secretariat, host organisation)
- Funding for coalition members would help coalition members make work a priority
- Make clear the added value for each organization from coalition activities (Uganda)
- Work on registering as a legal entity and establishing governance
- Civil society must have their own space that is independent
- Ensure strong governance of network and development of a constitution
- Maintaining regular coordination among member organizations
- All communications should be documented so that there is a clear history, central depository for this that doesn't land with one organization – a communications convenor could be helpful in facilitating this at the multi-stakeholder platform level
- Good documentation of processes, experiences, and good handover procedures to address high turn-over of staff
- Streamline coordination by decentralizing power from central secretariat and giving more power to zonal secretariat
- Make clearer the roles of different sectors so they will be encouraged to participate, so they don't all claim that others are doing the work
- Engage more with government focal point to trigger coordination
- Coordination mechanism – clear role for the coordinator
- Refer to the SUN movement Conflict of Interest reference note to guide management of potential conflicts of interests
- Advocacy for active participation of all sectors in multi-stakeholder platform
- SUN wide documents to be adapted at country-level: Agriculture matters for nutrition, Commerce and trade matter for nutrition, Planning matters for nutrition, Finance matters for nutrition, amongst others.

NEED SHARING OF EXPERIENCES AND GUIDANCE FOR CSAs

- Hosting issues and clarifying role of host in SUN CSA
- Governance (good and less good practice and ways towards improving)
- Clarifying expectations processes
- Communications and good communications
- Build Capacity of Civil Society Alliances
- Decentralisation and implementation at local levels
- Budget advocacy, analysis, etc...
- Documentation of experiences (one on one calls with CSAs, site visits with different stakeholders, Opportunities for cross-learning and capturing case studies like the ACTION workshop, etc...)
- Informally, almost all the coordinators were interested in finding out more about workload management, management methods to facilitate role as coordinator, prioritisation.

The SUN CSAs themselves and the SUN CSN have the responsibility to ensure they follow up on some of these suggested solutions either directly or through the capacity building strategy of the SUN CSN or the Capacity to Deliver of the SUN movement.

V. Future Work Plan

Priority actions planned for the following reporting period to overcome constraints, build on achievements and partnerships, and use lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

One of the main constraints in the present reporting period was in the capacity of the secretariat. This was due to the SUN movement is growing and last year alone 12 new countries joined the SUN movement; the SUN CSN secretariat now supporting approximately 29 SUN countries (with existing CSAs or interested in getting SUN CSAs set up) – a continuously growing number. As we have a duty to ensure that we deliver on major commitments and start showing impact of the SUN movement, the SUN CSN successfully secured additional funding from the MPTF to support increased capacity at the secretariat to ensure high quality of efforts and to enable response to growing countries.

A SUN CSN country support officer is currently being recruited and will enable improved ability of the network to achieve its objectives.

Priority actions for 2014 are outline in the 2014 workplan.

Major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in the programme

No major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs. The SUN CSN continuously interacts with various stakeholders of the SUN movement to adapt its efforts to the evolving context. However, overall strategy, targets or key outcomes and outputs remains unchanged even if products, deliverables and activities evolve to reflect the needs of the various stakeholders, always underpinned by the importance of efforts being aligned to national priorities and plans.

Budget adjustments

A proposal for budget re-allocations and programme end date extension from September 3, 2015 to December 31, 2015 to be in line with complementary MPTF funded programme has been submitted via UNOPS for review by the MPTF Management Committee.