

SUN Civil Society Network Mapping Report

*Identifying SUN Civil Society Alliances
support needs*

November 2013

Report of the SUN CSN Mapping Activity Identifying SUN Civil Society Alliances support needs

Executive Summary

The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) Steering Group commissioned the mapping of existing SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) to build a more detailed picture of current progress within each country and identify specific assets and support needs. The results of this mapping will be used by the SUN CSN to develop and roll-out a SUN CSN capacity-building strategy in 2014.

Aims: The overall aim of the SUN CSN mapping was to support the CSAs work being done at the national and most importantly, the community level.

Objectives:

- To allow identification of areas where capacity support from SUN CSN is most needed in order to extend services for nutrition to the underserved, build capacity for community level nutrition interventions, increase demand from the communities, improve integration of services at community level, building capacity for monitoring of nutrition services at community level to increase accountability for delivery to the community level;
- To enable the SUN CSN to get a better understanding of the capacity of the global CSN for supporting advocacy and accountability efforts in country, holding others throughout the SUN movement accountable, and global advocacy.

Methodology

A small working group was tasked to lead the mapping planning, develop and come to consensus on key questions to drive the mapping. The mapping consisted in a desk research through existing widely available documentation, grey literature and internal documents as well as feedback from calls and meetings with various country stakeholders followed by 1-2 hour calls with CSA leads for validation of information, outline of assets and detailed needs along with their prioritisation. Where possible site visits also informed information captured. The initial mapping was undertaken between September and November 2013 in-depth on 12 national CSAs and desk search was conducted on an additional 5 national CSAs.

This document presents findings overview, findings per country and recommendations for capacity building.

Conclusions

This process has enhanced understanding of how CSAs have developed and engaged with the SUN process in each country context and has drawn attention to key support needs going forward as well as assets and opportunities for potential collaboration between some countries. Colleagues have shown great enthusiasm for opportunities to learn from one another through a number of modalities and document and share experiences. Efforts should be made to address this for the benefit of both individual CSAs but also the SUN civil society network as a whole.

There is a clear need to invest in strengthening of CSA as CSAs are key contributors to enabling effective, equitable and sustainable scaling up of nutrition at all levels and ultimately will play a crucial role in the overall success of the SUN movement.

Table of contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Table of contents	3
Introduction	4
Objectives	4
Methodology.....	4
Findings Overview.....	5
Findings Per country – a snapshot	8
Recommendations	27
Conclusion.....	28
Acknowledgments.....	28
Annexes.....	28
Glossary of Terms:	28
Annex 1 - Mapping of CSA Needs: a reflection of top priorities.....	29
Annex 2 - Overview of CSA status in SUN countries.....	30

Introduction

The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) Steering Group commissioned this mapping of existing SUN Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) to build a more detailed picture of current progress within each country and identify specific assets and support needs. The results of this mapping will be used by the SUN CSN to develop and roll-out a SUN CSN capacity-building strategy in 2014. The initial mapping was undertaken between September and November 2013.

Objectives

The mapping exercise, both in its first phase and building new country CSAs' profiles in, aims to be about supporting the CSAs work being done at the national and most importantly, the community level. The mapping objectives are thus to:

- allow identification of areas where capacity support from SUN CSN is most needed in order to extend services for nutrition to the underserved, build capacity for community level nutrition interventions, increase demand from the communities, improve integration of services at community level, building capacity for monitoring of nutrition services at community level to increase accountability for delivery to the community level; and
- enable the SUN CSN to get a better understanding of the capacity of the global CSN for supporting advocacy and accountability efforts in country, holding others throughout the SUN movement accountable, and global advocacy.

Methodology

Following agreement that such a mapping exercise was essential to inform the SUN CSN efforts, the Steering group of the global network put together a small working group to elaborate the plan for conducting the mapping exercise. The small working group met both electronically and via teleconferences to flesh out a set of key questions that would inform the mapping as well as a proposed way forward which was then validated by the Steering Group. In order to ensure the quality of the exercise, there was a consensus that this activity should be commissioned to an independent consultant to ensure appropriate time was dedicated to this crucial effort.

Twelve CSAs were identified by the SUN CSN coordinator and were the principal focus of this mapping exercise: Bangladesh, Nepal, Ghana, Mozambique, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Malawi, and Mali. Due to time and cost considerations these 12 countries were selected given known progress being made in-country and the fact that they were able to usefully illustrate a cross-section of countries in different stages of CSA development. Desk research was also undertaken in a further five countries where little information was available but which were deemed to be at the start of their CSA journey – Indonesia, Guatemala, Senegal, Ethiopia and Nigeria –but further discussions are still needed with these CSAs in-country to consolidate the data. The initial desk research for all CSAs focused on information already available to the SUN CSN and SUN movement secretariat (SMS). It included a review of the SUN website, SUN Multi-Partner Trust Fund quarterly reports; SUN Civil Society Network country specific reports July 2013; SUN Baseline report 2013; SUN draft progress report 2013 and the use of SUN country fiches 2012 to triangulate available data. This information was captured in detailed country-specific spreadsheets and was shared with 12 CSA coordinators in each country for review (see annex 1 for country spreadsheets).

To ascertain the support needs of CSAs, CSA coordinators reviewed a list of potential needs that had been developed following the inaugural meeting of the SUN CSN¹, strengthened through discussions and calls with the SUN CSAs and compiled list discussed and agreed at a global CSN workshop in New York on September 25, 2013². CSA leads then prioritised their needs accordingly (see annex 2). A one-hour skype interview was also conducted with CSA coordinators in 8 of the 12 CSAs to ensure information was as comprehensive and accurate as possible.

The mapping of SUN CSAs is to be an iterative and live process. Methodology for the next phase of the mapping to maintain information up to date and to ensure new CSAs information is integrated in SUN CSN efforts will need to be agreed upon.

Findings Overview

Based on qualitative information available the countries reviewed as part of this mapping exercise appear to be in either Stage 1 or Stage 2 of preparedness (see box 1) based on when they were launched, the availability of, and access to, funding to kick-start activities and the existence of a coordinator and/or steering committee through which to coordinate and build the CSA. All the countries are either still developing their CSA and/or strengthening processes within it or have an established CSA already in place³. They report that working relationships with the SUN governmental focal points are generally good and productive and those CSAs in the process of developing their Terms of Reference and governance structures state that they are still managing to engage in the SUN multi-stakeholder platforms where they exist.

Box 1: Stages of preparedness (Taken from the SUN movement Strategy - <http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/SUN-MOVEMENT-STRATEGY-ENG.pdf>):

Stage 1: Taking stock and starting out: Taking stock of needs, capacities and commitments: Identifying current needs and capacities, and confirming high-level commitment.

Stage 2: Ready for scaling up: In-country stakeholder platforms are being established, and common strategies are being developed including budgeted plans for scaling up effective actions, with national capacity for implementation and monitoring being strengthened.

Stage 3: Scaling up rapidly to deliver results: Programmes and interventions are being operated at scale when resources are available; progress reporting around expected results is in place; relevant sectors are working together to ensure delivery.

Stage 4: Sustaining impact: Once scaling up has started, the challenge is to maintain political leadership, expand activities and monitor achievement, maintain the financial investment and sustain impact.

¹ The SUN CSN inaugural meeting took place in Washington DC, USA on June 11, 2013 - http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/SUN-Civil-Society-Network-meeting_Executive-Summary_EN.pdf

² On the occasion of the 2013 SUN Global Gathering - http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/SideMeetingSUNCSN_NY_25sep2013_NOTESACTION.pdf

³ Established CSAs with TORs and governance in place: Bangladesh, Mozambique, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali
CSAs developing/finalising TORs and governance structures: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Zambia
CSA about to undertake initial discussions re TOR/governance: Nepal

All CSAs were aware of the need to build a diverse membership in order to have maximum impact on the SUN agenda in-country at national, district and community level. They have made significant progress in doing so and are attempting to make strategic choices with efforts to reach out to under-represented sectors or groups underway or being planned.

Those CSA coordinators interviewed reported that they had activity underway at sub-national level areas or had plans in place to do so. The sensitisation and education of communities, and engagement with district and local authorities in the monitoring and implementation of national nutrition plans were the most commonly cited activities already taking place. Three CSAs – Mozambique, Zambia and Nepal – reported plans to establish sub-national CSA platforms. With the exception of Ghana, Zambia, Malawi and Sierra Leone, CSAs reported no current engagement in regional activity beyond their country border.

In terms of assets, diverse membership was consistently reported as being a significant asset. CSAs believe that members' combined and diverse technical expertise has enabled them to engage more fully in SUN platforms in their respective countries and influence the development and implementation of nutrition plans, programmes and/or policies. Good geographical coverage and presence at sub-national levels was also cited as an asset, as was the importance of having established good relationships with government and other key stakeholders.

In terms of support needs, there was consistency between those needs that were identified as being in the top 5 priorities of each CSA and those that were most frequently mentioned as being of importance (see Table 2). Advocacy training and support to build strong programmes and access funding were the skill development areas most commonly identified by CSAs and identified as being of highest priority⁴. Within the latter, guidance in the mapping of donors and financial resources and the writing of donor proposals was commonly referenced. Documentation of experiences, resource mapping⁵, leadership training, communications training, particularly related to message development and technical training were also consistently cited as being of high importance. In terms of processes, it is worth noting that support to document experiences rated particularly highly as did the importance of sharing of experiences between CSAs. It would be possible to cluster certain support needs in order to avoid duplication of effort as follows:

- Building strong programmes and access funding with resource mapping. This would include: support and/or guidance in the mapping and analysis of funding/resources for nutrition from multiple stakeholders; and guidance on how to proposal writing for key donors including log-frames.
- Advocacy training with communications training. This would include guidance on nutrition messaging for advocacy and broader public communication purposes.
- Technical training in nutrition with either building strong programmes or advocacy. Based on feedback from CSAs, there is a potential need for both: support to build understanding in nutrition amongst CSOs for the purposes of advocacy particularly at sub-national level; and support to build understanding in nutrition for the purposes of programming.

⁴ For more detail see Annex 1 'Mapping of CSA support needs'

⁵ CSAs interpreted resource-mapping in slightly different but similar ways ranging from the mapping of funding and resources for nutrition across key stakeholders, the writing of donor proposals and donor log-frames.

Table 2: Findings from mapping of CSA support needs

Ranking	Support needs listed in top 1-5 of CSA priorities	Most frequently referenced support needs
1.	Advocacy training	Training on how to build stronger programmes and access funding
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on how to build strong programmes and access funding • Documentation of experiences • Communications training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Training • Resource Mapping • Documentation of experiences • Support for field exchange of experiences with other CSAs
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership training • Technical training • Resource mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership training • Communications training • Technical training
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of materials • Train the trainer training • Field exchange of experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of materials • Train the trainer training
5.	Policy analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget analysis • Mapping of stakeholders • Support to work undertaken at district level
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget analysis • Mapping of stakeholders • Support for field exchange of experiences with other CSAs 	Policy analysis

Findings Per country – a snapshot

Bangladesh	November 2013
Contact	Dr Shahida Akter, National Coordinator of Civil Society Alliance for Scaling up Nutrition Bangladesh (CSA for SUN)
CSA status	Established CSA with governance structure in place and a coordination team. Ongoing discussions to consolidate CSA given the presence of a parallel CSA process in-country. Platforms established for dialogue and communication with key stakeholders and good relations have been established with government. Partnerships are being developed with civil society members e.g. local and international NGO's, also known as CSA for SUN's "General Committee" to collectively increase national activity on the nutrition agenda, especially in the grassroots level.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 535.000 - January 2013-December 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> Capacity building of partner NGO's and GO's, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy and awareness programs and development of communication materials for different levels of stakeholders.</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084692</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	<p>A diverse membership of INGOs, national NGOs, community-based organisations, academia and research organisations; religious and faith-based organisations, media, small-holder farmers' organisation and women's groups. They operate in the following sectors: agriculture, health, WASH, economic development, climate change and disaster management, food security, education, women and children.</p> <p>Plans are in place to reach out to nutrition sensitive groups, consumer groups, trade unions, companies in the private sector and human rights organisations.</p>
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy at national level on stunting and Code of Marketing on Breast milk substitutes and at sub-national level to encourage local government authorities to better align resources and implementation of activities • Increasing community awareness on scaling up nutrition, with the current emphasis being on the 1000 days approach and IYCF. • Budget analysis and resource mapping of all implementing agencies to build evidence for advocacy • Coordinating and growing the SUN CSA and building platforms to engage with other networks, stakeholders and government to maintain momentum
Community engagement	The CSA is gauging the perception that key stakeholders at sub-national and local levels have of nutrition and running events to educate them on the multi-sectoral importance of nutrition and 1000 days. Independent members working with communities are sensitising them in order to generate demand for nutrition at community level. The CSA is also building relationships with NGO's working in the grassroots level in order to assist in their capacity-building and increase the CSA's outreach. Communication and advocacy materials are being developed for a range of different stakeholders, which will then be distributed amongst the CSA's General Committee and beyond.
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise in nutrition and M&E and ability to collaborate at high level with government in the design and review of policies and programmes at national and sub-national levels • The CSA members are active across Bangladesh and have good relationships with government agencies and local organisations.
Top Priority Needs	1. Advocacy training to respond to multi-sectoral needs of CSA

	<p>members at national and sub-national levels</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Leadership training for the General Committee members 3. Technical training on : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Data management and analysis (ii) Scientific basis of 1000 days approach and other nutrition indicators 4. Communications training including pretesting of the effectiveness of the behaviour change communication materials, nutrition specific and sensitive messages and how to incorporate SUN specific messages in nutrition sensitive interventions 5. Documentation of experience and translation of materials to support shared learning in-country and with other SUN CSAs
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Ghana	November 2013
Contact	Hunger Alliance of Ghana: Mr. Nana AYIM POAKWAH
CSA status	The CSA was launched in August 2013 and has a structure in place comprising an Executive Council and three Sub-committees to steer the Coalition. Its Terms of Reference are under-discussion and will be finalised by January 2014. It is well-networked with other SUN platforms and is recognised by government in discussions on nutrition
CSA funding status	<i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF <i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 374.500 - January 2013-December 2015 <i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> Advocacy and awareness creation about the current nutrition situation in Ghana, working to support the national effort to scale up nutrition in Ghana, developing appropriate communication tools to enhance behavioural change, community outreach and networking. http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085325
Type of CSOs in CSA	The CSA comprises INGOs, national NGOs, community-based organisations, women's groups, youth-based organisations, small-holder farmer organisations, research bodies and academia, faith-based organisations and one trade union: Ghana Agricultural Workers Union. Sectors covered include agriculture, education, food security and livelihoods, children/youth, gender, nutrition, health, social protection and WASH
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy: support to finalise the national nutrition policy and engage in the development of the national nutrition plan. Ensuring nutrition is a central feature of the national budget discussions in November 2013. • Public and community sensitisation of nutrition through media outreach and education • Ongoing monitoring and evaluation
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation/education of nutrition • Direct nutrition programming by individual CSA members
Engagement in regional efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the West African Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition. Meeting in Sierra Leone in November 2013 to share experiences
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise of membership to engage in policy development • CSA is well-networked with other existing SUN platforms and has the capacity and access to influence national processes and shape the nutrition agenda. • It has strong advocacy capacity & good relations with the media • Work with parliamentarians and work to package a train-the-trainers programme can be shared with other CSAs
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding for transportation for Secretariat to travel to rural districts Access to experiences of other CSAs and guidance on: 2. Budget analysis 3. Mapping of donors and financial resources and writing donor proposals 4. Training for district-level members in building stronger programmes, leadership skills and planning 5. Mapping of technical expertise across key stakeholders

Malawi	November 2013
Contact	SUN CSA is convened by Concern Worldwide and co-chaired by the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI). Tisungeni Zimpita is the SUN CSA full-time coordinator.
CSA status	The CSA was founded in May 2013 as the Civil Society Organisation Nutrition Alliance (CSONA) and is currently in the set-up phase with a secretariat and an interim steering committee. The official launch is planned for early 2014. A ToR was developed and finalised. A road map has been developed and is being rolled out. Full-time coordinator employed since August 2013 and is managing CSA.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 428.000 - May 2013-December 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> Funding is being used to facilitate the establishment of an influential CSONA to take a leading role in influencing and supporting national efforts through meaningful dialogue, advocacy with stakeholders including government, donors and the private sector and thus contribute to a successful roll-out of the national nutrition interventions.</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084721</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	Farmer organizations, education, social protection, community-based organizations, livelihoods orientated NGOs, academia and other alliances/networks. At the moment membership is largely drawn from the INGO due to nutrition capacity. The CSONA plans to actively seeking out more local CSOs to join and it is hoped that once CSONA is formally launched and activities are rolled out at district level, local CSOs will become more involved.
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy for nutrition integration (a position paper which will highlight gaps as well as recommendations for government to take nutrition issues forward is being developed) - Budget analysis in process led by Save the children (CSA member). Analysis and recommendations to be part of a presentation to the National Nutrition Committee and the Parliament Nutrition Committee. - Monthly tracking of what other CSO are doing in rolling out nutrition specific/sensitive interventions and sharing through a range of platforms. - Part of the SUN Taskforce/multi-stakeholder platform, National Nutrition Committee, the Donors Nutrition Security Group, INGO forum. The National Nutrition Committee is a multi-sectoral group with participation across ministries and stakeholders. The SUN taskforce is a working group under the National Nutrition Committee - Intra-CSA regular lessons-sharing mechanism - Mapping of nutrition actors and programmes is underway by the government and CSONA are looking at ways to contribute to these efforts - Identification of champions - Contributed to the National Nutrition Plan - Nutrition-sensitive efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Few members of the CSA have started rolling out the Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy which has a strong emphasis on the 1000 special days. No data is available at this level because rolling out is at its initial stages o A CSO member of the alliance is involved in fortified and blended foods food production value chain. There is currently no documentation available yet. o Members of the alliance are involved and have experience in

	<p>gender sensitive and conservation agriculture for instance Concern Worldwide documented in 'The Impact of Concern's Approach to Conservation Agriculture on Women: Evidence from Malawi'</p> <p>http://intranet/SearchCenter/Pages/Results.aspx?k=conservation%20agriculture%20malawi&s=All%20Sites</p>
Community engagement	<p>Through its district nutrition platform the CSA will strengthen major learning events and support nutrition campaigns that will improve coordination in the delivery of messages at community level and promotion of best practices for behaviour change at household level. In addition, CSONA will identify and support community nutrition champions who will communicate success stories to the public. Right now we are laying the foundation for a strong central national platform which will facilitate this process.</p>
Engagement in regional efforts	<p>Meetings and electronic exchanges with SUN CSA in Zambia and Zimbabwe</p>
Assets	<p>Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSA is composed of members whose opinion and technical expertise is highly regarded on the national arena. Members have expertise in development, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions as well as health financing, resource tracking and budget analysis. • Regularly convened meetings and regular information bulletins • Stakeholder mapping matrix <p>In addition, CSONA can contribute to experience sharing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget analysis • Policy analysis • Sharing best practice • Being on top of events – nationally and internationally • Coming up with national plans and related budgets • Update on performance made on plans and commitments
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Communications training and/or support - Branding CSAs, developing and integrating media programmes in advocacy, developing position papers and press releases, awareness raising and campaigning to gain momentum, identification of nutrition champions 2- Leadership training and facilitation of strategic planning- using an appreciative inquiry approach to define vision, goals and plan for the CSA 3- Advocacy training - Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of advocacy, advocacy strategic planning, campaign development and lobbying 4- Documentation of experiences - Evidence-based data gathering, documentation 5- Facilitation of visits by subject area experts to generate interest and to share state-of-the-art developments in nutrition. 6- Training on how to build strong programmes and access funding - Fundraising strategy and activities, resource mobilization, coordinated financial planning 7- Support to work undertaken at district level -Establishing and influential district nutrition platform, analysing synergies and coordinating budgets from different CSOs at district level, building a harmonized nutrition information sharing system 8- Field exchange of experiences with other CSAs - Cross learning with CSAs within and outside the country 9- Technical support for development of a website to share news and create a portal for sharing reports and documentation

Mali	November 2013
Contact	Programme Coordinator – Massaman Sinaba; OMAES Programme Manager – Boureïma Touré
CSA status	The SUN civil society programme in Mali officially launched in April 2013. The SUN civil society platform in Mali is coordinated by OMAES (L'Œuvre Malienne d'Aide à l'Enfance du Sahel), a national NGO, with technical support from Helen Keller International, and is open to all civil society organisations.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source</i> (type and institution/organisation): Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline</i>: US\$ 374.500 - April 2013-March 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts</i>: It enables the setting up of and implementation of activities planned by the SUN Civil Society Alliance in the country.</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00085562</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	<p>12 member organisations (OMAES - Œuvre Malienne d'aide a l'enfance du sahel (national NGO), HKI - Helen Keller International (INGO), OGES, ASDAP (Association pour le Soutien du Développement des Activités de Population), GAD – Groupe d'Action Développement, GP/SP, WOIYO KONDEYE, CSPEEDA, AED, AMSS, GRAT, FENASCOM, World Vision, Catholic Relief Service).</p> <p>The types of CSO taking part in the national coalition include international NGOs, national NGOs, regional NGOs and NGO networks. These CSOs work in all sectors, in particular agriculture, education, WASH, health, environment and nutrition.</p>
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Workshop for developing a concept note on the integrated role of civil society in matters of nutrition – nutrition, food security, health, education, human rights • Adoption of a strategy to strengthen advocacy for the country to prioritise nutrition • Launch of the SUN Civil Society programme in Mali • Active participation in developing the National Nutrition Policy • Active participation in developing the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan • Participation in high-level meetings to make the voice of civil society in Mali heard globally regarding its place and role in improving nutrition in the country • Participation in SUN country calls for coordinating and updating • Workshop for mapping government commitments, stakeholders and advocacy tools concerning nutrition (25 June 2013) • Development of a plan for monitoring the Government's nutrition commitments • Setting up of regional groups that can influence nutrition • A Workshop on advocacy tools, in particular PROFILE • A Workshop on Nutrition Policies, Standards and Procedures that enable civil society actors to provide the same services of the same quality to the entire population. – Collaboration with the government.
Community engagement	Run national, regional and/or community campaigns to get nutrition policy reflected in programmes
Engagement in regional efforts	Engagement for taking the SUN movement to regional level
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good relations with the government through the national focal point and being actively engaged in the government's efforts to consider nutrition in development policies and programmes; - CSOs' capacity for mobilisation, credibility and leadership

Top priority needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Advocacy training – CSOs have limited advocacy expertise 2- Policy Analysis – indispensable for effective advocacy 3- Budget analysis – indispensable for effective advocacy 4- Needs mapping – indispensable for tailor-made support 5- Mapping of actors – necessary for setting up the alliance and running advocacy campaigns 6- Sharing experiences on the ground with other SUN CSAs – expand the vision and offer new opportunities to hear about it 7- Train the trainers – not enough good quality trainers 8- Leadership training – limited or confused leadership 9- Technical training – limited knowledge among nutrition CSOs of nutrition policies, standards and procedures 10- Setting up an efficient communication system.
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Mozambique	November 2013
Contact	The CSA is under the leadership of ANSA, with technical support from Helen Keller International. The coordinator is Ms Carina Ismael
CSA status	A newly established CSA. ToR and governance structure in place for members; full-time coordinator who is reaching out to attract new members and build 3 CSA platforms at provincial level, and an advocacy strategy under development. It is engaging in policy development within current SUN platforms and is in the early stages of aligning programmes to national policies.
CSA funding status	<i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF <i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 428.000 - April 2013-March 2015 <i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> It enables the setting up of and implementation of activities planned by the SUN Civil Society Alliance in the country. http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084693
Type of CSOs in CSA	19 members including INGOs, universities, national NGOs and existing networks from the following sectors: nutrition, health, gender, human-rights, children, older people, research and agriculture. The CSA is reaching out to UNAC, a farmers group and aims to expand to include nutrition-sensitive organisations, community -based organisations and consumer groups.
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy: CSA participated in the development of the National Advocacy Strategy for Chronic Under-nutrition (lead by SETSAN with REACH support) and its CSA advocacy strategy is under development. training manuals developed to train CSA members on basic nutrition concepts, advocacy, fundraising and lobbying and one training completed • Policy: CSA members have participated in development of government policies and plans - including food security and nutrition strategy, ESAN II, the multisectoral plan of action to reduce chronic malnutrition, and food fortification plan - but CSA has not yet formally engaged as one entity. • Research: in 2013 CSA member, Michigan State University will undertake 2 studies - diversity of the diet; and production of macronutrients by rural households- which will be shared with other stakeholders
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSA intends to create civil society platforms in 3 provinces (Tete, Inhambane and Nampula); first contacts with the provinces are being done in September and October, with a view to establishing these platforms by end of October 2013.
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse membership with robust research and technical expertise to review policies and engage with government, donors and private sector. • Keen advocates for change with access to high level government targets.
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy: sharing of best practice/experience from other CSAs to better map and represent voice of community/public concerns and feedback progress to communities 2. Advocacy: sharing of best practice/experience in advocating for funding 3. Examples of public communications/messaging on nutrition to adapt to context 4. Guidance and sharing of best practice to develop a robust monitoring system to assess progress in government, with donors and its own Members.

Nepal	November 2013
Contact	Save the Children is coordinating efforts to establish the CSA in Nepal. Ms Neera Sharma
CSA status	Discussions regarding the establishment of a SUN CSA are currently underway with the Nepal Nutrition Group, , Nepal Nutrition Foundation and other existing networks. A CSO workshop will take place in December 2013 to agree next steps i.e. governance, focus of CSA etc. As there is currently no SUN CSA, CSOs have been involved in the development of the multi-sector action plan for nutrition in Nepal either through existing platforms or individually.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 428.000 - August 2013-December 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> These funds support CSA efforts to work in coordination with other agencies involved in the implementation of the Multi-sectoral national plan (MSNP). CSA is responsible for monitoring and advocacy on nutrition issues, this includes participation in the design and budget analysis.</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00087074</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	The plan is for CSA members to comprise INGOs, national NGOs, agriculture networks, and right for food network and academia at national level. These will focus on engaging in national policy development and cascading information and approaches to community level.
Key activities	To be agreed at a CSO workshop in December 2013
Community engagement	Plan in 2014 to establish CSA platforms in one of the six MSNP pilot districts that will comprise women’s groups, small-holder farmers groups and community-based organisations. Advocate for similar CSA platforms in all MSNP districts.
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of CSOs to create demand within communities • The Government is encouraging civil society engagement in SUN
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy training – in particular at sub-national level 2. Communications training for CSOs to support advocacy 3. Budget analysis and mechanism to track funding 4. Field visit to a country with an already established CSA to learn from them 5. Documentation of experiences as this is currently weak

Niger	November 2013
Contact	SUN CSA coordinator: Dr Harouna Souley
CSA status	A SUN civil society alliance (CSA) was founded in Niger on 14 August 2011. This alliance "Tous Unis en faveur de la Nutrition-TUN" (All united for Nutrition) has been officially recognised on 30 October 2013. A permanent secretariat has been made to run the alliance. The CSA meets regularly. The CSA has a constitution and is funded through the SUN MPTF. The lead CSO is ONG FORSANI a local organisation.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 428.000 - January 2013-December 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> The funds allocated by the MPTF allow for the running of the SUN CSN advocacy project. Some activities have already been carried out, in particular analysing the cost of producing plumpy nut (nutrient-enriched peanut paste) in Niger, analysing funding of nutrition in Niger, recruiting a project team to manage the activities. Also within the framework of this project, the following activities are programmed: advocacy training sessions for members of the SUN CSN, a media campaign for improving nutrition, coordinating civil society activities including sharing among sub-regional SUN civil society structures.</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084722</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	<p>The CSA in Niger had been founded as a SUN CSA on August 2011. It was initially composed of 18 organizations working in nutrition and nutrition sensitive's area. To date the CSA is composed of 26 members.</p> <p>Some social groups are not fully represented in the CSA. This includes social protection, education and community groups. These groups should be reached out to reinforce the CSA.</p>
Key Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for better nutrition financing and for harmonizing nutrition interventions and integrating nutrition in all relevant government strategies. • Plans to create a commissions dedicated to monitoring government and donors engagements and realizations • An annual survey on the financing of nutrition interventions through government budget and donors funding. The first survey has been carried out. This will allow the CSA to monitor progress and accomplishment of government and donors with respect to nutrition financing. Final report has been validated by CSA members during a workshop organised for this purpose. • A survey to assess the cost of production of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in Niger also underway. • The CSA is regularly required to participate in all nutrition related official activities – government level. The participation of the CSA to such activities is always coordinated and participative.
Community Engagement	Training of 7 sub regional CSO members for organising local SUN CSO branches in the other 7 regions of Niger. Indeed the Niger republic is divided in 8 administrative regions including the capital territory Niamey. The SUN CSA headquarter is based in Niamey. 7 CSA representatives of the other regions will be formed in January 2014 on the SUN movement to represent and carry on SUN CSA activities as local branches. They will be in charge of community mobilisation and feedback to the SUN CSA of activities at the district level.
Engagement in regional efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans to organise exchanges with national and international SUN stakeholders for the promotion of nutrition best practices.
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good relationship with the government focal point and active involvement in the government's efforts towards effectively

	<p>implementing the multi-actor SUN platform scaling up interventions to combat malnutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly sponsored by WFP and REACH, two very well respected institutions in Niger. REACH facilitator's office is furthermore within the high commission of the 3N initiative, which is an institution linked to the President's office. These sponsor institutions also provide unprecedented technical support through their participation in meetings and civil society platform sessions.
<p>Top Priority Needs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Advocacy training – advocacy techniques 2- Train the trainers – training organisations in advocacy and supporting public services to underline nutrition in public policy 3- Training in developing strong programmes and in accessing funding – seeking funding and quality criteria for donors 4- Documenting experiences – programmes with success in managing food crises and a lasting reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition 5- Sharing experiences on the ground with other SUN CSAs – network for sharing experiences and information within the field of nutrition 6- Analysing policy – consistency in nutrition and food security policies in Niger 7- Communications training and/or support (thank you for providing specifications) – developing an advocacy document for member organisations of the TUN group for their advocacy programme to get more nutrition included in the State budget 8- Translations of resources and communications – translation into French of resources provided by the SUN secretariat 9- Budget analysis – expenditure on nutrition in Niger's national budget 10- Leadership training – training in social entrepreneurship 11- Needs mapping – causal and contextual analysis of malnutrition in Niger.

Peru	November 2013
Contact	CARE Peru has coordinated the Alliance since 2006. Milo Stanojevich is the coordinator
CSA Status	The CSA was established in 2006 and pre-dates SUN. It has a ToR for members, governance structure in place and a common strategy. Although no SUN multi-sector platform exists, the CSA works with the coordinating government Ministry to influence policies and practice in nutrition. Members tend to work independently, but always coordinate activities in different areas where they implement programmes and coordinate advocacy where needed.
CSA funding status	<i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF <i>Amount and timeline:</i> \$278,200 for 24 months starting February, 2014 <i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> The project will contribute to better coordination of articulation, consensus-building and monitoring between regional/local governments and the civil society within the framework of the countries' national policy on social development and inclusion. The prioritized regions of this project are the provinces of Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Apurimac, regional unit known as MANCOMUNIDAD, as well as parts of Lima, all of which reflecting a high prevalence of child malnutrition.
Type of CSOs in CSA	CSA comprises INGOs, national NGOs, quasi-government body (Mesa de Covertacion de Lucha Contra la Pobreza), USAID and community based organisations and is seeking funding to include more representation of women's groups, small-holder farmers and community level organisations to broaden its constituency base. Sectors involved include health, WASH, education and social protection. The CSA is focusing on agriculture through the lens of engaging in the establishment of the new Food Security and nutrition law
Community engagement	Members are implementing nutrition interventions in different communities of Peru but their main effort is to support national, regional and municipal governments to implement the national nutrition strategy.
Engagement in regional efforts	Interest amongst CSA members to support networks in other countries within the region (Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador) but this would require further resources.
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy: influencing the development of a new food security and nutrition law and strategy and the roll-out of micronutrients. Ongoing efforts to influence municipal government and mayors at district level to prioritise and fund nutrition interventions and to use funding properly • M&E: monitoring the implementation of the National Nutrition Plan via government programmes, various food programmes, Community Health Worker programmes and government actions to purchase & distribute multi-nutrients.
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical expertise of CSA members in nutrition and research: ability to assess policies, input into the development of policy and legal frameworks and budget analysis and tracking • Planning and implementation of advocacy and its ability to access the highest levels of government given the broad range of members. • The CSA has presence in approximately 12 regions that have the highest incidence of chronic malnutrition (about half the regions in the country).

Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CSA reports a lack of funding in order to scale up more effectively and broaden its membership and impact at municipal level especially the development of a network of women’s and community-based organizations to expand the reach of the Child Nutrition for advocacy purposes 2. Support to document the advocacy undertaken to position nutrition as a national priority and to document the technical assistance to the national and sub national governments to implement the national nutrition strategy 3. Support to translate existing materials into English and French for circulation to other CSAs
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Sierra Leone	November 2013
Contact	Melrose Tucker, Health and Nutrition manager at FOCUS 1000 is the temporary contact point.
CSA status	The CSA was launched in April 2013. A ToR for Members and governance structure has been developed and is in the process of being rolled out. Recruitment of a coordinator is still required.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> USD 280,000 for two years (January 2014 – December 2015) (MPTF round 2)</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> This approach – of setting up a secretariat and creating a joint strategy for the Civil Society platform (CSP) – will enhance the CSP’s ability to leverage ideas and best practice, energy and resources of the different partners for the common cause. By creating an effective CSP with a clear, functioning national secretariat and common strategy, the effectiveness and efficiency of the CSP will increase by reducing duplication of efforts, identifying and filling the gaps where these exist, maximizing complementarity, and magnifying visibility and impact beyond the scope of any single CSP member. Moreover achieving the goals of the SUN Movement requires the combined efforts of a number of stakeholders and is unattainable through individual organizational efforts of any single CSO, no matter how accomplished.</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	<p>50 CSOs comprise the CSA ranging from INGOs, national NGOs, student unions, nurses association, medical and dental association, medical research Council, amongst others.</p> <p>When the formation of the SUN Civil Society Platform was initiated, a range of organisations were invited, not only organizations that are engaged in nutrition interventions but organizations that have nutrition direct and nutrition sensitive components, some are in environment and climate change, some in water and sanitation (WASH), some in Health, In Child protection (orphans and vulnerable groups), Education related (NGOs in girl child education). Any Organization that will relate to the welfare of the women and children that will impact their nutritional status are welcome to join the SUN CSP.</p> <p>The CSA will expand its membership to include lawyer’s associations, men’s groups and leaders groups (Traditional leaders, women’s leaders, parliamentarians as constituency leaders, Paramount chiefs, Church leaders - authorities with large populations under their control).</p>
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of the CSA structure including recruitment of a coordinator and agreeing CSA strategy and annual workplan • Rollout of SUN at district level: This will involve an inclusive and open consultation process with all key stakeholders at the national, district and community levels to ensure that the joint strategy and implementation plan reflect the priorities and voices of civil society in Sierra Leone. This will require extensive dissemination and awareness raising around the SUN Movement’s goals and its approach as well as of the country plan on eliminating malnutrition. This alignment of CSOs strategies, programs and resources should result in more impactful, quality, effective and efficient efforts, increased synergies among organizations and more multi-sectoral interventions on malnutrition. This activity will be characterized by the rolling out of the SUN CSP strategy to the districts and the communities as well as at the national/central level through a series of meetings and national dialogues on Scaling Up Nutrition. This activity will be closely guided by the forthcoming national SUN

	<p>launch at the district level in the country to ensure consistency and harmonization of messaging. The NC-CSP will lead on the implementation of this activity with the support of the Taskforce members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify CSA engagement on key government SUN technical committees • Advocacy for appropriate resources and enhanced technical capacity to implement nutrition intervention at district level and adequate funding for nutrition at national level .
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitisation on nutrition in key districts efforts
Engagement in regional efforts	<p>No information was provided regarding engagement the CSA with regional bodies or other networks/organisations in the region. Sierra Leone and Ghana are however in dialogue in an effort to exchange experiences.</p>
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSP Members have Technical expertise in nutrition and M&E and ability to collaborate at high level with government in the design and review of policies and programmes and research at national and District levels - Working collaboratively with the National Food and Nutrition Directorate at Nutrition Technical committee level - Representation of CSA at the SUN Coordination meeting level in the Office of the Vice President. - Planning and implementation of advocacy and has ability to access the highest levels of government given the broad range of members. - Technical expertise of CSA members in nutrition and research: ability to assess policies, input into the development of policy and legal frameworks
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy training of CSO members to keep nutrition at top of government's agenda 2. Technical nutrition training to bridge the knowledge gap of grass root organizations who do not have any knowledge on nutrition but have ability to become good advocates 3. Communication training: development and dissemination of messages to key stakeholders including public and support to develop good information-sharing practices across CSA members. 4. Build skills in resource mapping of key stakeholders and potential partners for CSA activities 5. Funding to establish a robust CSA presence at district and community level 6. Leadership training for CSA members at national and district levels 7. Funding to train a new CSA coordinator once recruited in programme development, resource mobilization and documentation skills 8. Train-the-Trainer training to allow some CSA members to serve as facilitators for continued effort in scaling up nutrition 9. Exchange of information with other CSAs to enhance practice

Tanzania	November 2013
Contact	Save the Children is convening the CSA. Joyce Ngegba is the focal person
CSA status	Launched in 2011, it is a large, well-established CSA with representation throughout Tanzania's 26 regions including CSA coordinators in nine zones. Due to its size, focus is now on strengthening coordination, capacity building, communication and M&E and the mapping of Member assets and programmes to further maximise its effectiveness and impact.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors – UNICEF & Irish Aid <i>Amount and timeline:</i> 362,876 € (in 2013) – UNICEF funding (2012-2013), Irish Aid funding (2012-2014)</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> The support from UNICEF and Irish Aid is supporting the current annual work plan covering capacity building activities, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, membership drive and mobilization activities. This support has contributed to the growth of the CSA. With more support the CSA will be able to implement advocacy initiatives at sub-national level.</p> <p><i>Future funding:</i> CSA exploring the need of seeking support from private sectors, corporate sector and CSA members' contribution.</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	A CSA of 280 organisations comprising INGOs, national NGOs, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations and academia. No current plans to expand membership given its current size. Sectors involved include: agriculture, education, WASH, human rights, social protection, health, environment, climate change, nutrition, community development, livestock and income generation.
Key Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy: building a strong network of MP nutrition champions in Tanzania and Zanzibar and piloting the CSA advocacy strategy in one district, with the intention to roll-out to other districts. • Analysis of district-level nutrition plans, budgets and expenditures in selected districts to provide evidence for advocacy. • Initial engagement in policy and legal frameworks including the development of a food and nutrition policy. • Supporting MPs that oversee government performance in nutrition with technical expertise and field trips • Public mobilisation and community awareness raising of national nutrition strategic plan • Capacity building of the CSA members on nutrition initiatives, advocacy, policy, and project management. • Support the CSA members to attend various nutrition forums for training , advocacy and technical groups
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of nutrition and national nutrition strategic plan • Supporting CSA members to be part of district nutrition steering committees
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobilizing and coordination of CSOs • capacity building of CSOs in areas including M&E and advocacy • strong working relationships with the media and MPs
Top Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support member CSOs to build skills to plan/strengthen, implement and monitor programmes. 2. Funding skills such as proposal writing and donor relations 3. Communications training to better utilise social media and strengthen information exchange amongst Members 4. Support to ensure that success stories and case studies are written and shared for advocacy purposes 5. Funding to roll out of advocacy district level pilot to other districts to improve quality of lobbying/negotiations

Uganda	November 2013
Contact	Christine Muyama and MR Kato Peterson KIKOMEKO
CSA status	UCCO-SUN has been established and is awaiting formal government registration. Only the constitutive documents will be registered with the government registrar of documents but the coalition will not be registered as an independent entity. ToR are in place for Members and a governance structure is in place. Currently has an interim host organisation and awaiting final recruitment of full-time coordinator effective November 2013. A focus is to strengthen coordination amongst members to maximise impact of the CSA.
CSA funding status	<p><i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors - MPTF</p> <p><i>Amount and timeline:</i> US\$ 321.000 - January 2013-December 2015</p> <p><i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> For strengthening the capacity of Uganda Civil Society Actors in contributing to the scale up of nutrition. These MPTF funds will finance activities as planned in the three year UCCO-SUN project plan. They will catalyse the process of bringing together actors for sustainable action in contributing to scale up of nutrition</p> <p>http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00084723</p>
Type of CSOs in CSA	<p>Membership mainly comprises international and national level NGOs with few community based organisations. UCCO-SUN to take on efforts to bring on board community based organizations from deprived communities in different parts of the country and organisations engaging in social protection.</p> <p>Sectors represented include: health, nutrition, agriculture, WASH, education and livelihoods.</p>
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise governance structure with agreement on host organisation and coordinator post. The National NGO forum and UN REACH have shown interest in working with the CSA to undertake a more comprehensive stock-take of the current CSOs operating in the field of food security, nutrition and livelihoods by the end of 2013. These will be approached to join the CSA post-mapping. A report on Nutrition and budgeting and transparency was launched in partnership with Save the Children Uganda on November 27, 2013. UCCO-SUN organised members to participate in a nutrition forum meeting being organized under the nutrition secretariat of the Office of the Prime Minister on December 2 & 3, 2013, graced by the Prime Minister of Uganda.
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UCCO-SUN has undertaken some initiative to engage district level actors in nutrition budgeting and awareness Engaged with cultural leadership of Tooro kingdom to promote nutrition in Tooro Kingdom.
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse technical and advocacy expertise of individual members that can be utilized once coordination is strengthened
Top 5 Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership training starting with steering committee members to include: decision-making; management of coalition; communication, planning and negotiation. Training in writing funding proposals and mapping sources of funding Guidance on how to strengthen design, implement and evaluate health and nutrition programmes Training in policy and budget analysis. Funding to roll-out current advocacy training package to district/community level

Zambia	November 2013
Contact	Save the Children is the convening organisation in the interim. The coordinator is William Chilufya
CSA status	The CSA has been established but its constitution has yet to be finalised and CSOs are working to harmonise their activities, starting with joint activities around key moments such as Breast-feeding week and Tax Proposals to Government. A CSA work plan and key advocacy asks have been agreed and a draft advocacy plan will be finalised by the end of 2013. The CSOs are yet to fully harmonise their activities but have made first steps to do so around key moments like Breastfeeding Week and tax justice initiatives
CSA funding status	<i>Source (type and institution/organisation):</i> Donors -Irish Aid & DFID <i>Amount and timeline:</i> 210,000 GBP/year – 2013-2015 <i>How does it contribute to efforts:</i> Funding is being used to implement civil society alliance interventions/program of action. It is positively enabling CSA to contribute to scaling up nutrition in Zambia.
Type of CSOs in CSA	The CSA has 90 (national level 40 and local level 50 members at national level and 18 members in each of the three districts where it has a presence. Members include INGOs, national NGOs, faith-based organisations, community-based organisations, youth groups, women’s groups, small holder farmer organisations, academia and research organisations. The CSA plans to reach out to more faith-based, women and youth groups in 2014 and organisations engaged in WASH. Sectors currently involved include social protection, agriculture, health and nutrition.
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the profile and awareness of nutrition with the Zambian population and within government sector plans and budgets at national level and in three districts. Progress is being made but it is in its early stages. • The CSA is reviewing and commenting on government policies and plans to ensure the inclusion of nutrition-focused language and interventions and an analysis of the national budget for food and nutrition forms the basis of advocacy for the foreseeable future. • Review of Government’s recent national budget announcement and advocacy as needed
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to monitor and support Government in the implementation of 1000 days programme at district level from January 2014 • District CSA focal points have been identified in three districts with coordinating mechanisms at a district level
Engagement in regional efforts	None
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical knowledge and expertise to make the practical case to scale up nutrition with other key stakeholder • A diverse range of CSO members and a presence at district level • Strong media and communications capability to raise profile of nutrition and ensure it is at the top of the government’s agenda

Top 5 Priority Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support in mapping of donor funding available for nutrition in Zambia and training in proposal writing and log frames for donors including DFID and EU 2. Technical assistance to review and enhance the writing of key advocacy/policy documents 3. Technical nutrition training to Zambia CSO members on key aspects of scaling up nutrition e.g. the Lancet interventions 4. Funding to translate key awareness raising materials into the 5 key local languages for distribution at community level. 5. Support to document experiences and what has been achieved to date to share best practice and learning 6. International /regional Networking
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Recommendations

This mapping is intended to provide information to support the development of a CSA capacity-building programme. Given the pace with which CSAs are developing, any response to this mapping should be done in stages, starting with any needs that can be met quickly, effectively and without the need for additional funding or resource. This would be followed by a second stage focusing on needs that will require further investment and/or planning. The following recommendations are based on this premise.

1. There is a need to map identified CSA support needs against those resources, skills and expertise currently available across key members of the CSN. This will ascertain the potential and pace with which each need could be realistically addressed as part of a CSA capacity-building programme and identify gaps in resources and/or knowledge within the CSN that may require external support and/or funding to address.
2. Initial priority should be given to the identification of existing guidelines, tools and/or training materials within members of the CSN that can be disseminated quickly across the network. It is likely that existing CSN members will already have a wealth of information on subject areas including advocacy, proposal writing and log-frame development, intelligence regarding donor funding opportunities and tools on how to map donors and other stakeholders. In interview, CSA coordinators also requested details regarding the Terms of Reference and governance structures of others. This would be particularly useful for countries such as Nepal who are about to establish their own CSA.
3. The sharing of information and guidelines is a very useful starting point, however the CSN may wish to consider developing and delivering specific training courses either in-situ in key countries or centrally for participants from CSAs. This is likely to require additional funding. Should their rollout be a preferred or possible option then it is worth investigating whether CSN members already running similar training courses in SUN countries could extend the offer of training to other CSO colleagues. A train-the-trainer approach to any training may result in more cost-effective and sustainable results over time.
4. Through the course of this mapping, some CSAs stated that they had particular expertise in technical areas including monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, media and communications. At the same time, this expertise is also being sought by other CSAs. Based on the level of support needed, further discussion with these CSAs is needed to further ascertain their level of experience and willingness to be approached for support by another CSA. It is important to note that the CSA concerned may require additional resource to do this if the extent of support being offered is ongoing or field exchange options are to be explored.
5. In reviewing existing documentation for this mapping, it became apparent that the quality of reporting from country CSAs varied considerably. Moving ahead efforts should be made to streamline and/or consolidate the reporting process as much as possible and to undertake quality control to ensure consistency in the standard of reporting from countries.
6. There is a demand from CSAs for support to document experience for advocacy, learning and an exchange of information and experiences across CSAs. Building a culture of lesson-learning and identifying ways to build their ability to document and share experiences and information can only be of benefit to CSAs at this stage of their development as the network as a whole

strengthens and builds prominence within the SUN movement. Further investigation is needed into potential options for this and a proposal shared with CSAs to ensure maximum ownership and usage.

Conclusion

This process has enhanced understanding of how CSAs have developed and engaged with the SUN process in each country context and has drawn attention to key support needs going forward as well as assets and opportunities for potential collaboration between some countries. Colleagues have shown great enthusiasm for opportunities to learn from one another and document and share experiences. Efforts should be made to address this for the benefit of both individual CSAs but also the SUN civil society network as a whole.

Interestingly, at the country level, the findings indicate that national civil society alliances of the SUN movement are actively engaging with and have extended their membership to reach out to a broad range of actors (e.g. WASH, social protection, small holder farming organisations, human rights, academics, trade unions, amongst others).

Some CSAs have already started a twinning model of learning exchange (e.g. Zambia & Malawi and Sierra Leone & Ghana). The SUN CSN will continue to encourage, support and promote this sort of twinning exchange systematically along with documenting the process, lessons learnt and resulting outcomes. More comprehensive field learning exchange efforts will be explored as part of the capacity building strategy of the SUN CSN and should enable in-depth cross-learning and thematic documentation of experiences.

There is a clear need to invest in strengthening of CSA as CSAs are key to multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder efforts in country and essential contributors to enabling effective, equitable and sustainable scaling up of nutrition at all levels. Ultimately a strong and inclusive civil society that works effectively with multiple stakeholders and within the national multi-stakeholder platform will play a crucial role in the overall success of the SUN movement.

Acknowledgments

A special thank you to all CSA coordinators for their time, energy and support of this mapping exercise.

Annexes

1. SUN CSA mapping of needs – overview
2. Overview of CSA status in SUN countries
3. SUN CSAs spreadsheets (available on request)
4. SUN CSA country support needs (available on request)

Glossary of Terms:

- SUN: Scaling Up Nutrition
- CSA: civil society alliances
- CSO: civil society organisation
- CSN: civil society network
- ToR: Terms of Reference
- WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Annex 1 - Mapping of CSA Needs: a reflection of top priorities

	Bangladesh	Ghana	Mali	Malawi	Mozambique	Nepal	Niger	Peru	Sierra Leone	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Total no. of nominations
NEEDS													
Documentation of experiences	5		10	2		5	3	2		3	6	5	9
Translation of materials	5		11	10			5	3			7	4	7
Leadership training	2	3	8	3			6		2	8	1		8
Advocacy training	1		1	6	1	1	1		1	4	5		9
'Train the trainer' training		6	7	4			1		2	10		3	7
Technical training	3		9	4			10		1	9	3	2	8
Training on how to build strong programmes and access funding	6	4	13	7	1		2		1	1	2	1	10
Communications training and/or support (please specify)	4		12	1	1	2	4		1	2			8
Policy analysis			2	12			4				4		4
Budget analysis			3	13		3	5				10		5
Resource mapping		5	4	14			7		1	5	12	1	9
Mapping of stakeholders			5	11			10			6	11		5
Field exchange of experiences with other CSAs	x	2	6	9		4	3		3	7	8	6	9
Support to work undertaken at district level		1		7			7		1		9		5

Other type of support mentioned included Monitoring & Evaluation and Funding support to develop a network of women's organizations.

Annex 2 - Overview of CSA status in SUN countries

	SUN countries	CSA status	Funding status	Name of platform
1	Bangladesh	YES - established	Funded through round 1 MPTF	Civil Society Alliance for Scaling Up Nutrition in Bangladesh (CSA for SUN, BD)
2	Benin	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	
3	Burkina Faso	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	
4	Burundi	In process of being established		
5	Cameroon	No		
6	Chad	No		
7	Congo, Democratic Republic of	No		
8	Côte d'Ivoire	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
9	El Salvador	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
10	Ethiopia	YES	Awaiting to hear back re bi-lateral DFID funding	Ethiopian Civil Society Coalition (ECSC)
11	Gambia	No		
12	Ghana	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	GHANA CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR SCALING UP NUTRITION (GHACSSUN)
13	Guatemala	Yes	Funded through round 1 MPTF	?
14	Guinea	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
15	Haiti	No		
16	Indonesia	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
17	Kenya	In process of being	Awaiting to hear back re	?

	SUN countries	CSA status	Funding status	Name of platform
		established	round 2 of MPTF funding	
18	Kyrgyz Republic	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
19	Lao PDR	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
20	Madagascar	YES	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	Hina
21	Malawi	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	Malawi Civil Society Organisations Nutrition Alliance (CSONA)
22	Mali	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	?
23	Mauritania	No		
24	Mozambique	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	The CSA is under the leadership of ANSA and with technical support from Helen Keller International: Ms Carina ISMAEL carinaismael@gmail.com
25	Myanmar	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
26	Namibia	No		
27	Nepal	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	?
28	Niger	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	Tous Unis en faveur de la Nutrition-TUN
29	Nigeria	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
30	Pakistan	No		
31	Peru	YES	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	Initiative Against Children's Chronic Malnutrition
32	Republic of the Congo	No		
33	Rwanda	No	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?

	SUN countries	CSA status	Funding status	Name of platform
34	Senegal	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
35	Sierra Leone	YES	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
36	Sri Lanka	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?
37	South Sudan	No		
38	Takijistan	No		
39	Tanzania	YES	Funded by bi-lateral donors (think it is DFID & Irish Aid)	PANITA
40	Uganda	YES	Funded through round 1 MPTF	UCCO-SUN
41	Yemen	No		
42	Zambia	YES	Funded by bi-lateral donors (think it is DFID & Irish Aid)	Zambia CSO-SUN Alliance
43	Zimbabwe	In process of being established	Awaiting to hear back re round 2 of MPTF funding	?

