**SUN MOVEMENT MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND**

**ANNUAL NARRATIVE progress report**

# REPORT COVER PAGE

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| Participating UN Organizations: |  | Priority Sector Covered: |
| UNICEF Kenya |  | Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance |

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| Programme No. and TitleProgramme Title: Mobilizing Civil Society in Kenya to Champion Scaling up Nutrition |  | Total MPTF Budget (in US$): 299,600 Amount Allocated: US$ 280,000  Amount utilized: US$ 67,809.83 |
| **Programme No:** KCO/WVK/Nutrition/2012/0149  **Programme No:** KCO/WVK/Nutrition/07/0016  **Programme No:** KCO/WVK/SUN CSA/12/028 |  | Pass-through funding  Donor XXX: $ Yes No  Donor XXX: $ Yes No |

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| Report Number: 1st Annual Progress Report due 31st March 2015 |  | Joint Programme Budget by Participating UN Organization *(for pass-through funding only)*:  US$.299,600 |
| Reporting Period: January 2014 to December 2014 |  | Name of Organization: UNICEF-US$ 299,600  Name of Organization: World Vision Kenya US$ 14,000 |

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| List Partners: |  | Programme Coverage/Scope: |
| Members of the Civil Society Alliance(see Annex 1)  World Vision Kenya-Host Organization |  | Kenya – in six priority counties: Baringo, Kisumu, West Pokot, Machakos, Taita Taveta and Wajir Counties. |

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| Abbreviations and acronyms: |  | Programme/Project Timeline/Duration |
| CIDP-County Integrated Development Plan  CNAP-County Nutrition Action Plan  EC-Executive Committee  MPTF-Multi Partner Trust Fund  NNAP-National Nutrition Action Plan  PANITA-The Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania  SUN CSA-Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance  UNICEF-United Nations Childrens Fund  WVK-World Vision Kenya |  | Overall Duration  1 January 2014 – 31 December 2015  Original Duration  1 January 2014 – 31 December 2015  Programme/ Project Extensions  *None.* |

*The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.*

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

# FOR COUNTRY LEVEL JOINT PROGRAMMES

**Progress Report on Results Achieved as of 31 December 2014**

# Purpose

The Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance in Kenya is currently implementing a two year MPTF funded project titled: *Mobilizing Civil Society in Kenya to champion Scaling up Nutrition.* The project’s duration is 2 years, running from1st January 2014- 31st December 2015. The project, whose aim is to contribute to the national goal of having a healthy productive Kenya, with human resources who effectively contribute to economic growth and development of the country, has three specific objectives as follows:

1. Mobilize and organize the civil society in Kenya, working in nutrition relevant fields, to join and engage in the SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA);
2. Strengthen the Kenyan civil society alliance to engage in the SUN Movement; and
3. Develop strong advocacy mechanisms to increase public participation in nutrition programmes and interventions.

**Expected outputs**

Expected outputs for Civil Society Alliance

*Result 1: Civil Society Alliance established and strengthened to scale up nutrition in Kenya*

1. CSA strategy developed
2. CSA County chapters formed in 6 counties
3. CSA governance structures strengthened

*Result 2: Effective participation of the CSOs in the SUN movement*

1. Civil Society Organizations (CSO) multi-sectoral coordination forums at national and county levels have addressed key nutrition advocacy agenda
2. Learning and good practices documented and shared within the CSA, nationally, regionally and globally
3. Strengthened coordination with other SUN networks

*Result 3: CSA advocates for increased commitment and accountability in scaling up nutrition*

1. Evidence of nutrition featuring as a discussion item in key meetings
2. Packages for communicating nutrition in a simplified manner developed for specific audiences
3. Budget review and analysis undertaken in 6 counties
4. Policy briefs produced and disseminated
5. County leadership 6 counties and at national level is engaged on scaling up nutrition

This section below highlights the main outcomes and outputs of the programme implementation of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Civil Society Alliance (CSA) in the twelve months of January to December 2014. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the main implementing partner, the CSA County Lead Organizations and its interaction with the Participating UN agency-UNICEF, during the period under review.

The major outcomes and related outputs were as follows;

1. SUN Governance structures established:

The current SUN CSA Executive Committee comprises of nine member organizations namely: Action Against Hunger-Chair; Kenya Red Cross Society-Vice Chair; World Vision Kenya-Host Organization; and members: Grassroots Alliance for Community Education (G.R.A.C.E. Africa); Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium; Concern Worldwide; Save the Children International; Helen Keller International and; Uzima Aid with the last two members as co-opted members of the Executive Committee. The six members have developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Host Organization to guide their operations. The CSA is also finalizing their Terms of Reference through a five member taskforce led by Helen Keller International and the International Rescue Committee.

The Executive Committee also recruited a National Coordinator on 1st July 2014. As the head of the Secretariat, the National Coordinator is in charge of SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) with financial and administration support from the Host Organization and technical support from the Executive Committee (EC) members. The technical support to the Secretariat by the EC members is on a monthly rotational basis. The UN participating organization – UNICEF provides both technical and financial support.

The CSA also established three sub-committees/working groups: Editorial/Communication, Resource Mobilization and Fundraising, Policy and Governance, which draws on membership from the CSA organisations. The working groups are expected to strengthen the CSA’s structures, resources and strategies to implement its work plan. Members of the working groups are as follows:

*Editorial and Communication:*Action Against Hunger, Save the Children International, Population Services Kenya, Feed the Children, Islamic Relief Kenya, and International Medical Corps.

*Policy and Governance:*Helen Keller International, World Vision Kenya, Action Against Hunger, Micronutrient Initiative, Kenya Red Cross Society, Consumers Federation Kenya and Global Alliance In Nutrition.

*Resource Mobilization and Fundraising:* Feed the Children Kenya, Grassroots Alliance for Community Education (G.R.A.C.E) Africa, International Rescue Committee, Uzima Aid, Action Against Hunger, and Mercy USA.

The CSA to date has 31 members, comprising of 16 international and 15 national Civil Societies. Other Civil Society Organizations have shown interest in joining the Alliance and are awaiting vetting by the Executive Committee, these include: Aga Khan Foundation; Welt Hunger Life, Crown the Child Africa; Health Rights Forum; GOAL Kenya; and KELIN International.

1. Capacity building of SUN Network Members on Nutrition and Food Security Advocacy at national and county levels:

The SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) has been at the forefront in building the capacity of SUN Network members on nutrition and food security advocacy. The CSA’s advocacy initiatives are in support of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Dietetics Unit, which include increased funding allocation and identification and support to a high level nutrition champion. To date, the CSA has conducted a total of seven training and advocacy workshops: two at national level and five at the county level. The trainings bring together different stakeholders: representatives from SUN Government Network, Business Network, UN Network, Business network, media and academia. The participants were mainly drawn from the ministries of Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and civil society organizations, both at national and county levels thus adopting a multi-sectoral approach in tackling malnutrition.

The 124 trained participants have taken up advocacy in nutrition including increased nutrition investment at county level. In particular, two counties have successfully advocated for increased government budgetary allocation to nutrition funding: Taita Taveta County, the CSA County Chapter has secured a Ksh 2 million supplementary budget allocated to nutrition and hiring of eight additional nutritionists at the sub-county while Baringo County, an additional allocation of Ksh 4 million has been made towards nutrition in 2015/2016 and subsequently Ksh 6 million for the financial year 2016/2017 and Ksh 12 million for Financial Year 2017/2018. The Baringo County budget has also been tabled and debated by members of the County Assembly and is currently awaiting approval by the County Assembly.

1. Nutrition Policy Influence:

Since its inception, the SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) has been at the forefront of advocating for the implementation of national and county government policies on nutrition. To date, the CSA has engaged actively in advocating for the inclusion of nutrition issues in the national *Draft Health Policy 2014/2030, Draft Health Bill 2014* and *Post 2015 Development Agenda.* The SUN CSA hasalso advocated for the strategicpositioning of the National Nutrition Unit as a Division within the Ministry of Health structures to ensure an adequate investment of resources.

On the Post 2015 Development Agenda, the SUN CSA made the following contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): on Goal 2: (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture) and proposed that it should appear as follows: *End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*. The CSA also proposed revisions to Goal 2.2 (by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons) to read: *by 2030 reduce stunting by at least 50%, wasting to less than 4%, and anemia to less than 10% among girls and women of reproductive age and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women*.

At the county level, the CSA have influenced the County Executives to increase the health and nutrition budget allocation during the next fiscal year for implementation of the National Nutrition Action Plan. All the six SUN CSA priority counties have committed to this.

1. Resource Mobilization:

Resource mobilization is one of the key processes in Scaling Up Nutrition. The SUN Civil Society Alliance continued to mobilize resources from partners during the reporting period. The CSA received US$ 35,365 from the Population Reference Bureau for implementation of a nutrition and food security advocacy training, two media trainings on nutrition advocacy and documentation, one media documentation visit on Scaling Up Nutrition and the National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) and county and national governments sensitization in nutrition investment across sectors. Other partners include ACTION Global Health Initiative who, through Kenya NGOs Consortium, supported the SUN CSA with US$ 5,000 to conduct the first national nutrition advocacy training. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization also supported one county nutrition and food security training co-funded with the SUN CSA with a contribution of US$.2,000 The International Rescue Committee have also committed US$ 7,333 for Turkana County Nutrition and Food Security training planned for March 2015.

**The main implementing partner and participating UN organization.**

World Vision Kenya continued to be the CSA’s Host Organization throughout the last twelve months. During the roll out of county activities, the main implementing partners- lead organizations, comprising mainly of Executive Committee members, led the implementation with direct funding from World Vision Kenya. The major responsibilities included coordination of implementation of planned activities and strengthening the implementation capacity of the Civil Society Alliance. During the reporting period, the Host Organization also conducted financial risk assessments with the lead organizations in readiness for sub-granting. These partners are: Action Against Hunger and Save the Children International both are lead organizations for West Pokot and Wajir counties respectively. A financial risk assessment for Grassroots Alliance for Community Education Africa and Kenya Red Cross Society is scheduled in the current implementation year.

In particular, the Host Organization offered the SUN Secretariat financial and administration support during the reporting period. Further United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) - the UN participating organization, played largely a technical supportive role and also a key reference point on issues related to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Grant.

1. **Resources**

*Financial Resources:*

The Multi Partner Trust Fund was the major source of funds for the activities implemented in 2014 by the SUN CSA. Different partners also contributed financial resources amounting to US$ 42,365 to ensure that SUN CSA effectively delivered its objectives as highlighted earlier. The Host Organization World Vision Kenya, also contributed a matching fund of US$ 14,000 towards the implementation of the SUN CSA deliverables.

*Human Resources:*

The project was implemented by the SUN CSA National Coordinator with technical support from the SUN CSA Executive Committee and the UN participating organization, UNICEF. A Grants Accountant from the Host Organization was engaged with 30% level of effort to support the alliance in financial management.

1. **Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

The project was implemented and monitored by the National Secretariat. In the six priority counties: West Pokot; Baringo; Wajir; Taita Taveta; Kisumu and Machakos implementation of activities was led by member organizations drawn from the Executive Committee who have existing programmes in the selected counties who spearheaded the implementation of SUN CSA county activities with direct funding from MPTF funding through World Vision Kenya.

**Monitoring Arrangements:**

The Executive Committee held monthly coordination meetings throughout 2014 hand its resolutions were acted upon by the respective SUN CSA sub committees/working groups.

**The potential risk factors:**

Outlined below are the key risk factors that could potentially undermine the realization of SUN CSA desired outcomes:

1. An unfriendly operating environment for the Civil society in Kenya, which is largely attributed to the current attempts by the Government to legally define and restrain the amount of funding that Non State Actors can receive from foreign development partners .Specifically the government is seeking to amend the Public Benefits Organisation Act (2013) to ensure a stricter regulation of Non State Actors in the country .The SUN CSA is currently entirely donor funded and strict limitations on its funding sources would be retrogressive;
2. Delayed formation of SUN multi-stakeholder platform, this could lead to delayed yield of results for the SUN CSA’s advocacy efforts in policy formulation and implementation, as well as duplication of efforts due to lack of coordination among stakeholders.

**Monitoring/tracking system(s) to identify possible risks and mitigation factors:**

The SUN CSA Executive Committee, the governing body for the Alliance, has continued to hold monthly meetings to discuss the progress and also identify risk factors and mitigation factors. Other monitoring and tracking systems included a stock-taking of SUN CSA achievements. Financial tracking has also been done through sharing of financial reports to the Executive Committee and CSA members. As a priority this year, the CSA will develop a risk mitigation plan.

The National Coordinator compiled and disseminated monthly progress reports for review by the Executive Committee; quarterly reports have been prepared and shared with the UN Participating Organization and subsequently with the SUN Movement Secretariat. Drawing from the lessons learnt from the above indicated tracking processes, the Executive Committee developed strategies to mitigate risks.

The SUN CSA has also engaged in cross learning with other regional Alliances, in most instances the CSA has sought to adopt best practices and also request for technical support from the SUN Civil Society Network (CSN).

Through the leadership of the SUN Government Focal Point, SUN Networks will be forming a Multi-Stakeholder Platform to spearhead the implementation of the Scaling Up Nutrition initiatives in Kenya. Plans to formulate the platform are underway spearheaded by the SUN Government Focal Point.

1. **Results**

This reporting period mainly focused on establishing the CSA structures including the institutionalization of a functional Executive Committee, finalization and signing of MoU between the CSA and World Vision Kenya as the Host Organization, recruitment of the SUN CSA Coordinator, mapping of CSOs at the counties led by different member organizations, formation of SUN CSA Chapters at the county level and capacity building of CSA members on nutrition advocacy both at national and county level.

Representation of the SUN CSA in the national and international health events was done during the period as well as representation in the Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication (SMAC) workshop hosted by PANITA, Tanzania’s SUN CSA in September 2014 as well as in the SUN Global Gathering and Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome, Italy in November 2014.

The CSA mobilized efforts to influence nutrition policies through position papers on the *Draft Health Policy 2014-2030, Health Bill 2014* and the development of the *Kenyan CSOs Common Position on Post 2015 Development Agenda*. The CSA also took part in various SUN teleconferences and the SUN Country Self-assessment Workshop coordinated by the Government SUN Focal Point.

**Main activities undertaken and achievements**

**Result 1: Civil Society Alliance established and strengthened to scale up nutrition in Kenya**

1. *CSOs mapping at county level*

Mapping exercise for the CSOs in different counties continued within the reporting period. Out of 47 counties, 28 mapping reports were compiled and submitted to the CSA Secretariat. To make the mapping exercise more comprehensive, the Coordinator will liaise with the County Nutrition Coordinators for submission of reports for the remaining counties. The mapping exercise is aimed at identifying civil societies at national and county level implementing nutrition specific and sensitive programmes for purposes of partnership and collaboration. In the six priority counties, the SUN CSA has engaged these partners in nutrition advocacy capacity building.

*Recommendation:* Work with the County Nutrition Coordinators in the mapping exercise for identification of nutrition partners at the county level in the remaining 19 Counties. This will help in identification of nutrition partners at grassroots level for collaboration and coordination.

1. *Civil Society Alliance Governance structure established*

The CSA Executive Committee (EC) consisting of 9 member organizations was formed, 7 elected members and 2 co-opted members. The committee, which is the governing body of the CSA, was formed in line with SUN Movement principles and CSN guidelines on inclusivity and transparency. A democratic election process was held, where all CSA member organizations were invited to vie for positions and a secret ballot process conducted. A representative from the Government SUN Focal Point presided over the process. Members of EC include international and national organizations namely, Action Against Hunger, Concern Worldwide, Grassroots Alliance for Community Education (G.R.A.C.E.) Africa, Kenya AIDs NGOs Consortium, Save the Children International, World Vision Kenya, The Kenya Red Cross Society, Helen Keller International and Uzima Aid-the last two being co-opted members. During the CSA second year of implementation, membership will beexpanded to 11 members as per ‘*SUN Movement guidelines for establishment of Civil Society Networks’*. This will be done during the CSA Annual General Meeting slated for March 2015.

To enable harmonious operations between the CSA and the Host Organization, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was developed and signed by EC members on behalf of the Alliance. This is a governance document that provides guidelines for management of CSA Secretariat and MPTF funds, by EC and WVK. The MOU defines the roles and responsibilities of the two parties including, but not limited to recruitment and appraisal of the CSA Coordinator, financial obligations, and implementation of CSA work plan and review of progress. The MoU is signed between WVK as the Host Organization and 6 EC member organizations. Each of the EC organizations keeps a copy of the signed MoU for reference.

*Recommendation:* The process of establishing and strengthening of SUN CSAs should adhere to the SUN Principles of Engagement especially on transparency, inclusiveness, mutual accountability and continuous communication. In this regard the Kenya SUN CSA will continue to strive or be guided by these principles in strengthening its undertakings in the Country.

1. *CSA strategy developed*

In the reporting period, the CSA and the Host Organization developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which was signed by EC members on behalf of the Alliance. This is a governance document that has continually provided guidelines for management of CSA Secretariat and MPTF funds, by EC and WVK. The SUN CSA also developed a Terms of Reference (ToR) which is in the finalization stage, through the Terms of Reference taskforce. The task force which comprises of 5 members is in the process of finalizing the ToR. The ToR, Memorandum of Understanding, MPTF proposal, CSA Strategic Plan and Constitution will guide the CSA operations and activities implemented under MPTF funding and other funds from partners. The Constitution is currently under development, while the Strategic Plan has not been developed yet, this will be done in March to May 2015 reporting period. These vital documents will define the transition and sustainability structures within the CSA.

*Recommendation:* The finalization of the CSA ToR is critical and will guide smooth implementation of CSA activities and identification of CSOs from the national to the grassroots level, building their capacity and promoting their role in scaling up nutrition at various levels.

1. *CSA members’ capacity built to drive nutrition advocacy initiatives and policy influence at national and county levels*

The SUN CSA conducted a total of seven trainings and workshops, two national and five county nutrition advocacy trainings during the implementation period. The trainings were aimed at strengthening civil societies to engage with County Governments and multi-stakeholders in scaling up nutrition**.**

Topics covered were: Introduction to SUN Movement; Advocacy; Advocacy Cycle; Nutrition Advocacy; Power Mapping; Media Advocacy; Advocacy Strategy Development; Advocacy Monitoring and Evaluation; and Building Networks/ Alliances. Led by the four facilitators who were trained by ACTION Results Initiative in Zambia in 2013, and ToTs identified during national nutrition advocacy trainings, a total of 124 participants were trained. These constituted of representatives from SUN Government Network, Business Network, UN Network, Business network, media and academia. The participants were mainly drawn from the ministries of Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and civil society organizations, both at national and county levels. CSA semi-annual bulletin and other IEC materials were distributed to participants. Members who were trained during the various trainings have since been involved as facilitators of county nutrition advocacy trainings and spearheading of advocacy initiatives at national and county levels. There was a strategic collaboration and resource mobilization for the CSA from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which co-funded the advocacy training and workshop in West Pokot County.

Key recommendations from these trainings were:

* County stakeholders to sustain joint dialogue, advocacy and programming with specific focus on nutrition and food security stakeholders; and this will be done through multi-stakeholder platforms such as SUN and County Steering Groups;
* Lobbying for increased allocation of county funds to health of which at least a certain percentage (of the health budget) be earmarked for both nutrition specific and sensitive interventions by nutrition stakeholders;
* Link existing structures to ongoing food security and livelihoods interventions for improved resilience and nutrition outcomes. This will bring together nutrition and food security actors;
* Lobby for active participation of food security and nutrition stakeholders in reviewing the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and the County Nutrition Action Plans;
* Lobby for increased allocation of funds to the livestock production sector (allocation targets to be provided upon review of the county livestock production plan);
* Advocate for funds and support communities to start kitchen gardens so as to support diversified production and food consumption and;
* Establish SUN CSA Chapters whose main role is implementation of CSA county deliverables and documentation of county best practices at the county level.

*Recommendation:* Targeted mobilization is key in ensuring active participation of the County Governments in nutrition advocacy; this should involve courtesy calls by the organizers to county leaders before the trainings and other advocacy activities at the county level.

**Result 2: Effective participation of the CSOs in the SUN Movement**

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

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

*Recommendation:* The CSA will share periodic updates with other SUN networks as well as key stakeholders. This will be enhanced when the SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform is established.

1. *Facilitate engagement with County Executives and County Assembly to generate discussions and collective action on the Nutrition Action Plan and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP)*

The CSA engaged the County Executives and County Assembly Members during the half-day workshops conducted alongside nutrition and food security advocacy trainings; and mobilized County Government officials to participate in upcoming nutrition advocacy trainings. Key topics in the half-day workshops targeting County Government officials were: introduction to SUN Movement; county-specific nutrition situation, overview of CIDP and budgets; review of county socio-economic development, exploring the health and nutrition related challenges and strategies. The majority of leaders committed to increase the health and nutrition budgets in the upcoming county budgets. In particular, Taita Taveta County Government has provided a supplementary budget of Ksh 2 million to bolster the nutrition budget kitty at the County level. In Kisumu, the Vice Chairman of the Health Committee offered an opportunity for presentation of a nutrition bill while in West Pokot, the Deputy Governor and County Director for Agriculture promised to increase the County’s nutrition and health budget in the next fiscal year (FY). In Baringo County, Ksh 4,000,000 has been allocated to nutrition in financial year (FY) 2015/16, Ksh 6,000,000 in FY 16/17 and Ksh 12,000,000 in FY 17/18. The Baringo county budget has already been tabled at the County Assembly and currently awaiting approval by the County Assembly.

*Recommendations:*

To ensure more active participation, there is need to involve more county executives in advocacy trainings, conduct adequate mobilization among county teams and share periodic updates with county officers.

There is need to ensure all counties complete the County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAP); CSA to incorporate an overview of the National Nutrition Action Plan in upcoming trainings and mobilization of more County Government officials to participate in nutrition and food security advocacy workshops.

1. *Advocacy for formulation of policy frameworks to support implementation of NNAP and CIDP strengthened*

During the reporting period, the CSA undertook to influence policy through development of position papers on *Draft Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030, Health Bill 2014* and *CSOs Common Position on Post 2015 Development Agenda.*

*Recommendation*: There is need for the CSA to keep abreast with policies formulation and reviews that affect nutrition.

1. *Learning and good practices documented and shared within the CSA, nationally, regionally and globally*

The CSA developed its first semi-annual bulletin for January-June 2014 which was disseminated to members, SUN networks and internationally through CSN. A media visit was organized to cover best practices in Baringo County during the World Breastfeeding Week. A number of CSA articles were also published on SUN Movement website. During the same period, the CSA made a debut in social media by launching a Twitter account-*KenyaSUNCSA1* and facebook through *Kenya SUN CSA* Facebook Page. This has enabled the Alliance to profile its work and to network with individuals, organizations and groups in efforts to scale up nutrition nationally and internationally. This is an avenue that the CSA has also utilized to update its audiences of their upcoming activities.

*Recommendation*: There is need for the CSA to undertake media mapping for both national and local media houses, actively utilize media talk shows and print media as well as encourage members to share articles in the media.

1. *Coordination with other SUN networks is strengthened*

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

On the SUN Country Assessment, the CSA highlights were as follows:

*On Process 1: Bringing people in the same space:* The CSA scored an average of 1.8 out of 4 showing that selection/development of coordinating mechanisms at country level was nearly complete and it had diverse membership and internal coordination to broaden membership/engage with other actors for broader influence. CSA strived to engage in a Multi-stakeholder Platform and tracked progress through: teleconference reports; diverse representation in nutrition advocacy trainings inter country cross learning and sharing the bulletin with other networks.

*On Process 2: Coherent policy and legal framework*: The CSA scored an average of 1.5 out of 4. This highlighted that the CSA still needs to coordinate its contribution to policy processes and to spearhead the roll out of the Food and Nutrition Sector Policy at county level.

*On Process 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan*: The CSA scored an average of 1.8 out of 4. This showed that there was recognized CSA contribution to the Common Results Framework through Nutrition Technical Forum and other working groups; but there was more to be done in consolidation of contributions within multi-stakeholder platform.

*On Process 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation*: The CSA scored the lowest at 0.8 out of 4, this indicated that the CSA needed to put more effort on tracking and (transparently) accounting of spending at county level and scaling up and alignment of resources by different CSA members engaging in resource mobilization. This will be enhanced in the CSA’s second year of implementation since the CSA has committed to engage in the county budgeting processes as well as in county budget review and analysis.

*Recommendation:* There is need to form SUN Multi-Stakeholder Platform as well as development of the Common Results Framework for the country, advocacy on increased investment in nutrition will also be prioritized based on the county budget review and analysis results.

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

The CSA developed a semi-annual bulletin covering activities in its implementation period, January to June 2014, including: launch of SUN CSA, Global Day of Action, National Nutrition Advocacy training, position papers endorsed by CSA, CSN Coordinator’s visit to Kenya and participation in SUN teleconferences.

This bulletin was distributed during various fora including Nutrition Technical Forums, World Breastfeeding Week, National Nutrition Week 2014, the First Lady’s visit to Baringo County during the Beyond Zero Campaign and the Social, Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication workshop in Tanzania and other partners including donors.

*Recommendation:* There is need to utilize other forums for dissemination of CSA’s achievements especially e-version which is popular among partners.

1. *Kenya SUN CSA representation in national, regional and international SUN movements for increased visibility*

SUN CSA was represented in SUN global teleconferences and in the SUN Country Self-assessment meetings. The CSA was also represented in the Social Mobilization, Advocacy and Communication workshop organized by PANITA in Tanzania in September 2014. The overall purpose of the workshop was to strengthen SUN countries in social mobilization, advocacy and communication. The specific objectives were to provide a platform for actors from SUN countries to: present nutrition SMAC goals, strategies and actions for their countries; gaps and specific national needs for SMAC support identification; promotion of country to country learning of best practices; provision of support to countries based on the needs assessment and; encouragement of alignment and coordination between stakeholders working on SMAC strategies and activities. Key among the workshop recommendations were: SUN Secretariat to support countries support to improve and complete their SMAC strategies, to establish multi-sectoral structures and to identify nutrition champions.

The CSA was also represented in both the SUN Global Gathering and the 2nd International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in November 2014 both held in Rome. During the SUN Global Gathering, the main Civil Society Networks achievements were highlighted as follows: SUN Movement emergence as the ‘game-changer’ in nutrition in the world and recognition of Civil societies as change agents; scale up of countries commitment to SUN-54 countries making it a diverse movement; maintenance of nutrition as a high political agenda, with 31 national leaders involved in SUN activities; 18 countries have established nutrition budget lines; establishment of 31 SUN Civil Society Alliances worldwide; 81% of SUN CSAs are led by national organisations/local CSOs; and SUN Movement recent Independent Comprehensive Evaluation had confirmed that the Movement could be a powerful agent of change

The SUN Global Gathering also highlighted a number of challenges mainly tensions between SUN Networks and limited capacity for analysing nutrition data. Some of the main recommendations included: strengthening of Civil Societies to support governments in advocacy and ensure accountability among all stakeholders; ensure SUN Movements are led by countries; scale up of SUN up to grassroots level; find sustainable solutions to end malnutrition; involve media in SUN activities; focus on climate change and connect SUN Movement with other important issues or ‘unrecognised treasures’ such as humanitarian response and aid; ensure policy continuity by consistent implementation of policies; constitute the SUN Multi stakeholder Platform (MSP), support new members, track and estimate nutrition resources by focusing on transparency; ensure social mobilisation, advocacy and communication through clear and coherent messages; explore access to untapped resources of the private sector, media and academia; translation of technical evidence to communication and utilization in community mobilisation ensuring there is connection between academia and policy communication; and incorporation of nutrition sensitive indicators should be incorporated in Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2nd International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) was an inclusive inter-governmental 3 day meeting on nutrition jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in which the CSA was represented. The two main outcome documents of the conference were the Rome Declaration on Nutrition: a political commitment document, and the Framework for Action: a technical guide for implementation.

*ICN2 Pre-Conference*

The Conference started off with a pre-conference which brought together both Civil Societies and Social Movements before the ICN2 to discuss on the two ICN2 outcome documents: the Framework for Action and the Rome Political Declaration on Nutrition. While the Civil Societies and Social Movements appreciated the efforts into the two documents, they still found them wanting. Due to this, the team went ahead to prepare a draft Vision Statement on the same which addressed four pillars as follows:

1. Human rights and rights based approach to food and nutrition security
2. Coherent and coordinated management of nutrition throughout the life cycle and at all levels
3. Sovereign local food and agricultural systems based on agro-biodiversity and;
4. Democratic governance of food and nutrition and global and national regulatory framework.

Pertinent issues that emerged from the pre-conference were: clear policy on conflict of interest needed; enhanced governance and accountability required; call for governments to stick to ICN2 commitments and setting of clear timelines for evaluation of global commitments; curb ocean, sea and other resources grabbing as well as recognition of the small scale farmers globally and their role in food security.

*ICN2 Main Conference*

The second International Conference on Nutrition was officially opened by the Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Relations Italian Republic noted that the ICN2 deliberations will work towards the Post 2015 Development Agenda to be launched in 2015 in New York. He emphasized on the need for small scale farmers to access market as part of solution to global food security. The Rome Declaration on Nutrition was also launched in the opening ceremony.

In the Conference, the Kenyan Statement on ICN2 was read by the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hon. Fred Sigor. He underscored the Kenya's government commitment to champion the Conference theme: Better Nutrition, Better Lives as well as the Rome Declaration on Nutrition.

*Recommendation*: Diverse representation in the SUN teleconferences and other activities for the CSA members is key to enhance ownership and active participation

1. *CSA members mobilized for participation in national/nationwide campaigns during nutrition related events*

During the reporting period, the CSA mobilized members to participate in the World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) and National Nutrition Week. The official launch of 2014 WBW in Kenya was held in Pumwani Maternity Hospital; the largest public maternity hospital in Kenya. The theme of 2014 celebrations was *Breastfeeding: Scoring the Winning Goal for Life: Ya Mama Yabamba”* which means ‘*breast milk is sufficient*’. The colourful ceremony was graced by Hon. Dr. Rachael Nyamai. All the speakers recognized that there is still more to be done to improve optimal breastfeeding practices in Kenya and called for enhanced and sustained support to breastfeeding mothers at the family, community, health facility and workplace. Routine Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) activities such as individual counselling, mother to mother support group meetings, community dialogues and radio shows among others were scaled up in various counties during the week. There is however need for the efforts to be sustained beyond the world breastfeeding week. During the celebrations, 8 CSA members actively participated and showcased their work in various nutrition thematic areas in relation to breastfeeding.

The Ministry of Health, whose Vision is to have a ‘*Healthy, productive and prosperous nation*’, together with partners also organized the 6th National Nutrition Week from 31st August to 6th September 2014. Various partners engaged in activities geared towards creation of awareness on the year’s theme *‘You are what you eat, Do it right’*. The theme reminded all that nutrition is a key component of health and development and that it is key to child development especially in the first 1000 days when the vital body organs and the brain are developing.

At least 11 CSA members participated in the National Nutrition Week 2014 where members were challenged to make the right decisions in their diets especially People Living with HIV. The celebrations were organized by NASCOP with financial support from USAID Nutrition Health Program and Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. The nutrition website *www.nutritionhealth.or.ke* and *Nutrition in HIV Guidelines* were launched during the celebrations.

*Recommendation:* Timely communication and mobilization is paramount for maximum participation of the CSA members in similar activities.

**Result 3: CSA advocates for increased commitment and accountability in scaling up nutrition**

1. *Packages for communicating nutrition in a simplified manner developed for specific audiences*

In the reporting period, the CSA produced IEC materials for specific audiences; these included SUN CSA profile, key nutrition messages for the Post 2015 Development Agenda, SUN CSA branded folders, T-shirts with the message-*Good Nutrition, My Right* and badges. This increased the CSA’s visibility during national and international forums/events.

Targeted dissemination took place during the World Breastfeeding Week, National Nutrition Week 2014, H.E. the First Lady of the Republic of Kenya’s visit to Baringo County, national and county nutrition advocacy trainings, Nutrition Technical Forum and SMAC workshop held in Tanzania in September 2014. Her Excellency is currently the National Nutrition Patron for Kenya and will henceforth incorporate nutrition into Her Beyond Zero Campaign.

*Recommendation***:** IEC materials distribution should be targeted to the primary audiences for maximum impact.

1. *Identification of nutrition champions for scaling up nutrition*

Nutrition champions are individuals who need to exemplify good citizenship, integrity and credibility, and represent as positive role models for Kenyans at the national and county level. During the implementation period, the SUN CSA identified the Kenyan First Lady as the nutrition champion in Baringo County. She is among other nutrition champions who will be identified in the remaining 5 CSA priority counties and mandated to spearhead high level engagement in scaling up nutrition in the counties.

The SUN CSA is supporting the Nutrition and Dietetics Unit to develop criteria for identification of nutrition champions in the country. In other counties, some CSA members are working closely with various stakeholders to identify and capacitate nutrition champions. The champions will participate in media debates, press conferences and interviews on nutrition in their counties and advocate for scaling up nutrition at different levels.

Members of SUN CSA also supported the Ministry of Health’s Nutrition Technical Forum to review the National Nutrition Advocacy and Communications Strategy. The draft strategy will be reviewed to incorporate Social Mobilisation issues.

**Constraints**

Delayed recruitment of the CSA National Coordinator, this was completed in June 2014.

Due to insecurity in Mandera and Wajir Counties, some of the CSA priority counties hampered the roll out of planned nutrition advocacy trainings.

Lean staffing in the SUN CSA Secretariat, the National Secretariat has only one staff who receives technical support from various members of the Executive Committee and UN Participating Organization, UNICEF.

Delayed finalisation of policy documents such as CSA ToR to streamline activities and relationship between members and the Secretariat. All CSA Executive members are yet to sign the MoU between CSA and Host Organization, a document that will harmonise engagement with the CSA Secretariat.

**Recommendations:**

The engagement of CSA in the county budgeting process should start on time to ensure maximum participation and engagement.

Formation of different taskforces within the CSA will be critical in ensuring delivery of its mandate and optimal use of an array of expertise among members.

**Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration and impact on results.**

*National and International level partnerships*

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

*Leveraging of resources*

During the implementation period, the CSA mobilized resources from the Population Reference Bureau (PRB), a US-based organization implementing advocacy programmes in some African countries, mainly on Informing Decision-Makers to Act (IDEA), Communicating Research Results to Policy Makers and Re-energizing Nutrition Worldwide (RENEW). The CSA has since received US$35,365 from PRB to implement activities at the county level during December 2014 to May 2015 period.

*SUN CSA Working Groups*

The CSA also established 3 sub-committees/working groups: Editorial/Communication, Resource Mobilization and Fundraising, Policy and Governance, which draw membership from CSA organisations. Members of the taskforces are:

1. *Editorial and Communication:*Action Against Hunger, Save the Children International, Population Services Kenya, Feed the Children, Islamic Relief Kenya, International Rescue Committee
2. *Policy and Governance:* Helen Keller International, World Vision Kenya, Action Against Hunger, Micronutrient Initiative, Kenya Red Cross Society, Consumers Federation Kenya and Global Alliance In Nutrition.
3. *Resource Mobilization and Fundraising:* Feed the Children Kenya-Lead, Grassroots Alliance for Community Education (G.R.A.C.E) Africa, International Rescue Committee, Uzima Aid, Action Against Hunger, Mercy USA.

The working groups are expected to strengthen the CSA’s structures, resources and strategies to implement its Work Plan.

*Recommendation:* Constitution of relevant working groups within the CSA will enhance ownership and active participation of all members.

1. **Future Work Plan**

The work plan and schedules of the SUN CSA for the period December 2014 to December 2015 is as detailed in the attached Annex 2.

1. **Annexes**

**Annex 1: List of Civil Society Alliance Members (**appended in this report**)**

**Annex 2: SUN Civil Society Alliance work plan for 2015**

**Annex 3: Funds Utilization Report** *(final certified financial utilization report are shared by the UNICEF Comptroller at the end of the financial year).*

**Note: Annex 2 and 3 are attached separately.**

**Annex1: List of Civil Society Alliance Members**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Action Against Hunger |
| 1. Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya |
| 1. Capacity Kenya |
| 1. Catholic Agency for Overseas Development |
| 1. CONCERN Worldwide |
| 1. Consumers Federation of Kenya |
| 1. Concern Universal |
| 1. DSW Kenya |
| 1. Food for the Hungry Kenya |
| 1. Feed the Children |
| 1. Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition |
| 1. Grassroots Alliance for Community Education Africa |
| 1. Helen Keller International |
| 1. Health Poverty Action |
| 1. International Medical Corps |
| 1. International Rescue Committee |
| 1. Islamic Relief |
| 1. Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council |
| 1. Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium |
| 1. Kenya Red Cross Society |
| 1. Mercy USA |
| 1. Micronutrient Initiative |
| 1. National Organization of Peer Educators |
| 1. Population Services Kenya |
| 1. Save the Children International |
| 1. Total Lifestyle Change |
| 1. Uzima Aid |
| 1. Veterinaries Sans Frontiers-Suisse |
| 1. World Vision Kenya |
| 1. Zamzam Medical Clinic |
| 1. Amref Health Africa |

**Donor Report Feedback[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**Name of Report:** Mobilizing Civil Society in Kenya to Champion Scaling up Nutrition

**PBA Reference:** SC/2014/0075

**Completed by:** Name:  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Designation: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Organization**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Date completed**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Email**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while**  **0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”** |

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations?

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1. To what extent did the funds utilization part of the report conform to your reporting expectations?

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1. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regards to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings and remedies to these

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1. To what extend does the report meet your expectations with regards to reporting on results?

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| **5** |  | **4** |  | **3** |  | **2** |  | **1** |  | **0** |
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1. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

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1. Please return this form to UNICEF Kenya ([pheinonen@unicef.org](mailto:pheinonen@unicef.org)) or fill in the online version of the feedback form accessed at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/BDT76S2> - we value your feedback. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)