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| **Welcome to the SUNCSN MEAL Toolkit!**  *You are in the following section of the SUNCSN MEAL Toolkit:*   * Planning for Change * **Monitoring -- SUNCSN Global Theory of Change with proposed indicators** * Evaluating * Accountability * Learning |

**SUNCSN Global Theory of Change with proposed indicators**

**What is this document?** This document complements the SUN CSN MEAL Strategy and wants to provide guidance to Civil Society Alliances, to measure their expected impact/outcomes (Theory of Change/Logframe).

Before using this document:

**Develop your Theory of Change -** SUN CSN Global Secretariat and Alliances are encouraged to develop their Theory of Change referring to the Global CSN TOC. Each Alliance/CSN should map its specific impact pathway or Theory of Change or Logframe (coherently with national and members priorities) against the SUNCSN global TOC.

***About the SUNCSN TOC***: The SUN CSN Global TOC was developed in November 2016. It has been a joint effort of SUN Civil Society members at Global and National Level (2-day workshop). All Alliances and Global CS members had the opportunity to input/revise the TOC throughout 2017. The CSN Global TOC is quite large because it aims to include most of the CSAs initiatives at local, national, regional and global level. We hope the CSN TOC matches your existing Alliance strategy and workplan, so that you can find your intervention reflected in some (not all!!) of the outcomes and outputs proposed. If you are finding it challenging, please get in touch with us. We will be happy to support. If you find out that your work is not reflected in the TOC, please let us know, because it is important that the TOC reflects the work CSAs are doing. While a full revision of the TOC will start by the end 2020, we want to keep the TOC “alive” by revising it at any time.

Do send your feedback at any time.

How to use this toolkit:

**Select your indicators** Once you have developed your CSA TOC we encourage CSAs to select a few, quantitative/qualitative SMART performance indicators. This document should facilitate the selection of indicators to measure the change at all levels. The indicators below are initial suggestions for CSAs review, hence feel free to share your feedback/revision.

* At Global level: we aim to have a limited set of standard indicators from each CSAs. We will be asking to report on it 1 time per year. Each CSAs should communicate: 1) key outcomes as per CSA strategy 2) 4-5 intermediate outcomes and related indicators and 3) 4-5 outputs and related indicators. Please communicate as well expected annual & long term (3 or 5 years) targets for your indicators.
  + We suggest to select at least 2-3 intermediate outcomes related the strategic intervention of the Alliance (e.g. policy review, campaign and sensitization etc) and at least 2-3 intermediate outcomes at governance and MSP engagement level
* At National Level: we encourage you in developing your MEAL system against the CSAs multi-year strategy or TOC, which will serve you as a basis to develop project specific MEAL systems. In this way you will have individual projects/initiatives that all contribute coherently to same outcomes/changes and will be easier to demonstrate the overall impact of the Alliance. While mapping the indicators as per your CSAs strategy/TOC you will be able to agree on expected outcomes and related indicators on the medium long term (often not possible with 1 year funded projects). For your MEAL system you might need more indicators compared to the one you will communicate to the Global Secretariat, feel free to use the proposed indicators in this list or complement with indicators for you most appropriate.

**Build Capacities** **and commitment** while mapping the TOC and the indicators: please ensure to apply a **participatory process**, it is key that your member organizations understand and agree upon the outcomes and related indicators, targets and proposed means of verification. Use this exercise as an opportunity to build internal MEAL capacity, interest, responsibility, and cohesion.

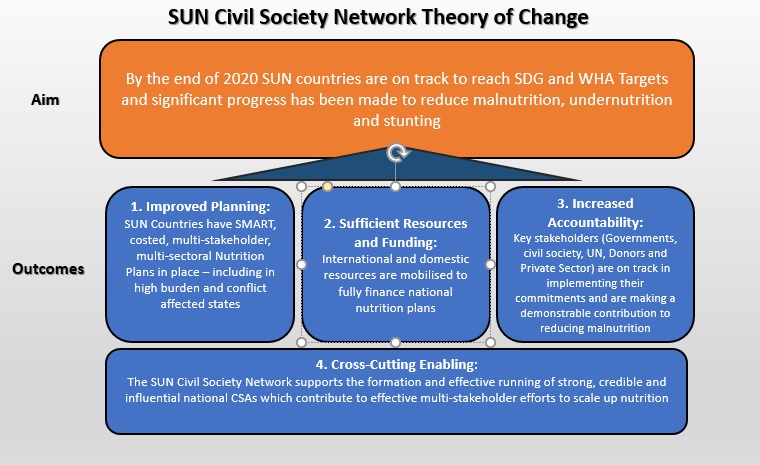
Please select the indicators on the basis of: 1) coherence with the proposed strategy/TOC 2) usefulness of the data to inform their planning, evaluation and learning 3) (human and technical) capacity to gather the evidence 4) accountability: “what others would like to know from your CSA” (to the network, to beneficiaries, to donors and other stakeholders directly and indirectly involved).

**Benefits**: This process should facilitate CSAs in communicating their impact at local, sub-national, national, regional and global level and should ensure that each CSA will have in place a cost effective, smart, useful and sustainable MEAL system to improve implementation, learning and accountability. Having shared TOC we will be able to analyse, share and learn more easily across countries.

**Bridging knowledge from country to country, regional and global level:** While the CSAs will ensure the MEAL at national level the CSN Secretariat will be able to consolidate findings across countries and facilitate sharing, learning about progress. As secretariat we will be able to advocate for CSAs needs and engage and communicate more effectively with Donors or any stakeholders that wish to engage with the network.

**Data management & Knowledge sharing:** The data gathered will be available to all CSAs at any moment, learning webinars or face to face meeting will be organized to review the progress and challenges and discuss the following year planning. An online data and information management system will be developed by the CSN to facilitate the data sharing and use for all Alliances.

**SUN Civil Society Theory of Change**



**Example of CSA “Change logframe”**

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| **Level of Change** | **Indicator** | **Means of verification** | **Baseline (2017)** | | **Annual target** | **Long term target (5 years)** |
| **Overall reach** | | | | | | |
| **Policy makers** | Number of..(Disaggregated by gender) | Register of stakeholders (CSA M&E) | | 10 (2 female) | 15 (5 female) | 30 (50% female) |
| **UN – Donors – Religious leader** | UN – 2 representatives  Donor – 0  Religious leader -2 | UN: 7  Donor : 1  Religious leader: 4 | UN: 10  Donor: 5  Religious leaders: 8 |
| **CSOs representatives** | 25 CSOs reps (CSAs members organizations all at national level resp – 4 Female) | 60 CSOs reps (15 at district level) | 200 CSOs reps (50% female) |
| **Population mobilized/sensitized** | 1. Social media monitoring 2. Participants to CSA organized or co-organized events(CSA M&E) | | 1,000 via social media (30% female)  300 individuals (25% Female) | 2,000 via social media (40% female)  1,000 individuals (25% Female) | 10,000 via social media (40% female)  5,000 individuals (25% Female) |
| **Level of Change** | **Indicator** | **Means of verification** | | **Baseline (2017)** | **Annual target** | **Long term target (5 years)** |
| **Outcomes(s)** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1***(SUNCSN TOC=Outcome 1)***:** SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place – including in high burden and conflict affected states | Number of policies and strategies in place revised by CSAs with increased prioritization on nutrition. | National policy/strategies official documents | | 1 (national nutrition plan) | E.g. 2 policies/strategies: 1 national policy and 1 strategy at province level (district of XY) | E.g. 5 policies/strategies in 5 years (reaching 3 districts) |
| **Intermediate outcome(s)** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1.1** *(SUNCSN TOC=Interim.Outcome 1.4)* Civil society are valued as a key stakeholder in national planning processes and are shaping national nutrition plans | Number of CSAs inputs/asks/recommendations addressed in national or sub-national plans/policies (e.g. provision of technical inputs, recommendations and related uptake/implementation). | Minutes of the meetings and draft proposals/strategies | | 5 inputs addressed in 2017 | E.g. at least 5 inputs  (examples of type of inputs could be: revised budget; developed/revised sections of the policies/plans; ; revising/inputting to ensure correct targeting etc) | E.g. at least 15 inputs within the 5 policies/strategies (examples of type of inputs revised budget; working for sections; targeting etc) |
| **Output(s)** | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 Updates, briefings and policy recommendations developed for politicians. | Number of policy makers (national/sub-national) provided with briefings, updates, recommendations (gender disaggregated) | Register of stakeholders receiving updated (CSA M&E) | | 10 policy makers (from the national MSP) | District level: 5 out which 3 policy makers and 2 regional leaders (2 Female)  National level:10 | More than 50 (including new policy makers to be briefed) |

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# **Suggested Indicators to be used for Reporting**

**OVERALL AIM: By the end of 2020 SUN countries are on track to reach SDG and WHA Targets and significant progress has been made to reduce malnutrition, undernutrition, and stunting**

**REACH:** Each CSAs and CSN will report on the “Reach” based the indicator chosen for outputs and outcomes. Indicators with Reach provide us very valuable information that can be related to the scale of impact*Please notice that not all the indicators will have to be disaggregated by gender. We suggest including at least 2 outcome indicators, disaggregated by gender.*

**Indicators:** Please selected the indicators relevant to your CSA strategy. Please note that multiple indicators options are offered for the same outcome/output, you can decide if selecting only one or more than one.

**Targets**: select targets based on long-medium and short-term intervention. Outcomes (3-year intervention); intermediate outcomes (1- or 2-year intervention, where progress can be seen within a year); and outputs (quarterly targets).

**Indexes**: a cluster of indicators is utilized to constitute an “index” which is associated to a score, like for example, MSP functionality, Governance, CSA functionality. Please note that we recommend selecting all the related indicators to provide as much information as possible to score that index. The indicators that contribute to indexes are flagged with an “\*”.

## **Reach**

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| **Type of Stakeholder Reached** | **Disaggregation: Gender, localization, type** |
| **Population (beneficiaries) Reached** *(through campaign, social mobilization, advocacy, capacity building, sensitization)* | Number of individuals - disaggregated by gender. Indicate number of Men, Female, number of male youth, number of female youth, number of vulnerable Men, number of vulnerable female, number of vulnerable female youth, number of vulnerable male youth |
| **Stakeholders Reached** *(through MSP consultations, policy review and influencing)* | Number of type of stakeholders disaggregated by gender and if global, regional, national of subnational-representation: Indicate: Number of stakeholder disaggregated by M/F/Youth M/Youth F:  Academia; UN; Private Sector; Media; CSOs; Government; Religious; other |
| **Civil Society Reached** *(through capacity building, coordination, consultations, campaign, TA and other)* | Number of CSAs/CSOs individuals reached out through global, regional, national, sub-national events, capacity building, trainings, TA disaggregated by: gender (M/F); age; sub-national, national, regional, global |

**Outcome 1 – (Improved Planning) SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place – including in high burden and conflict affected states**

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| **Outcome 1** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| **1)** SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place – including in high burden and conflict affected states | * Country level: Number of policies and strategies in place revised by CSAs with increased prioritization on nutrition; (additional evidence list of new/increased nutrition intervention included in the policies). * Global level: % of national nutrition plans (NNP) that clearly show inclusiveness of CSAs inputs including a special focus on equity and human rights. Country level: existence of NNP that includes CSAs inputs on *equity and human rights*. (pooled fund) * Global level: % of national nutrition plans (NNP) that clearly show inclusiveness of CSAs inputs regarding gender inequality and women’s empowerment. Country level: existence of NNP that includes CSAs inputs regarding gender inequality and *women’s empowerment*. (pooled fund) * Number of sub-national nutrition plans in place (pooled fund) * Number of sub-national nutrition plans that show clarity and relevance of priorities, goals, objectives, interventions and programmes based on a sound situation analysis. (pooled fund) * Evidence of existence or improvement of national nutrition plans that show clarity and relevance of priorities, goals, objectives, interventions and programmes based on a sound situation analysis (cfr. E.g. using NNP Checklist or Joint annual assessment demonstrate quality of the NNP and improvement giving a score or a rigorous assessment-pooled fund) |
| **Risks/Assumptions** | * Civil Society has space to dialogue with the Government * Multi-stakeholder platforms are existing and functioning |
| **Intermediate outcomes 1** |  |
| 1.1) Governments have increased awareness of key nutrition issues and are prioritising nutrition within their development plans. | * Number of written commitments or public declarations addressing CSAs asks/recommendations * % of increased beneficiaries targeted/reached by the government planned intervention at national or sub-national level as result of CSAs mobilization (if possible M/F, locations) (gender disaggregation) |
| 1.2) National, regional and global policies, guidelines and legislation are in place to provide an enabling environment for implementation of national multi-sectoral nutrition plans. | * Number of policies, guidelines and legislation enhanced including CSAs inputs *(please keep track of inputs given e.g. written inputs, during meetings/workshops, with reports or briefings)* |
| 1.3) Civil society is coordinating with multiple sectors and multi-stakeholders | * Number of regions/provinces/districts with CSA functioning coordinated and multisectoral efforts (e.g. presence of shared workplan, joint initiatives) * Number of MSP at national and sub-national level with active involvement/participation of CSA. * % of increased quantity/quality of beneficiaries reached thanks to effective coordination of Civil Society and MSP at national/sub-national level (gender disaggregation). (*E.g. increased number of beneficiaries reached with WASH programme thanks to strategic MSP planning)* * Number of stakeholders systematically involved by CS, during planning and review activities including authorities, religious and cultural leaders, UN, private sector, media, etc across sectors. (gender disaggregation) |
| 1.4) Civil society are valued as a key stakeholder in national planning processes and are shaping national nutrition plans | * Number of CSAs inputs/asks/recommendations addressed in national or sub-national plans/policies (e.g. provision of technical inputs, recommendations and related uptake/implementation). |

## **Outputs 1**

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| Proposed Outputs and Indicators for Outcome 1  **“SUN Countries have SMART, costed, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral Nutrition Plans in place – including in high burden and conflict affected states”** | | |
|  | **Outputs** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| **Intermediate outcome 1.1** | 1.1.1 Local, marginalized Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) particularly those at a decentralized level enabled by the Civil Society Alliances (CSAs) to contribute to national plans and processes. (pooled fund output 1.1) | * Number of roundtables and consultations organized with local, marginalized CSOs at subnational level to contribute to national plans and processes (pooled fund) * Number of participants at roundtables and consultations organized with local, marginalized CSOs at subnational level to contribute to national plans and processes (men, women, girls, boys) . (pooled fund) * Number of training and/or other capacity building activities targeted to local and marginalized CSOs to contribute to national planning process. (pooled fund) * Number of participants at training and/or other capacity building activities targeted to local and marginalized CSOs to contribute to planning process . (pooled fund) (gender disaggregation). * Evidence of public attendance during community events.. (Number of posts along with photographs on grantees' official social media (such as Twitter, Facebook) and websites, and mass-media coverages - on training and/or other capacity building activities targeted to local and marginalized CSOs.) (pooled fund output 1.1. 4) * Number of women's groups enabled by CSAs which participated sub-national level roundtables and consultations. (pooled fund) (gender disaggregation). |
| 1.1.2 Parliamentarians trained and sensitized on Nutrition | * Number of parliamentarians attending the training (gender disaggregation). |
| 1.1.3 Updates, briefings and policy recommendations developed for politicians. | * Number of updates, briefs, policy recommendations developed * Number of policy makers (national/sub-national) provided with briefings, updates, recommendations (gender disaggregation). |
| 1.1.4 Parliamentarians sensitized, receiving capacity building, or briefed (at national or subnational level) | * Number of parliamentarians reached (gender disaggregated) |
| 1.1.5 Evidence and recommendations briefs produced and delivered to parliamentarians or local authorities | * Number of briefs produced * Number of meeting with parliamentarians/local authorities to share briefs (national or sub-national – gender disaggregated). |
| 1.1.6 Media sector covering key nutrition issues (at national or subnational level) | * Number of press releases, radio interviews, TV interview/shows, articles, media investigations etc produced by media sector * Number media sector representatives trained (gender disaggregated) |
| 1.1.7 Citizens mobilized on key nutrition issues (at national or subnational level) | * Number of participants to marches (gender disaggregated) * Number citizens participating to social media campaigns/asks (gender disaggregated) * Number participants signing petitions (gender disaggregated) |
| 1.1.8 Citizens influencing decision makers to increase awareness on nutrition issues  (at national or subnational level) | * Number citizens mobilized (gender disaggregated) * Number policy makers attending meetings with citizens (gender disaggregated) * Number women and youth from vulnerable groups presenting their asks to decision makers |
| 1.1.9 Influential individuals trained and sensitized to become nutrition champions  (at national or subnational level) | * Number of individuals trained/sensitized (gender and type (e.g. parliamentarians, community, artists etc disaggregated) * Number of interventions implemented by the champions |
| 1.1.10 Campaign activities run in the lead up to elections to push for inclusion of nutrition commitments in manifestos (at national or subnational level) | * Number Manifesto’s messages developed * Number Public events undertaken * Number of policy makers/leaders involved * Number citizens supporting the initiative (gender disaggregated) * Number civil society and other stakeholders supporting the initiative |
| 1.1.11 Citizens, mainly women, children, adolescents, vulnerable and marginalized involved in behavioural change campaign and trainings about their right to food and nutrition and right to participate to political processes | * Number of Citizens disaggregated by gender and location involved in trainings (disaggregated by theme/objective of the training) * Number citizens disaggregated by gender involved in BBC campaigns (disaggregated by theme/objective of the campaign) * Number of events held (national or subnational) on right to food and right to participate to political processes for Citizens, mainly women, children, adolescents, vulnerable and marginalized |
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| **Intermediate outcome 1.2** | 1.2.1 Nutrition parliamentarian champions and key influencers (e.g. religious leaders, celebrities, affected community representatives) enabled - through the work of the CSAs - to increase the profile of nutrition and influence legislations and policies, planning and budgeting for nutrition. (pooled fund) | * Number of parliamentarian champions and key influencers that speak about nutrition in key decision-making processes related to legislation, policy making, planning and budgeting. (pooled fund) * Number of parliamentary hearings and pledges on nutrition issues. (pooled fund) * Number of manifesto/political platform contributions that include nutrition commitments with inputs from SUN CSAs (pooled fund) |
| 1.2.2 Analysis of gaps in legislations and/or processes to address inequity. (e.g BMS legislation) | * Number analysis produced and submitted (by theme) * Number of CSAs reporting or contributing to reports on inequity and vulnerability status of the population at national or sub-national level (pooled funds output 3.2.3) |
| 1.2.3 Data collection and analysis conducted to inform policy development/review | * Number analysis results disseminated |
| 1.2.4 Inputted into policy consultations and take part in policy roundtables e.g. national SDG indicators | * Number inputs given for policy consultation * Number of consultation with CS representatives |
| 1.2.5 Influenced best practices guidelines and frameworks e.g. WHO guidelines, SDGs through CSAs participation to Global and Regional forum. | * Number of briefs and inputs produced for regional forums * Number CSA representatives attending regional /global forums (disaggregated by gender and by event) |
| 1.2.6 Relationships built with national businesses (via business network) to advise on best practice and influence national business guidelines | * Number of companies/SME receiving advices/consultations/awareness (disaggregated by theme, type of private sector, national or sub-national level) * Number of individuals from private sector receiving consultations or awareness sessions (disaggregated by theme, gender and size of private sector) |
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| **Intermediate outcome 1.3** | 1.3.1 Maps with key national nutrition stakeholders produced | * Number and type of stakeholders mapped disaggregated by purpose (map capacities and gaps of CSOs or other stakeholders, programmatic reach; investments…) |
| 1.3.2 Engagement plan to engage with nutrition stakeholders mapped | * Existence of stakeholders engagement plan (who,what, why, how, where) |
| 1.3.3 Multi-stakeholders joint plans developed at national or sub-national level | * Number joint plans developed at national and sub-national level * Number stakeholders signing on the plan (disaggregated by organization and sector) * Number Joint plans under implementation |
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| **Intermediate outcome 1.4** | 1.4.1 Results from advocacy and analyses conducted by CSAs used by decision makers to inform national and subnational legislation, policy making, planning and budgeting. (pooled fund) | * Number national and subnational plans (draft submitted to the government for approval) that clearly incorporate contributions by CSAs (pooled fund) * Number of subnational plans (draft submitted to the government for approval) that clearly incorporate contributions by CSAs (pooled fund) * Number of policy briefings prepared on nutrition issues and submitted to policy forums.(pooled fund output 1.3.3) * Number of policy briefings (produced by CSAs) were used for nutrition planning, budgeting and/or implementation.(pooled fund output 1.3.3) * Evidence of policy positions from CSAs towards specific policy changes (Number of reports (media reports, official reports, briefing documents or review papers) that describe CSAs' position on nutrition related policy changes)). (pooled fund) * Number of events and actions taken to increase women and youth awareness of their rights to food and nutrition. (pooled fund) * Number of people reached out through organized events/actions taken to increase women and youth awareness of their rights to food and nutrition (pooled fund) |
| 1.4.1 Action Plan to input into national plans at national or subnational level. | * Number of Action plans (national or subnational) |
| 1.4.2 New or expanded spaces for CS to input into NNP formulation, revisions identified/created. | * Number opportunities for CS to influence/input in the NNP |
| 1.4.3 Vulnerable, marginalized, women, youth citizens engaged/input directly into the NNP consultations/discussions. | * Number of citizens directly involved in the national or sub-national NNP consultations/discussions (disaggregated by gender, national/sub-national) |
| 1.4.4 Data collected and case studies produced and disseminated. | * Number new datasets available (by theme and if at national or subnational level) * Number evidence-based case studies produce and disseminated (by theme) |
| 1.4.5 Production of the national nutrition plan assessment utilizing the SUN NNP checklist. | * Assessment conducted * Assessment disseminated |
| 1.4.6 Existence of shared vision, strategy, and advocacy plans of the CSOs members of the CSA | * Number CSOs involved in the advocacy strategy dev/revision and planning process (disaggregated by national and subnational) * Number CSOs actively involved in advocacy activities at national sub-national level * Number training, awareness for CSOs members to foster common vision * Number participants to trainings/awareness (gender disaggregated) * CSO Advocacy strategy and workplan available |

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## **Outcome 2: (Sufficient resources and funding) International and domestic resources are mobilised to fully finance national nutrition plans (NNP)**

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| **Outcome 2** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| International and domestic resources are mobilised to fully finance national nutrition plans (NNP) (pooled fund) | * Country level: existence of costed NNP that address financing gap highlighted through the work of CSAs and other stakeholders (pooled fund) * Country level: Existence of a NNP that shows reduction in the financing gap compared to previous plan/funding. * Global level: % of costed NNP that show a reduction in the financing gap compared to previous plan (pooled fund) * Number of costed sub-national nutrition plans that address financing gap. (pooled fund)Number of costed sub-national nutrition plans in place (pooled fund) * % increased expenditures on nutrition at national level by Government (compared to previous expenditures report/ pro-capite / gender disaggregated if possible) * % increased expenditures on nutrition at sub-national level by Government (compared to previous expenditures report/ pro-capite / gender disaggregated if possible) |
| **Intermediate outcome 2** |  |
| 2.1) Domestic budgets contain nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific budget lines at national and sub-national level, to finance in-country policies and plans, and bridge financial gaps. | * Number of budgets that include nutrition specific or sensitive budget lines as per CSAs recommendation at national or sub-national level. * Percentage of increased expenditures for nutrition specific and sensitive in National budget at national or subnational level (specify if per person or overall) |
| 2.2) Governments & donors have a sustainable and coordinated approach to financing national nutrition plans | * Number of successful initiatives for long term funding of NNP taking place supported by CSA (e.g. GFF, PPP, agreements, nutrition budget line etc). |
| 2.3) Resources are mobilised by regional and global bodies to help finance national nutrition plans | * Increased investments on NNP by regional and global stakeholders as result of CSAs mobilization ($ of investment/type of stakeholders/areas of investment/targeted beneficiaries). |

## **Outputs 2**

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| Proposed Outputs and indicators for Outcome 2  **International and domestic resources are mobilised to fully finance national nutrition plans** | | |
|  | **Outputs** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| **Intermediate outcome 2.1** | 2.1.1 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. | * Scope, quality and use of the finance data generated from the analyses conducted by the CSAs (either as supplements or as contribution). (pooled funds output 2.1.1) * Number national-policy or plan formulation processes that used the budget analysis conducted by CSAs either as supplements or as contribution (pooled funds output 2.1.1) |
| 2.1.2 CSOs trained on budget advocacy | * Number of CSOs representatives (gender disaggregated) trained on budget advocacy |
| 2.1.3 Sub-national, national, regional budget analysis reports available. | * Number of national budget analysis conducted by the CSAs - either as supplements or as contribution (pooled funds output 2.1.1) * Number sub-national policy or plan formulation processes that used the budget analysis conducted by CSAs either as supplements or as contribution (pooled funds output 2.1.1) |
| 2.1.4 Sets of data and case studies collected to identify, evidence and cost up high impact nutrition interventions. | * Number of data sets (by theme) * Number case studies (and theme) |
| 2.1.5 Parliamentarians met and provided with budget analysis findings and evidence-based recommendations | * Number of Parliamentarians met and provided with evidence (disaggregated by gender and at national and subnational level) |
| 2.1.6 CAS budget advocacy intervention undertaken throughout the budget cycle | * Number budget advocacy products developed * Number individuals participating to budget advocacy events (gender disaggregation and at national sub-national level and by type e.g. policy makers, journalists, citizens etc) * Number of events (national or subnational) with public sharing/monitoring/celebration of nutrition commitments |
| 2.1.7 Nutrition commitments are reminded and celebrated in public | * Number people participating to public events * Number policy makers responding/attending those events |
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| **Intermediate outcome 2.2** | 2.2.1 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. | * Amount of additional funds (domestic l) mobilized through the support of CSAs. (pooled fund) * Amount of additional funds (international) mobilized through the support of CSAs. (pooled fund) * Cost estimates for prioritized programmes or interventions (specific and or sensitive to nutrition). (pooled fund) * Estimates of finance gaps based on the analysis of costs and current spending (disaggregated by specific and/or sensitive to nutrition). (pooled fund) * Estimates of finance gaps (in %) based on the analysis of costs and current spending (disaggregated by specific and/or sensitive to nutrition) ). (pooled fund) |
| 2.2.2 Increase awareness and interest of Donors in national nutrition strategies and priorities | * Number Donors mobilized and sensitized |
| 2.2.3 Collaborative efforts and actions across sectors undertaken to ensure nutrition is part of wider development budgeting processes and to advocate for innovative financing mechanisms e.g. Taxation | * Type of actions undertaken by Number of partners across sectors (disaggregated by type of actions/ type of organizations/ by sectors e.g. nr partners working on taxation) |
| 2.2.4 Collaborative efforts and actions across sectors to advocate for financing reforms e.g. increase health spending, UHC | * Type of reforms requested and Number of partners advocating together for those reforms (disaggregated by type of partner and national/sub-national level). |
| 2.2.5 Successful PPP documented in collaboration with private sector to facilitate replication. | * Number of PPP case studies/best practices documented |
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| **Intermediate outcome 2.3** | 2.3.1 CSAs representatives participating to key financial forum and processes to push for financial commitments (sub-national, national, regional global) | * Number of CSAs representatives participating to events (disaggregated by gender and by event) |
| 2.3.2 CSAs representatives participating to international forums to shape global priorities of donors | * Number of CSAs representatives participating to events (disaggregated by gender, by representation (e.g. community, NGO, INGO) and by event) |
| 2.3.3 Donors addressed by ICAN and CSAs to shift their priorities to fund national nutrition plans | * Type and effect of joint collaborative actions undertaken by the CSA and ICAN |
| 2.3.4 CSAs involved in regional events to incentivise donors and governments to make financial commitments | * Number of CSAs representatives involved in Number of regional events (gender disaggregation and national/sub-national representation) * Number of donors/policy makers effectively approached/targeted by the CSAs during those events |
| 2.3.5 Case studies on innovative financing mechanism and high impact nutrition interventions utilized for global reports | * Number and type of case study (with reference to the global report) |
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## **Outcome 3 – (Increased Accountability) Key stakeholders (Governments, civil society, UN, Donors and Private Sector) are on track in implementing their commitments and are making a demonstrable contribution to reducing malnutrition**

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| **Outcome 3** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| **3)** Key stakeholders (Governments, civil society, UN, Donors and Private Sector) are on track in implementing their commitments (e.g. mobilising resource and implementing nutrition plans) and are making a demonstrable contribution to reducing malnutrition (pooled fund) | * Number of in-country stakeholders that report on their commitments . (pooled fund) * Number of in-country stakeholders who committed that are on-track in the implementation. (pooled fund) * % of countries with active CSAs engagement that report progresses towards reducing malnutrition. (pooled fund) * % of countries with active CSAs engagement that report progresses in addressing gender inequality (pooled fund) * Number of in-country nutrition CSA stakeholders that report on their commitments (pooled fund) |
| **Intermediate outcomes 3** | |
| 3.1) Governments are responding to public pressure and are held accountable to their commitments on nutrition, and present timely updates on progress | * Increased quantity and/or quality of public events/ held to present and discuss progress against commitments (Number of events; completeness of the data presented for each event) * Effective nutrition media coverage: number of articles, news, posts that stimulated action/response from policy makers, leaders, or citizens. * Increase % of women and youth awareness of their rights to food and nutrition, and number of CSAs actions to support them in calling upon local or national legislators and informal authorities * Number of citizens mobilized asking or attending public commitments declaration or review (in person or virtually) e.g. participation to public campaigns, public hearings, radio, virtual campaigns etc. (gender disaggregation) |
| 3.2) Governments have a clear picture of progress and challenges and are equipped with up to date data to improve and accelerate implementation plans. | * Number and type actions/deliberations by the government developed based on reliable and updated data developed by/in collaboration with CSAs. * Number of bodies and individuals updated by the CSAs with briefs, data and propositions to improve and operationalize the NNP at national and sub-national level (gender disaggregation) * Increased quality of data received by Government from CSAs about accountability and progress on existing commitments. (pooled fund Output 3.3.1) |
| 3.3) Governments and implementation partners are coordinating effectively and have the capacity and resources to deliver nutrition plans | * Number of MSP effectively functioning at national or subnational-national level. (MSP functioning: select criteria from the index table annex 1) * % of increased quantity/quality of beneficiaries reached thanks to effective MSP functioning at national/sub-national level (gender disaggregation). (*E.g. increased number of beneficiaries reached with WASH programme thanks to strategic MSP planning)* * Number of beneficiaries benefitting from improved coordination and capacity to deliver of CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Religious or Cultural leaders, private sector, Small, medium, implementers etc at sub-national or national level (gender disaggregation) e.g. increased reach; multi-sectorial reach |
| 3.4) Private Sector is held to account and abides by national legislation and best practice guidelines | * Increased Number of Private Sector organizations (disaggregated by category and type: Big, medium, small) complying with national and global (WHA) guidelines on nutrition. * Number and type of new or improved legislation on private sector nutrition intervention including CSAs recommendations. * Type of compliances enforcement processes improved thanks to CSA efforts. |

## **Outputs 3**

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| Proposed Outputs and indicators for Outcome 3  ***Key stakeholders (Governments, civil society, UN, Donors and Private Sector) are on track in implementing their commitments (e.g. mobilising resource and implementing nutrition plans) and are making a demonstrable contribution to reducing malnutrition*** | | |
|  | **Outputs** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| Intermediate outcome 3.1 | 3.1.1 Reports of scorecards and other accountability mechanisms produced | * Number reports produced |
| 3.1.2 CSAs inputted into global accountability mechanisms like reports, commitments database, public events. | * Number of global accountability mechanisms utilized by CSAs |
| 3.1.3 Budget analysis and advocacy undertaken by the CSA at national or sub-national level | * Number of budget analysis undertaken by CSA at national and sub-national level * Number of public dissemination of results for advocacy purpose * Number stakeholders reached with the budget analysis results and recommendations (gender disaggregation, stakeholder type and national/sub-national level) |
| 3.1.4 Government nutrition champions celebrated and awarded | * Number champions awarded (gender disaggregation, and stakeholder type and national or sub-national level) |
| 3.1.5 CSAs representatives speaking at regional and global events to follow up on government commitments | * Number of CSAs representatives involved (gender disaggregation) * Number of events (face to face or virtual) with CSAs representation |
| 3.1.6 Media coverage generated by public media to hold government to account | * Number articles/radio/tv spot or interviews and social media posts generated at sub-national, national, regional, global level |
| 3.1.7 Citizens reached out with trainings and campaign on government commitment awareness | * Number individuals reached with trainings (disaggregated by topic, gender, type of stakeholder and national sub-national level) * Number individuals reached though public campaigns (disaggregated by topic, gender, type of stakeholder and national sub-national level) |
| 3.1.8 Public mobilisation activities delivered to hold governments accountable to their commitments | * Number of public mobilization events to hold government to account to their committments |
| 3.1.9 Parliamentarians champions supported by CSAs to hold government to account on nutrition commitments | * Number parliamentarians actively engaging (disaggregated by gender, at national and sub-national level) |
| Intermediate outcome 3.2 | 3.2.1 Assessment of data gaps generated at national or sub-national level produced. | * Number data gap analysis (by theme) |
| 3.2.2 Advocacy briefs on improved data collection/sharing modalities is developed and disseminated | * Number recommendations to address the data gaps shared with authorities and key stakeholders |
| 3.2.3 Disaggregated data sets collected at national/sub-national level especially among excluded and vulnerable groups to track progress against commitments | * Number of datasets available |
| 3.2.4 Data collected mainstreamed through media to highlight current challenges or progress at national and sub-national level | * Number media releases sharing updated data/progress |
| 3.2.5 Policy makers provided made aware of the current progress utilizing the data gathered | * Number Policy makers provided with evidence (disaggregated by ministers and gender) * Number of CSAs provided quality data and inputs about accountability and progress on existing commitments (pooled funds Output 3.3.1) |
| 3.2.6 Excluded groups and vulnerable population engaged in advocacy processes to highlight lack of progress/key challenges/solutions | * Number population involved in participatory advocacy activities (gender disaggregated, by type of groups and national or sub-national level) |
| 3.2.7 Donors and government representatives briefed about budget tracking findings and timely funds are being released | * Number of donors and government briefed (disaggregated by type and gender, national or sub-national level) |
| Intermediate outcome 3.3 | 3.3.1 Updated CSOs skills and intervention mapping | * Updated CSO mapping document available |
| 3.3.2 CSA Representatives participating to sub-national and national MSP | * Number of MSP with systematic CSA engagement at national/sub-national level |
| 3.3.3 Communities feedback on nutrition services collected, validated and disseminated. | * Number of community evaluations results available |
| 3.3.4 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. (pooled fund: output 3.1)) | * Number of national or subnational platforms that put CSA contributions at the forefront. (pooled fund) * Quality of national or subnational platforms that put CSA contributions at the forefront. (MSP functionality score). * Number of Behaviour Change campaigns organized in marginalized communities through the support to local CSOs. (pooled fund) * Number of people reached out through the Behavior Change campaigns (gender disaggregated) (pooled fund) * Number of people from marginalized communities that have been engaged in Behaviour Change campaigns and/or events to influence decision-making and coordination (gender disaggregated). (pooled fund) |
| Intermediate outcome 3.4 | 3.4.1 Increase public awareness of codes and legislation via media and BCC | * Number people reached through awareness campaign (gender disaggregated if possible, and national sub-national level) |
| 3.4.2 Individuals trained on private sector “bad practices” and conflict of interest | * Number people trained (gender and national/sub-national level) |
| 3.4.3 Codes and legislation violations collected | * Number of violations collected * Number of case studies produced |
| 3.4.4 Individuals reached through public campaign to increase pressure on business to abide by guidelines. | * Number individual reached (gender disaggregated, national – sub national and by type of media) |
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## **Outcome 4 – (Cross-cutting) Strong Civil Society contributing to multi-stakeholder interventions.**

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| **Outcome 4 - Cross- Cutting** **Outcome** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** |
| The SUN Civil Society Network supports the formation and has effective running of strong, credible and influential national CSAs which contribute to effective multi-stakeholder efforts to scale up nutrition | * % of funded CSAs that increase their scoring in terms of functionality – CSA improving its governance self-assessment scoring (pooled fund) |
| **Intermediate outcome 4.1** | |
| 4.1.. CS Network influences governments, private sector and donors (key stakeholders) at an international and regional level | * % of CSAs who's asks presented at international/regional level have been addressed * Number and quality of follow up actions post event engagement (by stakeholder and results) * # commitments made or action taken by decision makers in line with CSN asks * # references that reflect a shift in attitude in line with CSA asks or priorities, by key decision makers at global forums. * # commitments, in line with CSN asks, translated into national nutrition plans . |
| 4.2. Key stakeholders (decision makers, UN, private sector and other NGOs) are provided with the evidence to make informed nutrition plans | * Number and Type of Stakeholders addressing CSN and CSAs inputs in their plans. * Number and Type of Stakeholders improved their nutrition plans (workplan, budget, strategy) as consequence of the CSAs capacity building, sensitization. * # of guidance materials and tools produced by CSN (case studies, research, briefs) shared with key stakeholders to influence nutrition planning ( disaggregated by theme) * # references by key stakeholders at global forums to materials produced by CSN |
| 4. 3. Coordination and accountability within the global nutrition community, inclusive of other sectorial networks, is increased due to civil society leadership | * % of CSAs effectively inputting into MSP joint planning/review at global, regional (“effectivity” measured as follows: Number of joint plans developed with CSAs participation at glob/reg/national/subnational level; Number of planning/review meetings held with the participation of the CSA reps; Number of MSP plans with SMART targets and updated progress report against those targets). * Increased number of institutions with SMART nutrition targets who share/review progress (measured as follows: Number of institution and type with SMART nutrition targets and progress report Number of public events where the progress has been shared for discussion/review/planning) * Number of national review mechanisms (eg: SDG national review process engages) in which SUN CSAs participated and provided quality inputs (pooled fund output 3.2.2) * A global accountability mechanism is developed, with CSN asks incorporated. * number of other sectoral networks increasing reference to nutrition as a result of SUN CSN input , at global level. |
| 4.4 The SUN CSN Secretariat is functioning effectively, with a clear governance structure, and processes in place to support CSAs. | * Improvement of CSN in Governance scoring (see CSN governance scoring) - including gender mainstreaming * Fundraising plan in situ to ensure sustainability of secretariat. * Governance processes( Renewal and ToR) are adhered |
| 4.5. SUN CSAs are functioning effectively with robust governance structure and sustainable funding secured. | * Improvement of CSA in Governance scoring (see CSA governance index) – including gender mainstreaming * Number of alliances currently funded. * % alliances with governance structures in place |
| 4.6. SUN CSAs are delivering on their national alliance plans | * (for CSN) number of of CSAs on track progress with their annual workplan& targets   Or   * (for CSA) % of progress in achieving the CSA targets/workplan |

## **Outputs 4**

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|  | **Outputs 4** | |
|  | **Cross-cutting outputs/activities** | **Suggested Indicators (when multiple choices available, select only one)** (CSN Global Secretariat indicators) |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.1 | 4.1.1.. Civil Society informs the development of, and participates, in global and regional campaigns | * No of key events with CSN and CSA representation at international and regional levels to influence nutrition policies and practice * # campaigns implemented by members of the CSN (youth & CSAs) * # of opportunities where CSN members informed the development of nutrition related campaigns resulting in respective CS recommendations being reflected |
| 4.1.2. Members of CSAs, particularly youth, participate in global and regional advocacy opportunities | * Number of global or regional advocacy events with youth or civil society participation (disaggregated by international,regional level where possible) |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.2 | 4.2.1.Case studies, policy briefs and research are developed and shared on key thematic areas | Number of case studies/briefs developed and available (disaggregated by theme) |
| 4.2.2. Analysis of **global guidelines** and frameworks is developed with examples of implementation. | * No. of of guidance materials produced on key global frameworks reflecting best practice/challenges/opportunities |
| 4.2.3. CSAs (and youth champions) experiences are included in influential global reports, think pieces and media. (link with pooled fund 3.3) | * No. Published Global reports and think pieces showcasing CSA case studies |
| * No of CSAs representatives who taking part to global or regional campaigns * Number of global regional campaigns with the CSA involvement (number and name of the campaign) * Number of sub-national CSOs provide quality inputs required for the CSA to inform national or global reporting mechanisms, e.g. SUN Annual Progress Report, Global Nutrition Report (pooled funds output 3.3.1) * Number of reports received from sub-national CSOs used by the CSA to inform national or global reporting mechanisms, e.g. SUN Annual Progress Report, Global Nutrition Report (pooled funds output 3.3.2) * Number of published reports or articles including CSN experiences (CSAs & youth), supported by CSN Sec. |
| 4.2.4 CSN case studies are promoted online and through the media (also through the SUNCSN Innovation & Research Award) | * Availability of UN guidelines for National Nutrition Plans circulated and adapted for CSA use |
| * No. Media mentions on CSA stories e.g. blogs, webpages etc. * Estimated coverage reached (number of people accessing to the info, or sharing it on social media or at least global, regional, national, sub-national audience) |
| * Availability of guidance on the implementation/monitoring of breast milk substitute marketing (BMS) code and related WHA resolutions developed |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.3 | 4.3.1 .SUN CSN/SUN CSA is coordinating effectively with coalitions and networks from other sectors | * Number of joint initiatives/plans with SUN external coalitions (number, type of coalition, type of action/plan) |
| 4.3.2. SUN CSN is contributing to the strategic direction of the SUN movement, by coordinating effectively with other SUN networks,and a joint plan is in place with key roles and responsibilities documented . | * Availability of finalized joint workplan between SUN CSN and other SUN networks * Guidance developed on engaging with private sector in line with principles of engagement developed and disseminated in the network * Existence of joint network plan that includes CSN priorities. * # joint country case studies/workplans developed in partnership with other SUN networks * % CSAs regularly contributing to SUN processes |
| 4.3.3. Civil Society is monitoring and reporting on private sector members adhering to the SUN Movement principles of engagement | * No. of actions undertaken by private sector to deliver SUN movement principles of engagement * # examples of challenges and opportunities related to private sector engagement reported by alliances |
| 4.3.4 The CSN is contributing to global and regional accountability mechanisms to ensure transparency and centralised reporting on WHA and SDG2 targets | * Strategy to influence global reporting on SDG2 and WHA developed with steering committee |
| * Evidence of CSA contribution to reporting on SDG 2 and WHA targets * Number of case studies or papers reporting on SDG/WHA targets progress developed. * # working groups of which CSNS is a participant. |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.4 | 4.4.1. The SUN CSN/CSA has an effective communications strategy in place | * CSN/CSA advocacy and communication strategy developed and being implemented * Number of media professionals trained (disaggregated by gender and location) * Number of CSOs reps (gender and national/sub-national disaggregated) trained on communication * Number of CSAs' national level progress reports (or its summarized versions) distributed to its sub-national members for engagement and motivation. (pooled funds output 3.3.1) * Number of sub-national level workshops/events where CSAs' national level progress reports were discussed for engagement and motivation of its members (pooled funds output 3.3.1) * # new followers of SUN CSN Twitter * #website hits ( Disaggregated by page) * # persons reached with SUN CSN email communications |
| 4.4.2. A central information management system for tracking impact and progress of the Secretariat and wider network is operational | * SUN CSN website developed, live and active in three languages (Fr, Sp, Eng) * Number of CSN/CSA updates shared with members and externals (e.g. newsletters or online updates via social media/website etc) * CSN Secretariat has a live online update and reporting system developed to track progress of CSAs * # of network members using SUN CSN database |
| 4.4.3 Sustainably funded secretariat with an effective, transparent governance structure is maintained | * Fundraising strategy in place * Attendance rate of SG at SG meetings ( %) |
| 4.4.4. Regional CSAs coordination structures are in place | * # Regional meetings and calls * # Regional groups funded * CSA attendance in regional discussions, meeting, activities. |
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| Intermediate Outcome **4.5** | **4.5.1. CSAs have clear Terms of Reference, membership processes and overall functional governance structure** (\*contribute to Governance index) | * Steering group/executive committee in place and operational\* * Number of Man and Number of Female members in the CSA Steering committee\* * Membership list updated, including CSOs skills, location, size and intervention and contribution to the Alliance.\* * Number of CSOs members, disaggregated by CBO, FBO, NGO, INGO, Coalitions, Academia etc\* * Number of CSA coordination/collaboration meetings at national/sub-national level or virtual: number of steering group/board of director meetings; number of Annual General Meetings conducted; Number of district/province coordination meeting conducted. \* * Member’s code of conduct developed and signed by members. \* * Membership process in place \* * % of increase in membership number \* * Increased CSOs members engagement in CSA activity (increased participation to events, time committed, funding committed for nutrition activities)\* * Gender empowerment and equal opportunity policy in place and applied. \* * Number of Women, Men (youth?) in CSA decision bodies (national/sub-national level)\* * # of CSOs decentralized coordination platforms in place (disaggregated by province, district, community) \* * CSAs has decentralized structure operational (holding meetings, contributing to MSP, operationalizing their workplan * Revised governance guidelines developed and socialized with CSAs * % of CSAs with subnational structure in place. * % of CSA with TOR, membership processes and governance structure in place. * % alliances with gender parity in steering group structure |
| **4.5.2. CSAs plans are in place to ensure their financial sustainability and operational** (\*contribute to Governance index) | * Number of funding opportunities and proposals submitted by CSAs/CSOs * Number of funding opportunities for CSO/CSAs members facilitated by the CSN or CSA * CSAs funding availability for the upcoming 6-8 months: select one of the following at risk, covering basic governance operation, covering governance and operations at national level, covering operation at national and subnational level, covering Alliance governance and operation for multiple years. \* * # of CSAs with fundraising plans in place * # of proposals submitted by CSAs that are successful |
| 4.5.3. CSAs processes to manage risks, this includes conflicts of interest and the ability to access legal advice in place and operational. (\*contribute to Governance index) | * CSAs / CSOs can access legal advice and support * Conflict of Interest policy and form developed, signed, and applied by CSA/CSOs\* * CSA have a conflict resolution policy and apply it\* * Number of COI or Conflict resolutions actions undertaken\* |
| 4.5.4. CSAs effective MEAL frameworks in place and operational (\*\*contribute to functionality index) |  |
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| * # of MEAL capacity building and TA delivered to CSAs/CSOs * CSAs have MEAL strategy in place and operational\* * MEAL data management system in place and operational\* * CSAs have long term Theory of Change or Logical Framework with performance indicators\* * CSAs have long term and annual targets\* * CSAs selected a set of standard indicators and report globally\* * CSAs internal reporting mechanism in place and operational (annual progress communicated to all members) (pooled fund) |
| * Nr of Participatory evaluations conducted (face to face, virtual) |
| * CSA/CSOs best practices collection disseminated within the Alliance. * No. Impact summaries for CSAs developed and disseminated |
| * MEAL Toolkit developed and rolled out * Data collection tools developed |
| * Annual CSO survey rolled out and analysed (to find out about engagement, achievements, needs within the Alliance etc) * CSA progress against workplan and multi-year targets available |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.6 | 4.6.1. CSAs advocacy strategy in place and operational (\*\*contribute to functionality index) | * No. of CSAs who have developed and are implementing advocacy national strategies and planning processes * Number of CSOs reps (gender and national/sub-national disaggregated) trained on advocacy * % of CSAs with multi year plans in place, that articulate their contribution to national nutrition plans. |
| 4.6.2. Technical assistance is effectively brokered in order to deliver CSAs strategic plans | * Catalogue of TAs and skillsets/expertise compiled including steering group and CSA member expertise as well as support from membership to the CSN secretariat * List of members with ability and willingness to offer coaching support * Number of CSOs TA request received/responded * Number of CSOs reps (gender and national/sub-national disaggregated) receiving capacity building on specific topics (organized by the Alliance. E.g. social protection schemes, WASH, integrated nutrition intervention, etc.) |
| 4.6.3. A library of tools and guidelines on key thematic areas is developed and updated | * Number of Peer to peer technical advice provided * # resource downloads from SUN CSN website ( disaggregated by theme) * % of alliances using resources/tools reporting positive feedback * Resource storage is developed |
| 4.6.4. Cross-learning exchanges between CSAs and within the network have been delivered | * Systems for TA request and assessment of Delivery set up and successfully utilized to deliver technical assistance. |
| * Number of learning exchange events conducted at sub-national, national, across countries and number of participants 9gender disaggregation) * Number of learning initiative conducted (seminars, workshops, peer to peer learning, learning exchanges etc.) |

## **ANNEX 1– Indexes**

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| **Performance indexes\*** | |
| CSN and CSA Governance Index (score to be developed) – see output 4.2.2.1. | The indicators monitored as output 4.2 refer to CSA/CSN governance and functionality.  All CSAs and CSN are requested to prioritize those indicators (the ones highlighted with a “\*”).  At intermediate outcome level the CSN/CSAs will report using and “index” which score is given by the result of the specific indicators (1 point for each indicator for which there is a positive performance—please notice that the weight of the different indicators is still under discussion, feel free to share your suggestions). |
| CSA Functionality Index (for SUN Movement) – under review | The functionality index is utilized to inform the SUN Movement MEAL system (“Enabling Environment”) on the status of each network at country level.  1. Civil Society Alliance/Coalition established (info from 4.5.1 & Annual Survey)  2. Steering group/executive committee in place (info from 4.5.1 & Annual Survey)  3. Sub-national/decentralised coordination structure in place (info from 4.4.5 & Annual Survey)  4. Funding secured for at least the first semester\* (info from 4.5.2 & Annual Survey)  5. MSP engagement (info from 1.3 and 1.4 and 4.4.5 & Annual Survey)  6. CSA strategy\* (info from 4.6 & Annual Survey)  Internally we are considering additional indicators that give an idea of the functionality. They are here mapped with two stars “\*\*” |
| MSP Functionality Index(TBC) | *For each MSP, the CSAs should be able to assess (under development)*   * Existence of MSP objectives and measurable targets * Existence of MSP(s)workplan * Operationalization of workplan * Progress against workplan systematically reported and recorded within the MSP * CSO participation to the meeting (always/sometimes/never) * CSOs recommendations/suggestions discussed and include in MSP deliberations * Conflict of Interest and Conflict resolution processes in place and applied as per needs (info from 4.5.1 & Annual Survey) * Gender balance (M/F and/or Youth representation) * Accountability mechanisms of the MSP * Learning environment – the platform creates possibilities for sharing, learning among stakeholders |

\*Please note that the indexes are under review and work in progress, your feedback will be greatly appreciated. For the time being please select the parameters you wish to use for your index (Governance and MSP functionality – please note that the functionality index for now is fixed all the parameters are mandatory)