

Annex D: SUN Movement Pooled Fund Results Framework

Applicants are invited to select a funding theme, then apply the outputs and activities of their choosing in their proposed project plan. Applicants can also create their activities, so long as they relate to the Outcome(s) selected.

	Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	
	Impact (Overall Goal)			
	The Overall Goal of this intervention is to contribute towards “Strengthened participation by in-country non-state stakeholders and parliamentarians in national multi-stakeholder platforms to implement scale up nutrition plans”			
	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Outcome Assumptions & Risks
SMART Planning & Legislation	<p>Outcome 1 (SMART planning): By the end of the grant period, the grantee SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of national nutrition plans that clearly show inclusiveness of CSAs inputs including a special focus on equity and human rights. • % of national nutrition plans that clearly show inclusiveness of CSAs inputs regarding gender inequality and women’s empowerment. • % of national nutrition plans that show clarity and relevance of priorities, goals, objectives, interventions and programmes based on a sound situation analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved national plans (documents) • CSAs inputs to quality review of national plans using the SUN Movement Checklist on the criteria and characteristics of ‘good’ national nutrition plans. • SUN Movement MEAL system (indicator on the ‘quality’ of national plans). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R: Elections are an opportunity for nutrition messaging/campaign manifesto’s, but can also slow and divert parliamentarian involvement in other areas. • Governments allow Civil Society Alliances (CSA) to actively contribute to decision making processes at national and subnational level with a focus on legislation, planning, budgeting, implementation and accountability.

Financial Resourcing	Outcome 2 (Resourcing): By the end of the grant period, international and domestic resources are better mobilised to finance national nutrition plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of costed national nutrition plans that address financing gap highlighted through the work of CSAs and other stakeholders • % of costed national nutrition plans that show a reduction in the financing gap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on finance gaps based on current spending and cost estimation. • Evidence on increased additional funding. • SUN MEAL system (indicators on finance for nutrition) • CSAs MEAL system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Sufficient funding is available from donors to continue supporting the project. • R: Independence of CSOs not fully recognized (e.g. government nominating persons outside the CSA for participation in SUN meetings)
Enabling Implementation	Outcome 3 (Effective Implementation and accountability): By the end of the grant period, the SUN Country CSA is on track in implementing their nutrition commitments and are making a demonstrable contribution to reducing malnutrition at sub-national levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of funded CSAs that increase their scoring in terms of functionality • % of in-country stakeholders that report on their commitments and % of those that are on-track in the implementation. • % of countries with active CSAs engagement that report progresses towards reducing malnutrition. • % of countries with active CSAs engagement that report progresses in addressing gender inequality and women's empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global repository of commitments (e.g. N4G/GNR and newly established Milan Summit). • SUN annual Progress Report and Global Nutrition Report. • SUN MEAL system (e.g. indicators on commitments, legislation, coverage of interventions, nutrition indicators). • CSN Functionality Index • CSAs MEAL system • Baseline data on CSAs' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding gender inequality and women's empowerment • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	Outputs (per outcome) and costs	Output Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Output Assumptions and Risks
	For Outcome 1 (SMART planning):	Outcome Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Outcome Assumptions & Risks
SMART Planning & Legislation	Output 1.1 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), particularly those at a decentralized level are enabled by the CSAs to contribute to national plans and processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of roundtables and consultations organized with local, marginalized CSOs at subnational level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photos, reports and case studies from the CSAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: CSOs are willing to participate at workshops and public attendance • A: CSA is reaching out to a geographically and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women’s groups among participating CSOs, enabled by CSAs. • Number of training and/or other capacity building activities targeted to local, marginalized CSOs. • Evidence of public attendance during community events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender analysis of CSAs to determine the impact of their engagement on gender equity. • Written submissions to national policy forums. • Training reports and case studies on participatory approaches for marginalized CSOs. • Social media use such as Twitter, Facebook, online petitions, etc. 	<p>demographically diverse set of CSO’s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R: CSO’s and grassroots organisation lack the financial/logistical ability to attend national planning processes.
<p>Output 1.2 Nutrition champions (e.g. religious leaders, celebrities, affected community representatives, women’s organisations) increase the profile of nutrition and influence legislations and policies, planning and budgeting for nutrition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parliamentarian champions and key influencers that speak about nutrition in key decision-making processes related to legislation, policy making, planning and budgeting. • Number of parliamentary hearings and pledges. • Number of position platform/manifesto contributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of identification and engagement with parliamentarian champions and key influencers. • Parliamentarians’ pledges, hearing minutes, documents, reports and case studies from CSAs. • Reports from public hearings, parliamentary hearings/meetings, correspondence available, briefing documents, policy reports, case studies. • Media and Press releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Parliamentarians and influencers are willing to earnestly engage in the process. • R: Nutrition champions do not represent the geographic, linguistic, demographic, social diversity to elevate nutrition profile effectively.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of national and subnational plans that clearly incorporate contributions by CSAs • Number of actions taken to increase women and youth awareness of their rights to food and nutrition. • Number of policy briefings and submissions to policy forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and case studies from CSAs. • Media reports. • Evidence of campaigning and activity reports. • Evidence of attribution to legislative change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Governments allow CSA to actively contribute. • A: CSA provide coherent suggestions to the plans and policies • R: Governments may reject or exclude CSA suggestions post-engagement.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of policy positions from CSAs towards specific policy changes (e.g. media reports, briefing documents, review papers). 		
	For Outcome 2 (Resourcing):	Outcome Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Outcome Assumptions & Risks
Financial Resourcing	Output 2.1 Civil society contribution to and analysis of nutrition specific and sensitive allocations and expenditures made available at national and subnational levels either supplementing or collaborating with any existing budget analysis and review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope, quality and use of the finance data generated from the analyses conducted by the CSAs (either as supplements or as contribution). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance reports and datasets including links (or clear information) on finance data sources. Budget analysis documentation such as photos, papers, correspondence and interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Data is made easily available and accessible. R: Security or political instability impedes financial data-sharing with CSAs.
	Output 2.2 Civil society supports Governments and local partners to access innovative sources of financing including international funds such as the Global Financing Facility, Power of Nutrition, and financial pledges from INGOs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of additional funds (domestic and international) mobilized through the support of CSAs. Cost estimates for prioritized programmes or interventions (specific and or sensitive to nutrition). Estimates of finance gaps based on the analysis of costs and current spending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance reports and datasets. Briefs submitted to policy forums, decision makers and parliamentarian champions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Innovative sources of funding are available. R: Governments are not willing meet the reporting/eligibility/transparency criteria to access those funds.
	For Outcome 3 (Implementation and Accountability):	Outcome Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Outcome Assumptions & Risks
Enabling Implementation	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and quality of national or subnational platforms that put CSA contributions at the forefront. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and case studies by the CSAs including evidence of mechanisms for the inclusion of CSAs in decision-making and coordinating platforms. Evidence of public mobilization (audio and documents) and attribution towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Sub-national CSOs are willing to dedicate the time and patience to long, national-level policymaking processes.

<p>platforms at national and subnational level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Behaviour Change campaigns organized in marginalized communities through the support to local CSOs. • Number of representatives from marginalized communities that have been engaged in Behaviour Change campaigns and/or events to influence decision-making and coordination. 	<p>desired changes (e.g. on plans, budgets or programmes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of BCC campaign including attribution towards desired changes (e.g. on citizens' participation, right to food, gender equity and women's empowerment etc.). • Disaggregated lists, by age and sex, of participants in key events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R: Governments do not permit the CSA to organize public events for fear of criticism. • R: State-owned and privately-owned media do not respect the neutrality of CSA nutrition messaging. • R: Sub-national CSOs view activities as a responsibility of hosting entity, not their own.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of inputs received from sub-national CSOs required for the CSA to inform national or global reporting mechanisms, e.g. SUN Annual Progress Report, Global Nutrition Report. • Evidence of CSA engagement and coordination with national review mechanisms such as the SDG national review process. • Evidence of CSAs reporting or contributing to reports on inequity and vulnerability status of the population at national or sub-national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSA submission to reporting mechanisms. • Disaggregated data by age and sex and case studies by the CSAs. • Annual performance survey by the CSN (part of the SUN MEAL system). • SUN annual Progress Report, Global Nutrition Report and other published documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Reports are easily accessible to CSO constituents in language/content. • A: Security environment is stable enough to conduct field visits. • R: Data collection is less accessible/reliable in remote and/or underdeveloped communities. • R: Sub-national CSOs view activities as a responsibility of hosting entity, not their own.
<p>Output 3.3 With the support of the CSA, sub-national CSOs encourage local authorities to honour and report on their nutrition commitments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of data received from CSAs about accountability and progress on existing commitments. • Evidence of CSAs reporting national-level progress back to its sub-national members for engagement and motivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global accountability mechanisms (e.g. N4G or Milano Summit reporting mechanism). • Register of commitments by the CSAs (collated by the Civil Society Network). • Annual performance survey by the CSN (part of the SUN MEAL system). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Sub-national CSOs recognize the value in capacity building efforts. • R: National policy limits the financial durability of sub-national CSOs.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R: Local politics hamper basic advocacy efforts or reject nutrition manifestos. R: Sub-national CSOs reticent to hold local/national governments accountable.
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Activities (per output)		Inputs (Means and resources)
For Outcome 1: SMART Planning & Legislation		Inputs (Means and resources)
Output 1.1	Activity 1.1.1 Organizing round-tables and consultations with grassroots and community organisations/associations to bring their perspective into national policy and planning processes (e.g. the development of national plans and common-results framework).	Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media. Costs to organize the round-tables and consultations (travel costs, DSAs, etc.).
Output 1.2	Activity 1.2.1 Identification and support to parliamentarians to increase awareness and provide improvement strategies in the nutritional status of their constituencies.	Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media. Meeting and travel costs.
Output 1.2	Activity 1.2.2 Providing evidence and policy suggestions to political parties to enable inclusion of nutrition commitments in position platforms/manifestos.	Inputs for evidence generation and analysis. Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media. Meeting and travel costs.
Output 1.2	Activity 1.2.3 Development of national mass of influential nutrition champions (e.g. age and gender-sensitive representation by religious leaders, celebrities, affected community representatives) to advocate for nutrition at the highest level.	Inputs for trainings and capacity building including travel costs. Inputs for the preparation of advocacy and communication material, social media and dissemination of results.
Output 1.3	Activity 1.3.1 Campaigning for the introduction of new legislation, revision of outdated legislation, and enactment of those endorsed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particularly legislation related to the Breast milk substitute marketing (BMS) code, food fortification and healthy diet policies. 	Inputs for the development of a campaign strategy. Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media. Meeting and travel costs.
Output 1.3	Activity 1.3.2 Increase women and youth awareness of their rights to food and nutrition, and support them in calling upon local or national legislators and informal authorities	Inputs for capacity building and sensitization Inputs for citizens mobilization Meeting and travel costs.
For Outcome 2: Financial Resourcing		Inputs (Means and resources)
Output 2.1	Activity 2.1.1 Budget analysis and advocacy at a national and/or sub-national level to identify current nutrition expenditure, blockages, funding gaps and potential funding sources	Inputs for the budget analysis - finance data collection, analysis and presentation including costs for consultants, trainings, field visits and meetings.

Output 2.1	Activity 2.1.2 Collection of finance data, implementation evidence and case studies from civil society interventions to contribute to nutrition policy objectives for all stakeholders.	Inputs for finance data collection, analysis and presentation including costs for consultants, trainings, field visits and meetings. Evaluation of civil society interventions including reach, coverage and impact.
Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.1 Participation in key local, national, regional and international financing forums and processes to encourage financial commitments from governments and other stakeholders, e.g. FFD, AfDB, WB.	Inputs for travel costs, meetings. Inputs for advocacy and communication material.
Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.2 Generation of evidence on the use of innovative financing mechanisms and their impact.	Inputs for the development of case studies (consultancy, travel costs, data collection, analysis and presentation and travel costs).
Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.3 Collection and presentation of data and case studies to identify, evidence and cost high impact nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.	Inputs for data collection, analysis and presentation including costs for consultants, trainings, field visits and meetings.
For Outcome 3: Enabling Implementation		Inputs (Means and resources)
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.1 Public mobilisation (e.g. media, events, social media) to increase pressure for action on nutrition.	Inputs for the organisation of public events (including travel costs), preparation of advocacy/communication and social media and dissemination of results.
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.2 Delivery of Behavioural Change campaigns and support to community organisations in planning and executing these at a local level to increase public awareness of nutrition issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This could include the right to food and nutrition and citizens' rights to participate in political processes, healthy diets and good care practices. 	Inputs for the development of a Behavioural Change campaign strategy. Inputs for training and on-the-job support to CSOs executing the BC campaign. Inputs for the implementation of the Behavioural Change campaigns including monitoring and evaluation of results.
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.3 Supporting marginalised groups and underserved communities to advocate for change, particularly women and children.	Inputs for training and on-the-job support. Inputs for travel costs and accommodation to ensure representation from marginalized communities in key events.
Output 3.1	Activity 3.1.4 Training for local and grassroots organisations and media to increase their capacity as implementation agents and nutrition story-tellers.	Inputs for training and on-the-job support. Inputs for travel costs and accommodation to support their participation in key activities (e.g. Behavioural Change campaign, policy forums, etc.)

Output 3.1	<p>Activity 3.1.5 Engage CSOs to monitor private sector adherence to key nutrition policies and legislation and, where possible, working with local enterprises to support nutrition security for everyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This could include recording if local stores are selling products that are not properly-labelled breast milk substitutes. 	<p>Inputs for training and on-the-job support to CSOs.</p> <p>Inputs for evidence generation, analysis, presentation and dissemination.</p> <p>Inputs for monitoring and consultations (including travel costs)</p>
Output 3.2	<p>Activity 3.2.1 Identification of gaps in data collection and advocacy on the strengthening of existing data systems (e.g. HMIS - supporting regular data collection and feedback)</p>	<p>Inputs for data gap analysis.</p> <p>Inputs for advocacy and communication material</p>
Output 3.2	<p>Activity 3.2.2 Employing local knowledge in the collection of disaggregated data to fill in gaps in data collection, especially amongst vulnerable, distant and marginalised communities and demographic groups, such as women and youth</p>	<p>Inputs for the organisation of social audits and other participatory approaches for disaggregated data collection, analysis and presentation including costs for consultants, trainings, field visits and meetings.</p>
Output 3.2	<p>Activity 3.2.3 Coordination with other sub-national networks to participate in Voluntary National Reviews, thereby reporting progress on SDG advancement.</p>	<p>Inputs for coordination including joint field visits, meetings, collection of information and evidence to feed into the SDG reporting processes.</p>
Output 3.3	<p>Activity 3.3.1 Use of national and global accountability mechanisms to hold both local and national governments accountable to their constituencies e.g. scorecards, national Global Nutrition Report or Global Hunger Index report launches and media coverage.</p>	<p>Inputs for evidence generation on the use of accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media.</p> <p>Inputs for the organisation of report launches and media coverage.</p>
Output 3.3	<p>Activity 3.3.2 Civil society organisations start to track the nutritional commitments of all stakeholders at national and sub-national level.</p>	<p>Inputs for training and capacity building of local CSOs.</p> <p>Inputs for evidence generation and reporting.</p> <p>Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media.</p>
Output 3.3	<p>Activity 3.3.3 Generation of media coverage to celebrate commitments made and hold governments and partners accountable to commitments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, via awards ceremonies to incentivise and celebrate local/regional authorities who have championed nutrition. For example, regional educational/advocacy media produced in the local dialect. 	<p>Inputs for advocacy, communication and social media.</p> <p>Inputs for the organisation of award ceremonies and media coverage.</p>
Cross-Cutting Operational Activities		Inputs (Means and resources)
Cross-cutting	Conducting annual CSAs planning and review meetings.	Inputs for meetings and travel costs

Cross-cutting	Mapping CSOs to inform implementation plans and improved coordination. (skills, actions, etc.).	Inputs for data collection, analysis and collation in regularly updated datasets
Cross-cutting	Developing, training, and presenting the CSA MEAL framework to reflect upon CSA's implementation progress and results and CSA's contribution to scaling up nutrition.	Inputs for the development of the CSAs MEAL framework. Inputs for data collection, analysis, presentation and feedback
Cross-cutting	Sharing and learning across national and/or international networks for improved planning and policy development.	Inputs for calls across countries Inputs for the organisation of meetings and consultations
Cross-cutting	Conduct gender analysis to identify equity gaps, changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices, and drivers to inform programme implementation and advocacy strategies.	Inputs for participatory disaggregated data collection, analysis