ANNEX 4

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|  | SUN Movement  Multi-Partner Trust Fund | UN Logo |

**ANNUAL NARRATIVE progress report**

# REPORT COVER PAGE

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| Participating Organization:United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) |  | Priority Sector covered: Food and Nutrition Security |

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| Programme1 No. and Programme Title: Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) in Lao PDR |  | Report Number: |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Reporting Period: 01 January 2015 – 31 December 2015 |  | Programme Budget: 250,000 USD |
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| List Implementing Partners: |  | Programme Coverage/Scope: |
| * Main: Plan International * National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations |  | Lao PDR |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Abbreviations and acronyms: |  | Programme Duration/Closed Programme: |
| Christian Outreach Relief & Development (CORD)  Civil Society Alliance (CSA)  Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)  Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (FNSAP)  Government of Lao PDR (GoL)  Interim Management Committee (IMC)  International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO)  Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)  Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)  Ministry of Health (MoH)  Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)  National Nutrition Committee (NNC)  National Centre for Nutrition (NCN)  Non Profit Associations (NPA)  Participating UN Organisation (PUNO)  Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)  Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)  Terms of Reference (ToR)  United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) |  | * Program duration from 01 January 2014 – 31 December 2015 * Project no cost extension: 01 January 2016 - 31 December 2016 |

# NARRATIVE REPORT

**Executive Summary**

Between January and December 2015 the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Civil Society Alliance (CSA) in Lao PDR made great strides in establishing its management and governance structure, forming connections with civil society organisations (CSOs), development partners and government, and raising awareness on SUN CSA, nutrition and gender issues.

Managerial achievements of 2015 included the approval of the revised SUN CSA’s Terms of Reference (ToR) by a majority vote of members during the third quarter of 2015, and the development of a SUN CSA five-year strategy 2016-2020 with technical support from Christian Outreach Relief & Development (CORD) and management committee (MC) members, which is expected to be completed in early 2016. Additionally, in early 2015 a Management Committee with seven members and a SUN CSA chair was established through members’ votes and regular MC meetings have been carried out since then almost monthly throughout the year.

SUN CSA’s collective achievements included contributing technical recommendations to the country’s new National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Action Plan 2016 – 2020, coordinating and supporting the National Centre of Nutrition to organize the First National Nutrition Conference held in Thalad, Vientiane Province, as well as representing members and participating in the First Nutrition Forum. Furthermore, SUN CSA supported the government with a REACH mapping exercise to identify any duplications and/or gaps of the Multi-sectorial Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (FNSAP).

Another important focus of SUN CSA activities in 2015 was to support the capacity development of its members. Three short technical workshops were conducted throughout the year (see outcome 4), a study tour for members to learn from each other, and small grants support by Save the Children was provided to three local CSOs. Moreover, SUN CSA Laos was selected as one of the SUN country field visits for the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Evaluation and was asked to share collaborative experiences at the Regional SUN Business Network in Indonesia.

In summary, SUN CSA Laos has continued to build momentum from the previous year as seen in the increase of membership from 23 to 47 member organizations in 2015, to provide support to its members through capacity building and knowledge sharing, as well as to assist the government in its nutrition goals and priorities.

# Purpose

SUN CSA aims to coordinate and align civil society through skills building, convergent action and learning from best practices to promote sustainable improvement in the nutrition status of Lao people, in particular on women and children in the first 1,000 days of life. SUN CSA Laos has five main outcomes. In 2015, SUN CSA Laos was able to achieve the following outcomes and outputs:

* **Outcome 1:** Establishment of a well-functioning CSA comprising a secretariat made up of both local and international CSOs and with a sustainable post-project funding plan
  + **Output 1.1**: Develop project management committee TOR to establish the SUN CSA governance structure
  + **Output 1.2:** Establish SUN CSA management structures- includes financial procedures and conflict of interest guideline
* **Output 1.3**: Complete secretariat staffing
  + **Output 1.6:** Quarterly consultation meetings between the Project Management Committee and CSA members
  + **Output 1.10:** Quarterly Narrative reporting
  + **Output 1.11** Semi-annual Financial report
  + **Output 1.12** Develop 5-year strategy – with 1 advocacy priority, working with lead NGO
* **Outcome 2:** Support provided to project mapping and strategic planning in target areas such as gender mainstreaming and inclusion
  + **Output 2.1**: Map CSA’s members’ contribution to the FNSAP priority interventions in all target districts and identify areas of duplication and/or gaps
  + **Output 2**.**3:** Undertake a gender inclusion study to provide specific recommendations to NNC and SUN CSA members for improving gender approaches and to ensure that women and girls are not adversely affected with the implementation of the FNSAP
* **Outcome 3:** Influence and support the Government of Lao PDR (GoL) in its food and nutrition security policy and priority interventions
  + **Output 3.3:** Support CSA members to identify advocacy opportunities in a collective and coordinated approach
  + **Output 3.4:** Support credible engagement between SUN CSA and its members with the GoL, especially the NCN
  + **Output 3.5:** Write 4 articles/press releases per year and publish in Lao and English media
* **Outcome 4:** Support capacity development
  + **Output 4.1:** Capacity development needs assessment of CSA members
  + **Output 4.3:** Implement skills development training
  + **Output 4.4:** Develop SUN CSA study visit travel grant guidelines
  + **Output 4.5:** Conduct NPA study tours and cross visits through small study tour grants
  + **Output 4.8**: Develop video in year 2: Promote linkages between gender and nutrition
* **Outcome 5:** Provide support to the management, monitoring and evaluation of the Food and Nutrition Strategic Action Plan (FNSAP)
  + **Output 5.1:** Promote SUN CSA in various sector working group meetings and events
  + **Output 5.3**: Support dissemination of FNSAP key M&E tools/processes at provincial and district levels via CSA members

The Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) for SUN CSA in Laos is the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) based in Cambodia. UNOPS provides management support for the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and coordination with SUN global Movement and SUN CSA in country. UNOPS’ main implementing partner for the SUN Movement in Lao PDR is Plan International. Plan International in the Lao PDR host and manages the SUN CSA Laos in country.

1. **Resources**

The SUN CSA Laos has relied principally on funding from the MPTF for the initial establishment period of two years 2014-2015. All operational and most programme activity costs of SUN CSA Laos are covered by the MPTF. Nevertheless, some activities during 2015 received funding from SUN CSA management committee members. Plan International Laos supported SUN CSA through a grant proposal from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) a total of 18,000 USD. This grant was to fund a gender audit and gender mainstreaming activities, specifically to hire an international consultant to lead the activities and conduct a gender study. In addition, through Plan International SUN CSA received another grant from SDC to support the National Centre for Nutrition (NCN) to organize and conduct the first National Nutrition Annual Meeting in Thalad, Vientiane Province. This funding amounted to 22, 028 USD and covered most of the logistics, while SUN CSA covered the remaining costs. Furthermore, Save the Children contributed a total of 52,000 USD to fund small grants of 10,000 USD to three NPAs through SUN CSA in July 2015. Save the Children also funded a two-day nutrition technical workshop for CSA members in November 2015. Additionally, Health Poverty Action also contributed to this same nutrition workshop a total of 1,400 USD to cover printing of posters, IEC materials and an international livelihood expert to present at the workshop.

Initially, SUN CSA Laos submitted a revised budget in early February 2015 for the reallocation of budget due to expected under spending in some budget lines from member’s contribution and delays during the initial start-up with hiring a secretariat manager, thus causing delays in implementing activities. This budget revision was not approved. Nevertheless, during the month of October 2015, another budget revision of the MPTF was conducted to calculate actual and expected spending until the end of the MPTF on 31st December 2015 to apply for a no-cost extension on estimated under-spending of the funds. The new budget revision with estimated under-spending from the two-year program period 2014-2015 was submitted with a 2016 budget and how the under-spending would contribute to the new 2016 financial year budget was submitted to UNOPS on 30th November 2015. Approval for the no-cost extension was granted by SUN MPTF on 8th December 2015 to SUN CSA Laos and the General Support Agreement of the no-cost extension signed and processed by both parties (Plan International in the Lao PDR and UNOPS) on the 30th December 2015.

1. **Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

SUN CSA Laos officially established a management committee (MC) in early 2015 that oversees, governs and provides technical advice to the secretariat on SUN CSA’s direction, activities and decisions. Full roles and responsibility of the MC members, SUN CSA chair and secretariat manager are in the SUN CSA TOR. The MC was elected through an online survey process from CSA members in January 2015. Currently there are seven individuals as SUN CSA MC members representing local and international CSO members. These MC members are country directors or program directors from: Plan International, Save the Children, Population Services International, CARE International, Health Poverty Action, Lao Population Health Association and Population Education and Development Association. However, due to the complex political situation in Laos, it is challenging and risky to acknowledge NPAs as MC members of SUN CSA, thus, SUN CSA is careful to manage the communication and information with the government regarding its management structure and involvement of NPAs.

Among the MC members, a SUN CSA chair is also elected by the members to represent SUN CSA alongside the secretariat manager, chair and lead MC meetings. In 2015 there have been changes to the SUN CSA chair and secretariat manager. In early 2015 the SUN CSA chair was represented by World Vision Laos’ country director, however mid-year, a new SUN CSA chair was elected by the members due to a vacancy in the position. The current SUN CSA chair is the country director of Population Services International. In 2015, the SUN CSA secretariat manager also changed from Ms. Vanhlee Lattana to Ms. Banthida Komphasouk, who took over the position from September 2015 onwards.

SUN CSA continuously monitors its progress, achievements and outcomes to its Monitoring and Evaluation (ME) framework demonstrated and documented in the MC meetings held almost monthly, and the quarterly and annual narrative reports to UNOPS. In 2015, a total of nine MC meetings were conducted with MC members and some with CSA members and/or guest speakers. These MC meetings are used to discuss and agree on SUN CSA internal processes such as its five year strategy, funding mechanisms, plan activities to support its members, as well as monitor progress. A summary and outcome of the MC meetings are documented by the secretariat manager and shared to all attendants with follow up items for individuals and for next meetings. External monitoring as per the Grant Support Agreement made between UNOPS and Plan International includes four quarterly narrative and two bi-annual financial report per year. A quarterly narrative report is used to monitor SUN CSA’s progress during each three month period. Additionally, at the end of each year, an annual narrative report is written to highlight key achievements of SUN CSA in the previous year and its future plans for the following year to UNOPS. Furthermore, a bi-annual financial report is also produced to account for the funds spent on the SUN CSA activities according to the outcomes outlined in the M&E framework, quarterly and annual narrative report.

1. **Results**

The key achievements of SUN CSA Laos in the year 2015 towards each of the outcomes include:

**Outcome 1: Establishment of a well-functioning CSA comprising a secretariat made up of both local and international CSOs and with a sustainable post-project funding plan**

* At the end of 2014, SUN CSA had a total of 23 member organisations. However, by the end of 2015, membership has more than doubled to 47 member organizations, including: 27 local CSOs and 20 INGOS from seven provinces: Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Province, Luangprabang, Oudomxay, Salavanh, Savannakhet and Champhasack
* SUN CSA finalized and approved its revised Terms of Reference (TOR) with a majority vote (at least two thirds of members approves) from an online survey and direct phone calls by all members in October 2015. The TOR was developed originally with consultation from SUN CSA MC members and technical support from Christian Outreach Relief and Development (CORD) in September 2014 and covers issues including:
* The goal, purpose, and specific objectives of the SUN CSA;
* Eligibility criteria and responsibilities for SUN CSA members;
* Governance, roles and responsibilities of the SUN CSA Secretariat.
* Rules governing IMC nomination and elections (including of the Chair and Co-Chair), and their roles and responsibilities,
* Conflict of interest and termination criteria

The approved SUN CSA TOR is in English and will be translated into Lao language by the first quarter of 2016 before being disseminated to members.

* Regular consultations between SUN CSA project management committees and CSA members have been implemented throughout 2015. These consultations include: 1) an annual general meeting for SUN CSA in January, 2) nine project management committee meetings (January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November and December), 3) SUN CSA strategic planning meetings in August and October, and 4) annual civil society working group meeting in November 2015.
* Four SUN CSA quarterly narrative reports and two bi-annual financial reports have been regularly submitted to UNOPS, Plan International and MC members during the year of 2015.
* SUN CSA’s five-year strategy 2016-2020 have been developed with technical assistance from CORD, SUN CSA secretariat and project’s MC members. The strategy was derived from interviews with SUN CSA secretariat, MC members, CSA members, government partners from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, SUN country focal person, National Nutrition Centre, UN partners and donors. Data collection, strategy priority and first draft was finalized in November 2015. The final version of SUN CSA five-year strategy is expected to be completed by late January 2016.
* Lastly, SUN CSA Laos was selected as one of the SUN country field visits for the SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Evaluation. Nick Norvell, who is the support expert for the SUN MPTF Evaluation visited Laos at the end of September 2015. During that time, SUN CSA Laos organized meetings with 1) Plan International Country Director (MPTF grant holder), 2) SUN CSA manager, 3) SUN CSA Management Committee members, 4) CSA member beneficiaries such as those members that went on the study tour and recipients of the small grants program, 5) SUN movement country focal person, Dr. Chandavone Phoxay, 6) bilateral partners and donors including the EU, UNICEF and FAO, as well as 7) UNOPS (UN operation partner) for the SUN MPTF evaluator. Discussions with Nick on initial analysis from the interviews showed the value of SUN CSA on its members, the benefits of having a collaborative effort in addressing nutrition in Laos as well as the strong collaboration within its members and partners to support SUN CSA beyond the MPTF and 2015.

**Outcome 2: Support provided to project mapping and strategic planning in target areas such as gender mainstreaming and inclusion**

* SUN CSA supported the government with a REACH mapping exercise of all development partners contributing to the FNSAP to identify any duplications and/or gaps from September to November 2015. The mapping exercise was led by four sectors: the government represented by the secretariat and NCN, EU, UNICEF and SUN CSA. A total of 48 organizations were interviewed by SUN CSA and NCN data collection team including eight UN agencies, 10 bilateral donors, 16 INGOs and 14 Lao government departments. Findings from the initial analysis were presented at the National Nutrition Forum late November 2015, though official report of the nutrition mapping exercise has not been released. The finalized mapping results are expected by March 2016.
* A gender inclusion study was conducted late 2014 and finalized February 2015 funded by Plan International and SDC. The study focused on successful practices of gender inclusion into the multi-sector FNSAP. Titled “Women’s empowerment for improved community nutrition”, the study was printed and translated in English and Lao language, and has been distributed to CSA members and development partners in various events and conferences. SUN CSA also hosted three half-day gender specific workshops in 2015 (see Outcome 4). Furthermore, a gender inclusion action plan was developed late 2015 and disseminated among MC members and will be used to structure future SUN CSA capacity building workshops in 2016 to raise awareness of the challenges faced with gender mainstreaming and implementation.

**Outcome 3:** **Influence and support the Government of Lao PDR (GoL) in its food and nutrition security policy and priority interventions**

SUN CSA contributed technical aspects to the draft of the country’s new National Nutrition

Strategy to 2025 and Action Plan 2016 – 2020, with SUN representatives in each of the three interventions areas: health, agriculture and education. This included issues around community based total sanitation (CLTS), gender inclusion, infant young child feeding (IYCF), and access to contraception and family planning advice at the sub-national and community engagement level.

* SUN CSA provided coordination and support to the NNC to organize the First National Nutrition Conference held at the Electricity Camp Conference Room in Thalad, Vientiane province on 30-31st July 2015. The SUN CSA secretariat manager also gave an opening speech and advocated for a collaborative multi-sectoral and multi-level approach is needed to tackle malnutrition in Laos. The logistics of the event were mainly funded by a Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) grant of 22, 028 USD through Plan International. The event had approximately 145 people from national level ministries and representatives from all provinces. The first National Nutrition Conference supported participants to better understand the background and roles of the NCN, the progress of the FNSAP to date, the various studies and research being implemented by the NCN, and discussions on the draft of the new National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Action Plan 2016-2025.
* Supported CSA members during the Civil Society Working Group workshop on 11-13 November to help them prepare collective advocacy messages for the National Nutrition Forum and eighth National High Level Round Table that was held late November 2015. Some of these messages included having a clearer role for CSOs in contributing to government priorities, more coordination between policy makers and implementers on the ground and across sectors as well as have a national budget to support CSOs’ work.
* To better support nutrition promotion to the NNC and CSA members in their organization and tools at the community level, SUN CSA developed two nutrition education videos, one nutrition jingle song with music video, as well as one radio spot. The two videos were both 15 minutes each and presented on 1) what is nutrition, and 2) promoting the first 1,000 days of life. The radio spot incorporated the two messages into a one-minute dialogue conversation, and the nutrition jingle promoted an increase in nutritious food consumption for children in schools.
* By the end of 2015, a total of twelve articles on nutrition and SUN CSA engagements have been sent to CSA members and posted on the SUN CSA website in Lao and English. Some of these articles include: UN Global Nutrition agenda, the First National Nutrition Meeting, SUN CSA’s participation at the World Food Day’s 70th year celebration, UNITE global campaign to end violence against women and children, SUN CSA’s technical nutrition workshop in March, June and November, etc. Furthermore, in order to reach more members, SUN CSA has created a Facebook page as requested by many local CSOs members. Thus, any future information and/or events on nutrition and SUN CSA would be posted on both the Facebook page and shared to members as well as the website.

**Outcome 4:** **Support capacity development**

* From late September to mid-October 2015 an online needs assessment survey was developed and sent out, followed by phone interviews to all CSA members. Votes and feedback from the survey were used to drive the SUN CSA technical workshop held in November 2015. Furthermore, at the end of the workshop, participants completed another evaluation designed to collect feedback on the workshop, as well as further needs and assistance required from members to SUN CSA moving forward. The main areas of assistance can be grouped into four sectors: 1) to provide continued assistance in capacity building of its members on more technical nutrition related topics, 2) support a platform and space for members to learn from each other and share experiences, 3) provide guidance to ensure nutrition activities are being implemented according to the national nutrition strategy to meet the government’s priorities and goals, and 4) to assist them to access funding sources. Recommendations from this survey will be used to shape SUN CSA’s work plan for 2016 to better support members’ needs.
* In 2015, SUN CSA conducted three technical workshops. The first workshop (March 2015) provided an introduction to gender and nutrition, linked specifically to the sectors identified in the draft National Food Security Action Plan (NFSAP, Nov 2013).  The second (June 2015) focussed on how to work with men towards women’s empowerment and nutrition, and the links between gender and ethnicity and nutrition. The third session (Nov 2015), was run concurrently to a Save the Children funded technical nutrition workshop under the SUN CSA umbrella and shifted from awareness raising to capacity building, focussing on how to process and analyse behaviours and information to better integrate gender and nutrition into livelihoods projects.
* From March to early April 2015, SUN CSA organized a fully funded one week study tour for local CSO members to encourage knowledge sharing with INGO members. The study tour visited World Vision Laos and Save the Children’s nutrition sensitive and specific programs in Ngoi and Nambak districts, Luangprabang province. Any local CSOs were encouraged to apply through completing an application on how the study tour would benefit their organization. A total of six representative CSOs were selected to participate in the study tour. The study tour increased more awareness of SUN CSA and membership, enabled knowledge sharing between local and international organizations members, as well as raising more awareness on the importance of close and frequent monitoring of programs and the different program management structure and nutrition programs of the two INGOs.
* In May 2015, SUN CSA started the process of sub-contracting local production companies and designing a concept note for a third video on the topic of linking gender and nutrition. By August, Chillax was subcontracted to produce the 15-minute video to be completed by the end of November 2015. However, due to personal delays (maternity leave) with the company’s main production and narrative director the timeline has been postponed. The most recent progress on the project was the draft script and storyline has been reviewed, edited in detail and restructured by the SUN CSA manager, Plan International country director and public health technical advisor at the end of November 2015. The video is expected to be completed in early 2016.

**Outcome 5:** **Provide support to the management, monitoring and evaluation of the Food and Nutrition Strategic Action Plan (FNSAP)**

* In 2015, the SUN CSA manager has promoted and represented SUN CSA in various sector working group meetings and events including, but not limited to: First National Nutrition Annual Meeting; FAO and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry World Food Day 60th year celebration; UN women’s UNITE global campaign; EU and Donor working group roundtable meetings; Land Issues Working Group Meetings; Civil Society Working Group Annual Meeting; First National Nutrition Forum; and SUN Business Network workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia. From these engagements, SUN CSA gained 24 additional members by the end of 2015, bringing the total members to 47 (27 NPAs and 20 INGOs).
* When attending various civil society working group meetings and SUN CSA workshops throughout the year, the governments’ convergence approach, priorities and indicators were presented and distributed to all members that attended. Notably, the most recent SUN CSA workshop in November, Dr. Bounthom Phengdy, Director of the NCN opened the workshop and gave an introduction to the new National Nutrition Strategy 2025 and Action Plan 2016-2020 with the convergence approach and new nutrition indicator goals. Other key promotion and training tools, videos and IEC materials from government and development partners were also given to all participants on a USB stick to be used and integrated where possible into their existing activities at the end of this workshop.

1. **Future Work Plan**

As SUN CSA Laos has been approved a no-cost extension for the MPTF until the end of 2016, a funding mechanism is needed to sustain SUN CSA’s work and activities post MPTF, which is reflected in the SUN CSA strategy. Although discussions on various funding mechanisms for SUN CSA have been raised and identified, they have not been finalized nor fully agreed by all members. One mechanism included having a business model for where members would have to contribute a fee according to the size of the organization to support SUN CSA, while another was for core members to include SUN CSA operational costs into future bids to support SUN CSA. As a result, one of the major activities in 2016 would be to develop a 3-year funding plan post-2016 which is approved by SUN CSA members.

Despite some SUN CSA member’s participation in the nutrition mapping exercise using the REACH model to identify duplications and gaps in nutrition activities against the FNSAP, many CSOs did not participate. This is because requirement to participant in the mapping exercise were organizations with nutrition program funding of at least 100,000 USD. With nutrition gaining more government priority and donor interest, it is important to have a current database on all CSAs implementing which aspect of nutrition in which district and province to better learn from each other, coordinate, prevent duplications and hopefully increase future collaboration. Although SUN CSA has a general description of programs of CSA members on the website, some of the information is out of date or missing. Therefore, another main task in line with outcome 2, is to create a program database on SUN CSA members. SUN CSA plans to create a short survey to collect data on all its current members either in person or over the phone and compile it into a user-friendly database against the FNSAP convergence interventions and activities.

Based on feedback from SUN CSA members in 2015, many are not aware of the work and the support available by SUN CSA. As a result, to address this issue and to better promote SUN CSA’s work and nutrition events and messages, SUN CSA plans to create a regular quarterly newsletter sent to all members in Lao and English. This newsletter will have a SUN CSA logo heading and inform members on: current nutrition related news, policies, funding opportunities, conference reports attended by any SUN CSA member and new IEC materials produced by members; as well as any upcoming working group meetings or events. This will allow SUN CSA members to be in regular contact with SUN CSA and its members, promote knowledge sharing and ensure members are aware of current information related to nutrition that might impact on their work.

One of the main challenges hindering planned activities for 2016 is funding all activities. Although the funding extension of MPTF through the no-cost extension was able to cover the human resource and core administration activities such as the evaluation of MPTF and audit, it was not enough to cover the operational and activity costs. Plan International Laos has generously agreed to cover all operational and running cost of SUN CSA and larger CSA members to cover some activities. Nevertheless, even with Plan International and INGO member support there is still a funding gap of 15,000 USD to cover the core activities, excluding small grants to NPAs. Hence, to cover the funding gap, one solution was for CSA members to merge or fund some of their activities under the SUN CSA umbrella so original funds for such activities could be reallocated to others. Another solution was SUN CSA’s management committee agreed that they would each write into any future proposals to support SUN CSA activities so if any member wins, there would be funding to support SUN CSA. These ideas will be further discussed and decided upon in upcoming MC meetings.