

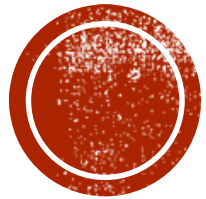
Independent Evaluation Of The SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund



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Introduction

Objectives Of The Evaluation

To assess the performance of the MPTF in contributing to the four Strategic Objectives of the SUN Movement

To assess the need for, and propose options for, any future catalytic last resort fund



SUN Website



SUN Website



Evaluation Approach

Field visits to
CSAs in El
Salvador,
Guatemala,
Laos, Malawi
& Zimbabwe

Analysis of
governance and
administrative
arrangements

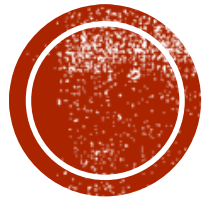
Future needs
and options
analysis



Desk based reviews
of 28 funded projects
(24 CSAs, CSN,
Learning Routes,
Budget Tracking &
M&E Baseline)

Source: Waqas Ali





The Performance Of Funded Projects

(RELEVANCE, EFFECTIVENESS, EFFICIENCY & SUSTAINABILITY)



Civil Society Alliances – Window II

(Relevance & Effectiveness)

Most CSAs making significant contributions towards SUN Strategic Objectives & national multi-stakeholder processes

Promoted enabling political environments, e.g. establishment / improved functioning of multi-stakeholder platforms

Raising awareness of nutrition and promoting political commitment (including with parliamentarians and journalists)

Establishment of functioning CSAs with diverse range of CSOs increasingly aligning with each other is an important achievement



Civil Society Alliances – Window II

(Relevance & Effectiveness Continued)

CSA support to scale up of CSO programmes is not a major focus (debate about role of CSAs: administer or facilitate access to programme funds?)

CSAs building CSO capacity (top down or shared learning approach?)



Source: IFAD

Influencing policies, plans and investments: ambitions were very high (unrealistic). However, significant results have been achieved.



Civil Society Alliances (Efficiency & Sustainability)

Delays in implementation / underspends (due to CSA governance and ways of working, PUNO delays)

Sustainability not only about \$\$\$. Requires members to take ownership and responsibility for implementation

Fundraising did not receive adequate attention

CSOs are playing key role in promoting sustainable national scale up across political cycles but need resources to sustain own efforts



Global Civil Society Network

- ➡ The CSN is / should be the membership, supported by the Secretariat
- ➡ Stimulated the establishment of CSAs. Facilitates sharing of learning. Strong iterative approach between learning and guidance. Influential at global level
- ➡ The work of the Secretariat is highly appreciated by members although requests for information and communications to be streamlined
- ➡ Without the CSN, particularly the Secretariat, the achievements of CSAs would have been much more limited
- ➡ Need to review the model and ways of working (review membership, i.e. CSA led. Increase focus on member led implementation and sharing learning)



Window I And III Projects



SUN Website

Learning Routes were effective approach for sharing learning

Budget Tracking enabled countries to improve tracking of budget allocations to be taken forward in SUN2.0

M&E baseline and framework: mixed opinions on efficacy (country specific vs comparisons between countries)



Coverage Of Catalytic Funding Needs



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Despite intentions to channel catalytic funds to diverse stakeholders – it did not happen

Should more have been done to assess and identify catalytic needs aligned with Strategic Objectives?

Some CSAs have been established which have not had opportunity to access funds. Some momentum has been lost.



SUN Website



Factors Determining Performance

- ➔ CSA governance arrangements (or lack of) have hindered implementation
- ➔ Slow disbursements and processing of budget revisions by PUNOs
- ➔ PUNOs played limited role in programmatic and financial accountability
- ➔ Lack of Standard Operating Procedures (e.g. timeframes for disbursements etc)
- ➔ MPTF Office was effective and efficient
- ➔ SUN Movement Secretariat was highly praised for its work however unable to play role to the full due to limited capacity
- ➔ Management Committee was efficient and provided effective oversight. Could have adopted a more strategic approach and done more to mobilize funds in liaison with the Donor Network.
- ➔ Reporting requirements highly onerous. Quality of reporting was generally poor.





Future Needs And Options

Future Needs

Strong commitments by CSAs to access funds from within civil society and donors at country level. However, global funding gap of 45% of needs = USD 30 million over 5 years)

CSN requires continued donor funding. Funding needs will depend on model adopted.

A small number of national Business Networks with a specific purpose of facilitating participation of local SMEs in multi-stakeholder processes

Strengthening national multi-stakeholder processes and capabilities



Future Options

Direct financing of
global civil society and
business networks
(rather than through
pooled fund)?



Global pooled fund
necessary to channel
funds to national level
to ensure coordination,
equity and efficiency

Financing of
national networks
through global
networks?



Recommendations For Design Of Future Fund

A strategic instrument to
support implementation
of SUN2.0

Decision making body
should consist of broad
range of SUN
stakeholders

Administrative Agent: MPTF Office,
UNOPs or New Venture Fund?

Technical Secretariat:
SMS, UNOPS, NVF?

Oversight of
funded activities
by national multi-
stakeholder
platforms

