**Risks/Assumptions:**

- R: Elections are an opportunity for nutrition messaging/campaign manifesto’s, but can also slow and divert parliamentarian involvement in other areas.
- R: Independence of CSOs not fully recognized (e.g. government nominating persons outside the CSA for participation in SUN meetings)
- R: Private sector interests block/divert parliamentarians’ focus on policy development and nutrition financing.
- R: National emergencies (e.g. civil war, infectious disease outbreak, natural disaster) reverts funding and priorities.
- A: Governments allow CSA to actively contribute to decision-making processes at national and subnational level with a focus on legislation, planning, budgeting, implementation and accountability.
- A: Sufficient funding is available from donors to continue supporting the project.

**With whom is your project working?**

- Naf & sub-nat. govt.
- NGOs/CSOs
- Private sector
- UN
- Donors
- Media
- Academia
- Communities

**In which themes?**

- Continuously improve country planning and policy to end malnutrition
- Mobilize resources, advocate and communicate for impacts
- Strengthen capacity of state and non-state actors for scaled up nutrition action at all levels
- Ensure equity, equality and non-discrimination for all mainly women and girls

**To deliver what, for whom?**

Output 1.1: CSOs, particularly those at a decentralized level are enabled by the CSAs to contribute to national plans and processes

Output 1.2: Nutrition champions increase the profile of nutrition and influence legislations and policies, planning and budgeting for nutrition.

Output 1.3: Results from advocacy and analyses conducted by CSAs are used by decision makers to inform national and sub-national legislation, policymaking, planning and budgeting.

Output 2.1: Civil society contribution to and analysis of nutrition specific and sensitive allocations and expenditures made available at national and subnational levels.

Output 2.2: Civil society supports Governments and local partners to access innovative sources of financing including international funds

Output 3.1: Civil Society Alliances put CSO membership at the forefront, enabling them to actively contribute to multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder decision-making and coordination platforms at national and subnational level.

Output 3.2: Civil Society Alliances contribute to and report on national progress in the SUN annual Progress Report as well as other national reporting mechanisms including Voluntary National Reviews for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Output 3.3: With the support of the CSA, sub-national CSOs encourage local authorities to honour and report on their nutrition commitments.

**Contribute to achieve with partners**

- Outcome 1: The grantee SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder Nutrition Plans in place.

- Outcome 2: International and domestic resources are better mobilized to finance national nutrition plans.

- Outcome 3: The SUN Country CSA is on track in implementing their nutrition commitments and making a demonstrable impact; reduce malnutrition in all forms.

**Overall objective:** Contribute towards “strengthened participation by in-country non-state stakeholders and parliamentarians in national multi-stakeholder platforms to implement scale up nutrition plans”

**Impact:** Reduce malnutrition in all forms

**Note:** Themes, Outputs, Outcomes and Overall objective are taken from SUN Movement Pooled Fund Grants Proposal